

ATENE0 DE MANILA
LIBRARIES

JUL 6 1987



MALACANANG Journal

Vol. I, No. 7

March-April 1987

Official Publication of the Office of the President

LABOR



President Corazon C. Aquino speaks before labor leaders last May 1 in Malacanang.

WHEN she addressed the country's labor force in last year's Labor Day celebration, President Aquino pointed out the de facto partnership that was forged between organized labor and the anti-Marcos political opposition during the years of authoritarian rule.

"We have linked arms for a long time now," she said, "from the thousands who grieved and the millions who buried Ninoy up to our victory last February, we have been one."

In the twelve months since the President first met with the country's workers, both the government and the labor sector have identified the basic direction their efforts must take.

When she spoke to the workers, the President alerted them to the new struggle which would face the nation.

"This shall be a revolution that will be carried on in our factories, and offices, in government agencies, in the fields and in our cities."

From the outset, the labor sector recognized the economic burdens which were passed on to the new government. From this starting point began the year of passage between the labor sector, long repressed by the years of martial rule, and the government that sought to find its footing even as it sought to expand the democratic space which the people gained with the collapse of the Marcos regime.

(Please turn page)

ORGANIZED labor accounts for ten percent of the country's labor force. Evolving from the trade associations during the turn of the century, the history of labor unions in the country has corresponded to the political conflicts that the nation has faced.

While a kind of liberal democratic politics flourished after the war, labor unions in the country functioned along the lines of Western labor unions with a primarily economic agenda: better wages and working conditions for labor and other concessions from management.

When Martial Law was declared and with the twilight of traditional political processes, the labor unions assumed another role in the political life of the nation.

With the legislature unable to provide a venue of dissent against the nascent authoritarian regime, political opposition adapted to greater repression through the pressure politics articulated mainly by the organized forces in the peak of martial rule. In the labor sector where labor unions had long chafed from the repressive labor politics, it became a matter of time before the struggle assumed a more pronounced political line. The labor sector assailed not only

A balance must be achieved between labor's requirements for survival and the limitations of our constricted economy.

the anti-labor policies of the Marcos government but of rampant injustice and human rights violations being committed against all sectors of the society. Labor became the backbone of dissent before the middle forces voted with their feet in the sham elections of 1978.

The increased poverty that resulted from the graft and corruption as well as the economic policies pursued by the past government sealed the pact between the political opposition to Marcos and the labor sector. Stalwarts of the opposition pointed out the exodus of labor to the Middle East as a proof of the backward thrust being pursued by the government. This skilled labor would have provided the country's own industrialization thrust with its own manpower base but instead became cheap labor for the modernization of the Middle East.

THE President's call to labor came in the wake of the restlessness in the sector which saw 78 actual strikes declared in April alone. Management found the trend disturbing. The Ministry of Labor however pointed out that the strikes occurred in small firms or sweatshops and the labor dispute that erupted could have long incubated and the greater freedom in the Aquino government merely provided the opportune moment for the most repressed sector to finally speak out.

Former Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez described the state of the labor sector when the Aquino government assumed office. "Labor unrest became more pronounced in 1984 and 1985 when the downward trend in annual strike incidence in 1981-83 was reversed. Actual strikes increased by 82% from 155 in 1983 to 282 in 1984 and in 1985 there were 371."

"The restiveness in the labor front from 1984 to 1985 is not the only legacy left by the Marcos regime. The exact magnitude of plunder of our wealth and resources by Marcos may never be known. A single most important problem left behind is the spectre of unemployment for about 1 million in the labor force and about 850,000 new graduates entering the labor force this year."

THE President announced the basic concern of her administration regarding labor: the repeal and amendment of repressive labor laws that curtail the rights of workers and their associations; the right of labor to equitably share in the profits of their labor; and better working conditions and humane development



Filipino workers: critical support for economic recovery



Manpower surplus: employment opportunities needed to absorb the unemployed and the new graduates



for all workers.

To assure the steady climb toward economic recovery the management, and later, the labor sector itself, explored the possibility of drafting a strike moratorium pact to insure industrial peace. Before his killing, Rolando Olalia, of the Kilusang Mayo Uno, was set to sign the pact with employers who were members of the National Economic Protectionism Authority (NEPA).

In a bid to minimize government intervention in the bargaining process between labor and management, the government amended its previous one-union one-industry rule and the requirement for compulsory arbitration to greater freedom between labor federations and centers and between labor and management to settle their own differences in the most efficient way possible. It was during the President's Labor Day appearance

at the Luneta where all the foremost labor groups in the country appeared together for the first time.

BY November, the Constitutional Commission submitted to the President the draft of the 1986 Constitution which revised the previous constitutional protection to labor. The 1986 Constitution mandates the state to promote the principle of shared responsibility between workers and employers, the preferential use of voluntary modes of settling disputes including conciliation and the enforcement of their mutual compliance therewith to foster industrial peace.

The 1986 Constitution also

enjoins the state to "regulate relations between workers and employers, recognizing the right of labor to its just share in the fruits of production and the right of enterprises to reasonable returns on investment, and expansion and growth." The workers' right to strike has also been categorically protected by the charter.

The challenge for both labor and government has been described as that of balancing out labor's requirements for survival and the limitations of our constricted economy.

From the repeal of unjust labor laws to the formation of Labor Advisory and Consultative Council (LACC), each of the government's moves so far has been a progress toward full growth.

In the early years of Martial Law, with the clampdown on other venues of political dissent, the labor movement assumed a predominant role in the opposition to authoritarian rule.

MONITOR

UNESCO PRIZE FOR RP?

PRESIDENT Corazon C. Aquino and the Filipino people has been nominated for UNESCO's Bolivar Prize in recognition of their "contribution to the freedom, independence, and dignity of peoples and to the strengthening of solidarity among nations."

The nomination was made by Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel in his capacity as chairman of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Commission of the Philippines.

The Bolivar Prize aims to "reward activity of outstanding merit, in accordance with the ideals of Simon Bolivar," such activity may take the form of intellectual or artistic creation, a



Bolivar prize nomination: for peoples of the world about the power of people at work

social achievement or the mobilization of public opinion.

Previous recipients of the prize were King Juan Carlos of Spain and South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela in 1983, and the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela) in 1985.

Laurel also nominated Radio Veritas and the Philippine Federation of Catholic Broadcasters for the 1987 UNESCO Prize for Peace and Education. Laurel said that these organizations "mobilized the conscience of the Filipinos in support of peace and freedom."

LAND REFORM RULES

THE Department of Agrarian Reform needs an executive order to spell out details of the government's comprehensive agrarian reform program.

Outgoing Agrarian Reform Secretary Heherson Alvarez told newsmen that the order will provide for quasi-judicial powers of the Secretary and allow the payment of shares of stocks to landowners instead of cash for lands covered by the program.

Alvarez said the policy would sufficiently compensate landlords. The new Constitution provides for "just compensation" to landlords affected by the land reform. He added that farmers would never be able to amortize the land they till unless the government shares part of the cost.

He also said that the department hopes to redistribute lands within two years the first phase of the four-stage land redistribution program.

YOUTH AWARDS

THE Magnolia Youth Achievement Awards has been singled out as "a fitting recognition of outstanding youth projects which will harness our young 'people power' into making a more positive, conclusive and lasting impact in the community or society."

The annual nationwide competition among youth groups which started last January intends to emphasize leadership and social responsibility, initiative, innovation and the spirit of industry and enterprise among young people.

Close to one million-peso worth of prizes have been put up for the award-winning youth by Magnolia. The youth groups age ranges from 16-21. Projects can be any organized constructive and goal oriented effort which can significantly improve the quality of life in the community or in the society in general. The most outstanding youth groups from the country's 12 contest regions will be selected based on actual monitored performance in pursuing their projects.



MEDICAL ALLOWANCE

PRESIDENT Aquino has authorized government agencies to grant medical allowance to their employees.

The President said these agencies could make a one-time payment of 2,000 pesos each in medical allowance to their regular and casual employees under Executive Order No. 147.

The medical allowance would

be paid only to those employees as of Dec. 31, 1986 and who continued to be employed up to March 3, 1987, the date Executive Order No. 147 took effect.

The President also said the grant of medical allowance under Executive Orders No. 110 and 147 would be limited to calendar year 1986.

The amount necessary to implement this Executive Order would be taken from the

aggregate savings in 1986 of the national government and any deficiency shall be charged against the compensation and organizational adjustment fund for 1987, she added.

Under Executive Order No. 110, government agencies which had given medical allowance to their employees in previous years were allowed to continue the payment of the medical allowance out of their savings in CY 1986. •

FARM CREDIT PROGRAM

AGRICULTURE, the cornerstone of the national economy, finally got the attention it has badly needed for so long to be able to perform its vital function in the country's development.

By a recent executive fiat, President Aquino not only rationalized but expanded both the government's and the private sector's availment of credit facilities for various agricultural ventures and their intermediate businesses.

And close on the heels of the Chief Executive's initiative, the Development Bank of the Philippines also launched its own program to fund the production of export and non-traditional agricultural crops as well as the development of small and medium scale industries in the countryside.

The Quedan Guarantee Fund Board, in support of the President's decisive move in the agricultural sector, likewise followed with the operationalization of its modified grains quedan financing program which is designed to benefit primarily the country's small farmers.

The Presidential edict, Executive Order 113, established the Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund (CALF) which consolidates the lending operations of several government agencies. The CALF has been placed under the control and supervision of the Department of Agriculture and Food. An Agricultural Policy Council was in turn created to assist the DAF in synchronizing all credit policies

and programs. This Council replaces the old Presidential Committee on Agricultural Credit and the Technical Board for Agriculture.

The order designated the Secretary of Agriculture Chairman of the Council and the Governor of the Central Bank, Vice Chairman. Members are the NEDA Director General, the Secretary of Finance and the Secretary of the Budget.

Funding of projects with assistance from foreign countries has also been placed under CALF's disposition but subject to arrangements with their corresponding

foreign institutions, and in consultation with the Central Bank and the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA). Excluded from CALF's management, however, were funds borrowed by the CB from foreign sources, together with their local counterpart funds.

The estimated total demand for agricultural credit for 1987 alone will approximately be P60 billion. The President said that CALF would be able to provide only about P700 million. The rest of the demand is expected to be supplied by the private banks which are now reportedly very liquid. •



The President explains how the Comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund (CALF) will pool government resources in agricultural credit, combining 30 various small funds into a larger fund, and funnel P700 million to the agricultural sector as guarantee fund to loans given to farmers by private banks.



Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez (on the President's left), new chief negotiator of the government panel for the Mindanao peace talks, attends a two-hour briefing on developments of the Mindanao peace. Outgoing peace negotiators Aquilino Pimentel Jr. and Agapito "Butz" Aquino together with Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos and Presidential Adviser on Military Affairs Gen. Jose Magno were also present.

SUGAR FUND RELEASED

SOME P487 million has been ordered released to the Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA) to liquidate unpaid National Sugar Trading Corp. obligations to sugar producers for the crop year 1984-85.

SRA Chairman Arsenio Yulo said that through Executive Order No. 114, the President ordered the release of such amount to rationalize the sugar industry and protect its growth and development which is a major component of the socio-economic and political structure of the country.

Yulo explained the mandated functions of the SRA for the sale of sugar stocks found in the National Sugar Trading Corp. warehouse, which include payment pro rata to producer claimants from the proceeds.

The accounts of the producer claimant with financing banks in connection with the 1984-85 crop loans are now in arrears because of the non-payment of unliquidated obligation, he said.

This had prevented the producers from obtaining subsequent loans to enable them to produce sugar this crop year and in the near future.

LAND FOR TRIBAL FILIPINOS

THE plight of country's cultural communities to own their ancestral lands has been recognized by the government.

President Aquino declared 938 hectares of land in the towns of Barotac Viejo and San Rafael in Iloilo as civil reservation for cultural communities, particularly of the Ati tribe.

The President issued Proclamation No. 56 which allows the

cultural communities the use of the reservation in line with their customs and traditions. The areas covered by the reservation shall be supervised jointly by the Department of Natural Resources and the Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities (OMACC).

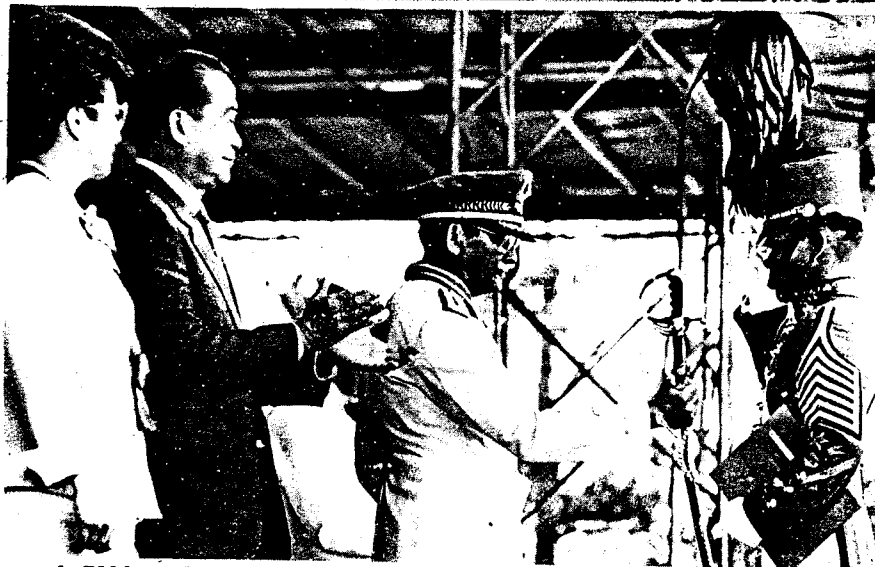
The civil reservation includes lands of public domain located in Sitios Nagpana, Talingian, Cabugau and Balic-an, and barangays of Lipata, Ilong-Bukid and San Florentino in the municipalities of San Rafael and Barotac Viejo.



Tribal lands, ending decades of dispossession



PMA cadets after their graduation: baptism of fire



A PMA cadet receives honor saber from the AFP chief of staff.



Severina Frias, she came to receive an award for her dead husband.

PMA GRADUATION RITES

PRESIDENT Aquino attended the Philippine Military Academy graduation rites as scheduled on March 22.

The President was the guest of honor and principal speaker at the joint ceremonies commemorating the 90th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), and this year's Philippine Military Academy (PMA) graduation.

In those ceremonies, the President handed to the 149 graduating PMA cadets their commissions as second lieutenants for those assigned to the Philippine Army (PA), Philippine Constabulary (PC), and Philippine Air Force (PAF) and ensigns for those assigned to the Philippine Navy (PN).

Of this year's graduates, three received magna cum laude honors, and nine cum laude.

Earlier, President Aquino proceeded immediately by helicopter to the PMA parade grounds because of an explosion which killed four persons and injured 43 others.

The President personally surveyed the damaged grandstand and visited the victims of the explosion which wrecked the ceiling of the grandstand, killing two enlisted men and wounding 11 civilian employees.



DLG Secretary Jaime Ferrer

LOCAL ELECTIONS

LOCAL elections will definitely be held August 24, per Proclamation No. 94 issued April 20. The August 24 elections will be the first local elections since 1980. At stake are 75 positions for provincial governors, 60 city mayors and 1,547 town mayors. It will also revive the city and municipal councils abolished in 1975 when the Metro Manila Commission was created.

Local Governments Secretary Jaime Ferrer earlier stressed the need for early elections to complete the required electoral process and concentrate on economic recovery and the anti-insurgency drive. He also said that these will help stabilize the economic and political conditions in the country-side.

Ferrer further added that holding the local elections and the barangay elections at the same



time will help the government save P72 million and P53 million spent in the 1980 and 1982 local and barangay elections respectively.

All officials elected in 1980 and 1982 were all replaced by Officers-in-Charge (OICs) when the Aquino administration took over.

HUMAN RIGHTS

THE Philippines is one of the countries that showed promise for democracy and the advance of human rights in 1986, according to the U.S. State Department.

In its annual world report on human rights released recently by the U.S. Embassy in Manila, the State Department noted the "return of the Philippines to the

democratic world and the renewed respect for the rights of individuals in the country."

During 1986, it said, the Aquino government promulgated executive orders recognizing key human rights, including the restoration of the writ of *habeas corpus* and reinstatement of the protection against unreasonable searches and seizures.

It added that the Aquino government's "commitment to human rights was dramatically demonstrated by the release of over 600 political detainees and the establishment of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights."

"Freedom of speech and association was reaffirmed as an uncensored press contributed to revitalized political activity," the State Department pointed out.

Under U.S. laws, the State Department is required to submit to the U.S. Congress each year a report on human rights practices in all countries that receive aid from the United States and all other countries that are members of the United Nations.

DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

THE Philippine government through Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin and Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez sought debt rescheduling negotiations from its foreign creditor banks after unofficial reports leaked a 13/16 London interbank offered rate (Libor) spread was given to Argentina.

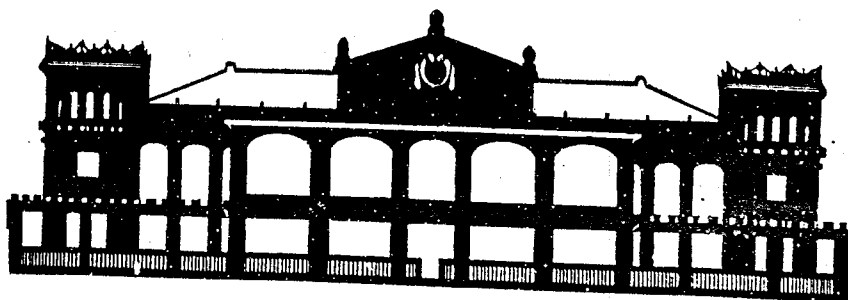
Fernandez said the government is only waiting for a reply from its bank advisory

committee granting a request for debt rescheduling negotiations.

Ongpin said the main reason for the renegotiation was an agreement where foreign banks told Philippine negotiators in the debt talks held last October and November 1986 and March this year that "they would, without exception, never agree to a repetition of granting any debtor country another 13/16 Libor spread given to Mexico last year. Argentina received a 13/16 Libor rate, same as Mexico's, while we were only given a 7/8 spread."

The 'Museo ng Malacanang' reopens

By MA. ESTRELLA MINA CORRAL



AS the "People's Palace"—now the **Museo ng Malacanang** reopens, a systematic and well programmed schedule of tours has been released to the public as a guide to planning their visits and tours.

Malacanang Palace has been the official home to 14 Spanish governors-general and 13 American civil governors. With the grant of independence in 1946, it became the home to all the Presidents of the Philippines.

The long Marcos years left behind a curious legacy of lavishness and opulence. After Corazon C. Aquino assumed the Presidency, it was decided that the President will hold office at the Guest House of Malacanang.

But aside from the rooms that were used by the former occupants, it has almost been forgotten that Malacanang is the repository of national art treasures.

Near the main staircase, are portraits of the great Spanish explorers, Hernando Cortez, the great conqueror of Mexico; Christopher Columbus, who discovered America; Ferdinand Magellan; and Sebastian del Cano, the first mate of Magellan who completed the circumnavigation of the globe after Magellan was killed.

Near the portraits can be found the famous Blood Compact or the *El Pacto de Sangre*. The

painting was done by Juan Luna in Paris from 1885 to 1886. The painting is but one of the three major works that Luna was commissioned to paint for the City government of Manila in exchange for a scholarship in Rome.

In the reception hall are found the official portraits of past Philippine presidents beginning with **Emilio Aguinaldo**, President of the Revolutionary Republic of 1898, **Manuel Luis Quezon**, first president of the Philippine Commonwealth, **Jose P. Laurel**, president of the Japanese-sponsored-Philippine Republic during the Second World War, **Sergio Osmena**, who succeeded Quezon as President of the Philippine Commonwealth, **Manuel Roxas**, first President of the Philippine Republic and all the succeeding chief executives of the Republic.

In the State Dining Room, often used for cabinet meetings, is a mural by the National Artist Carlos "Botong" Francisco, "**Pista sa Nayon**," painted in 1947. The painting depicts a village celebration, and is said to have come from the old Manila Hotel's Fiesta Pavilion.

Also in the State Dining Room is a painting done by Fernando Amorsolo in 1931. Amorsolo is a national artist known for suffusing the Philippine landscape with the light of the tropics.

The Music Room was used by the Malacanang First Ladies for receiving visitors. On its right wall is a portrait by Juan Luna, entitled **La Bulakena** or "The Young Maiden of Bulacan." It was painted around 1894 with Dolores Sabas, the daughter of an art lover, Dona Marquita Sabas, (whose home Luna frequently visited) as his model.

El Violencello, painted in 1980 by Miguel Zaragosa is on the left. It shows a musician with the Muse of music which was unusual for its time. This work of Zaragosa is said to be a rare one since most of Zaragosa's paintings were destroyed when Manila was bombed in 1945.

In the Palace Chapel can be found various examples of Philippine religious icons. The more valuable ones are those with heads and hands of ivory. Their robes are embroidered with gold thread.

Special guided tours are conducted daily from 9 to 11 o'clock in the mornings and from one to three o'clock in the afternoon at P200.00 per person.

Thursdays and Fridays, from 12 noon to three are scheduled for public viewing. Museum fees are at P10.00 for adults and P5.00 for children.

Saturdays from 9 o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon are scheduled for free public viewing.

SKETCH



Jamming it out at the EDSA bash



THE PRESIDENT AT THE GRAMMIES

The President of the Philippines is featured for the first time in the Grammy Awards Night.

The President appears with the American singing trio Peter, Paul and Mary and 11-year-old Emily Jocson in a footage filmed during the trio's visit last February.

Emily May Jocson, a Grade 5 pupil from Queens, New York, won the essay writing contest sponsored by the Educators for Social Responsibility based in New York, USA, on the theme "What the Philippine Revolution means to me." Entitled "No Easy Walk to Freedom," her essay was transformed into a song that was the entry of Peter, Paul and Mary to the American Grammy Awards, awarded annually by the American Music Academy to honor achievements by artists in the recording industry.

The group Peter, Paul and Mary was formed in 1960 in Greenwich New York. Their songs celebrated the spirit that swept the United States during the fight for equal rights by the American Blacks as well as the anti-war protest before the Nixon Years.

They got acquainted with organizers of the New York-based Ninoy Aquino Movement led by Cecille Guidote Alvarez who, together with June Keithley, invited them to come to Manila.

The singing trio, together with Pampanga-born Jocson arrived in Manila, February 22 for the celebration. The trio rendered a series of concerts during the February National Celebration of the first anniversary of People Power Revolution.

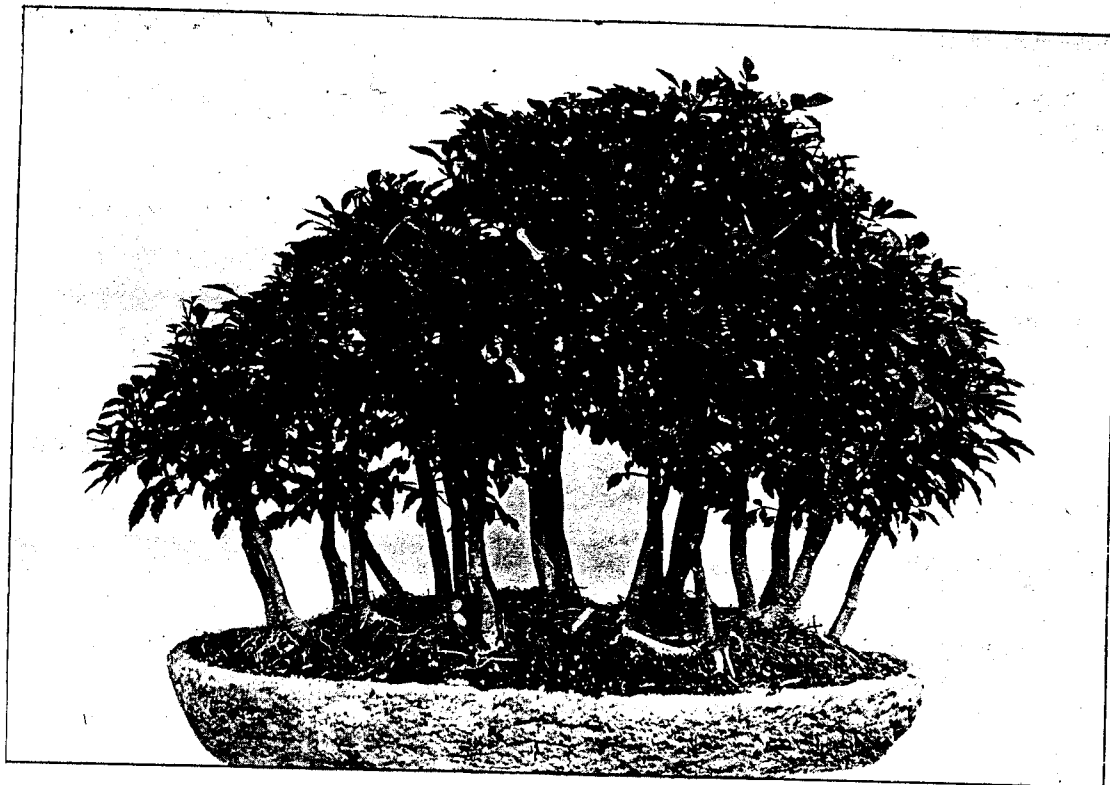
HOMECOMING

It was, the President said, a homecoming, as she told Filipino-Chinese businessmen that the first Cojuangcos who settled in Binondo and later, in Tarlac, were immigrants from Fookien province in China.

Speaking before the Filipino-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, she explained that the investment picture in 1986 was "a source of disappointment. The economy grew by 0.13 percent. Investment in 1986 fell by 15 percent apparently because of the wait-and-see attitude of the business community."

The President pledged to get the government off the backs of Filipino and foreign businessmen but appealed to them to abandon their wait-and-see attitude to speed up the country's economic recovery and growth.

"Recovery will come when you make the effort to recover. It won't happen by itself," the President said.



BONSAI AT THE PALACE

ONE of the interesting hobbies of President Aquino is bonsai collecting. When asked by junior newscasters about her bonsai collection, she gladly obliged with a warm motherly reply. She said she loves to collect bonsai—the cultured dwarfed trees that grow in flat vases and are accented with rocks and mosses.

Bonsai making originated in China in 206 B.C. but was developed as an art in Japan in 1192 A.D. The culture needs patience and care. A bonsai-ed tree is deliberately dwarfed into a mature plant. It is knotted, gnarled and shaped in artistic fashion despite its size. Purposely recreated in miniature form to lend Oriental artistic beauty, bonsai culture is one of mother nature's gifts to man.



QUOTES

(From the President's speech at the Homecoming Luncheon of the University of the Philippines Law Alumni Association, Inc. Fiesta Pavilion, Manila Hotel, March 28, 1987)

... I cannot claim to be steeped in the discipline of law which has taken you years to master. But I think our recent experience has taught us that mastery of law does not necessarily result in respect for its aim of justice.

... The law is the first defense of our freedom and security...

... Even while I held all the powers of government in my hand, I began to parcel them out and provide for their independent exercise. I believed that I was called to the Presidency to reestablish democracy and secure our freedoms by the separation of the powers that had come into my hands...

... Do such things as a Popular Will and the higher law of God exist? While some may have doubted, others, including myself, hold them as truths eternal. One will swept aside an entrenched dictatorship and put its elected choice in power. One will reestablished and ratified those democratic principles -- that respect for the rule of law -- which the dictatorship had erased from our books, but which God had kept alive in our hearts...

... Justice, it is said, is the first virtue of a political institution. It is clearly the first demand of our people...

... But it must always be justice through law. The law, as made by the people themselves through their elected representatives. The law, always informed by



the values of compassion and justice that mark our face and our faiths...

(From the President's speech at the Commencement exercises of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, Folk Arts Theater, April 7, 1987)

... Your President, Dr. Nemesio Prudente, has another name for the P.U.P. He likes to call your alma mater the "University of the Poor," in fond and proud reference to the majority of P.U.P. students who come from humble backgrounds and have modest means. Your latest statistics show that 73 percent of students here belong to families earning a monthly income of P3,000 or less. I cite that figure with pride. For the measure of your achievements and true ability is not what you had to start with, but what you made of what you had...

... Today, you are flushed with confidence and brimming with hope and idealism. We had the same feeling last year at EDSA, when we passed the final test of

our mettle as a free people and graduated with accolades from every corner of the free world. But as we discovered in the year just passed, there are no snap formulas for success and recovery.

In the everyday world of nation-building, there is still no substitute for more learning, more perseverance, and more hard work. For you, individually -- as for the nation -- the way continues to be difficult. Jobs are scarce, wages are low, and capital is still wanting for that burst of economic activity that we need so badly...

(From the President's speech at the Commencement exercises of the Philippine Military Academy, March 22, 1987)

... Here on this field today, let us pledge to make it the graveyard of their dark ambitions instead. Let us pledge to defeat, with the most of our numbers and the rectitude of our cause, the ambitions of the left and the right to enslave this nation again and bring down our new found pride...

Amnesty granted to political offenders

PRESIDENT Aquino issued Proclamation No. 8 granting amnesty to all persons who may have violated existing laws in acts of furthering their political beliefs.

The amnesty proclamation takes effect February 28, 1987, and for six months thereafter. The amnesty grant covers treason, conspiracy, or proposal to commit the crime of treason, misprision of treason, espionage, rebellion or insurrection, conspiracy to commit rebellion or insurrection, inciting to rebellion or insurrection, sedition, conspiracy to commit sedition, inciting to sedition, illegal assemblies, illegal associations, direct assault, indirect assault, resistance and disobedience to a person in authority or agents of such person or persons, subversion, and illegal possession of firearms and explosives.

The proclamation, however, does not apply to crimes or acts committed in pursuance of purely personal motives or outside of the enumerated offenses.

It also does not apply to persons who were caught, charged or undergoing investigation by the authorities before Feb. 28, 1987.

In a supportive move, the national government has created the National Reconciliation and Development Council to supervise and implement the rules covering the application and granting of amnesty.

Chairperson of the council is Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, who, in an interview, said that the defense department will

verify whether the amnesty applicant is an "authentic rebel" or not.

In announcing the amnesty, the President said that she hopes the amnesty program will "reunite families, bind up the broken-hearted, and heal the wounds of our nation."

The council will likewise develop and implement a national reconciliation and development program to assist and train amnestied rebels to resume productive roles in society.

The main implementing arms of the council are the Department of Social Services and Development and the Department of National Defense.

The President also ordered the creation of an Amnesty Committee in each province and city to be composed of the following

persons:

The provincial/city attorney, as chairman; the AFP judge advocate; the provincial or city secretary; a representative of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, another person to be designated by the chairman and the three other members of the group, as members.

An application for amnesty may be filed with the Bayanihan Center which will be put up in every city and province. The center will immediately forward the application to the Amnesty Committee for evaluation in accordance with the guidelines to be issued by the National Reconciliation and Development Council.

The committee will render a decision on each case within ten working days from receipt of an application for amnesty. •



... Do not think you can use the rights and liberties, the promises of the Constitution, to destroy the lives and freedom of our people. No provision in the Constitution, let me say this now, will be allowed to prejudice the safety of our people. For the first

law of the Constitution is the protection of the people...

... To our enemies, let me say that nothing will cow this President. Death holds no fear for us, neither for the Commander-in-Chief nor for the soldier in the

line. One nation, one armed forces, acting with the energy and direction of a single hand will smite the foe, on the left and the right, and permanently end all threats to freedom before my term as President is over. That is my pledge... •

This month in history

On March 1, 1973, the Philippines News Agency (PNA), was born out of public demand for a more efficient dissemination of information and broader coverage of local and foreign events.

In 1767, King Charles III of Spain instructed Governor-General Jose Raon to eject the Jesuits from the Philippines as they were being ejected from other colonies.

In 1782, Governor-General Jose Basco created the tobacco monopoly in the Philippines.

In 1884, the maiden issue of "La Semana Elegante," the first weekly periodical in the country, came off the press with Don Pedro Groizard as the publisher.

In 1888, a group of Filipinos marched to the Office of Civil Governor Jose Centeno of Manila and presented a copy of the petition to the King of Spain, for the expulsion of the Manila Archbishop and the friars, and also denouncing the illegal seizure of private properties by the Augustinians and Dominicans in the

country. Suspected to have been authored by Bulacan lawyer Marcelo H. Del Pilar this event led to the relief of Centeno.

On March 5, 1986, the new government of President Aquino freed Jose Ma. Sison, former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, and three other CPP leaders in line with the policy of national reconciliation.

The three other CPP leaders freed were Bernabe Buscayno, alias Commander Dante, commander-in-chief of the New Peoples Army; Ruben Alegre and Alex Berondo, identified as the head of the NPA sparrow unit and armed citizen partisans in Metro Manila respectively.

Earlier in history, the American circulating library was established in Manila in 1901.

In 1922, the first wedding ceremony in Malacanang Palace took place, with the daughter of the U.S. Minister to China, Belen Schurman, becoming the first woman to be married in Malacanang. She was married to John Magruder, assistant military attache at the American legation

in Peking. The Right Reverend Frank Mosher, Bishop of the Philippines, officiated at the wedding held at the palace porch overlooking the Pasig River.

Also in 1922, the new Vice Governor-General of the Philippines, Eugene A. Gilmore, told the Foreign Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco that whatever stand the United States took regarding the Philippine independence, American interests in the islands would be protected by treaties.

Gilmore gave the assurance that even if American business was entrenched in the islands, the Filipinos would be given independence if it would be best for them in the long run.

In March 1984, American historian Dr. Milton Meyer of California State University called for a more forceful approach of Filipinos in dealing with the United States when the military bases treaty comes up for renegotiation in 1991.

Meyer, the author of the only book on Philippine diplomatic history, spoke before Filipino diplomats at the Foreign Service Institute lecture series at Padre Faura, Manila.

Meyer said that Filipinos should be more firm in dealing



The Aquino Government's first Cabinet meeting

with Americans who are more business-like in their treaty negotiations.

He added that the Filipinos' passive approach has resulted in the Philippines being at the bottom of the list in compensations paid by the U.S. for its overseas military bases.

* * *

In 1945, the troops in Bataan knew it had been definitely written off after they learned that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had been flown out of the country to Australia.

* * *

On March 9, 1972, the first successful heart operation in Mindanao was performed by a team headed by Dr. Pedro G. Lavadia, a heart specialist, with the facilities and manpower of the Berkeshire Memorial Hospital and the Davao Doctors' Hospital. The lucky beneficiary was Salvacion Fantilanos of Kidapawan, Cotabato, who was suffering from rheumatic heart disease.

* * *

On March 10, 1986, President Aquino moved into Malacanang after holding temporary office at the Cojuangco Building in Makati for 12 days. The new government was on its 13th day since a "People's Revolution" proclaimed Mrs. Aquino and former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel as president-elect and vice president-elect, respectively, on Feb. 25, 1986 at Club Filipino in Greenhills, San Juan, Metro Manila.

* * *

On March 12, 1986, the first meeting of the Cabinet of newly-installed President Aquino was held at the Guesthouse of Malacanang Palace.

The most significant decision reached during the meeting was for the framing of a new Constitution through a convention to be called by the President.

Other measures approved during the Cabinet meeting was for the reduction of the prices of gasoline and other oil products by abolishing or decreasing some tax



Top political detainees after their release

components of the present price level.

* * *

Earlier in history, a law establishing a high school system in the country was enacted by the Philippine Commission in 1902. Later on, the commission passed other laws which opened special educational institutions, like a trade and art school, an agricultural school, a school for commerce and a merchant marine institute.

* * *

In 1907, the political parties Partido Independiente Inmediata and the Union Nacionalista merged into Partido Nacionalista or Nacionalista Party. This was agreed upon at a meeting held at Lacoste Street in Manila. The main objective was for the Federal Party to be fused with the Partido Nacionalista assuming the name "Partido Nacional Progresista" to hide its highly pro-American leanings.

* * *

In 1946, President Sergio Osmena, Sr. created the Urban Planning Commission for the rehabilitation and development of all cities and municipalities.

In 1947, the party amendments to the Constitution were favorably voted in a plebiscite by the electorate.

* * *

In 1954, headlines of major dailies flashed the story about the view of some Washington officials that Philippine sovereignty ends where American bases in the country begin.

In Philippine Congress, there was a unanimous cry against the U.S. claim of ownership, if not sovereignty, over the bases which Filipinos had always thought were on lease for 99 years to the United States.

* * *

In 1965, church-goers were introduced to the experience of participating fully in the celebration of the mass, with the priest facing the people in leading the celebration, and the readings -- particularly on the scriptures -- as well as the responses, the hymns and communal prayers are in the vernacular.

The changes were in line with the decree adopted by the Second Vatican Council in Rome for the full and active participation by the people in the worship of God at Mass.

EYEWITNESS**THE YEAR IN LABOR**

PRESIDENT Corazon C. Aquino fulfilled her election campaign platform when she identified key thrusts of her government on labor: repeal of unjust labor laws; better deal for workers and letting labor get a fairer share of the profits in our enterprises.

Changes in the Ministry of Labor and Employment was ushered in by the appointment of Augusto "Bobbie" Sanchez as minister. "Bobbie," as he is fondly called, is a former human rights lawyer.

Labor, she said, is not only the cornerstone of commerce and industry but also the vanguard of democracy.

The May 1, 1986 rally was a first in history. It was a rally attended by almost all of the trade union organizations and other labor groups ranging from militant Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU) to the moderate Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP).



Workers asked whether the changes afforded them the right to be consulted and protected. As with other sectors of the society, they asked for a greater voice in government.



Labor suffered a great blow with the death of KMU chairman Rolando Olalia, several days before the signing of a strike moratorium agreement.

Before the year was over, Franklin B. Drilon former under-secretary, was appointed the new Secretary of Labor and Employment.





Better deal for labor

Executive Order No. 111 came in compliance with the President's commitment to Labor in her speech during the Labor Day anniversary celebration last year.

In her first Labor Day speech at the Luneta, President Aquino set aside unjust decrees that shackled most of union activities under the deposed Marcos regime. She also announced measures designed to propel the country into an economic revolution, where trade unions and workers can share fully in the benefits of development and create the climate for "full human development of the laboring poor."

Likewise, President Aquino expressed hope that labor and management will respect the final adjudication of their disputes and cooperate to reduce the uncertainties that have slowed down economic activities.

Among the measures she announced during Labor Day celebration were the:

1) Repeal of a Letter of Instruction that allowed management to replace striking workers who defy return-to-work orders, and desistance of government from pursuing the "one-union, one industry policy" which she said, caused much dissension in the labor ranks;

2) Adoption of a policy of holding an automatic certification election to establish the unquestioned majority status of a union during collective bargaining agreements;

3) Allowing of only 20 percent of all employees to hold a certification election or to register a union; and

4) Changing of the two-thirds union strike vote requirement under the Batas Pambansa Blg. 130 to a simple majority vote.

President Aquino likewise organized a group to study measures that would help improve the economic condition of workers, including the rechanneling of government loans to workers and peasant cooperatives.

These measures, she said, are in line with the government's policy on the equitable distribution of wealth.

The more significant provisions of Executive Order No. 111 are the:

1) Repeal of the provisions of Article 238 and the second paragraphs of Articles 239 and 241 of the Labor Code relating to the restructuring of the labor movement along one-union-one-industry policies;

2) Authorization of
(Turn to page 20)

THE farmer's quest for his own land to till has become a nagging issue that squarely confronts the country's push toward equitable economic recovery. There have been early attempts at agrarian reform—Aguinaldo confiscated friar lands; the Americans instituted systematic land registration and public land disposition; Quezon's social justice program, the land-for-the-landless program of Magsaysay to the pilot land reform projects of Macapagal.

Intended for full implementation before the new Congress convenes on June 30 this year, the government's agrarian reform program aims to help 7.6 million landless farmers acquire 9.12 million hectares of land. It is a six-year project that is estimated to cost some P35 billion for its initial phases alone.

Mechanics

Phase A, to be undertaken this year, involves the expropriation of 557,000 hectares of tenanted rice and corn lands.

Phase B will distribute 773,250 hectares by next year. It would also see to the distribution of additional areas covering 939,000 hectares—50,000 hectares of which are idle and abandoned, foreclosed, foreclosable and sequestered lands; and 300,000 hectares expected to be voluntarily offered to the program.

Phase C covers the distribution of 3,852,000 hectares of haciendas under labor administration, tenanted rice and corn retained areas, and tenanted non-rice and non-corn croplands. This part of the program will start in 1989 and would run through 1992.

Phase D will cover 3 million hectares of logged-over areas, unnecessary civil and military reservations, and public lands suitable for agriculture.

Easier Terms

To make the acquisition of lands much easier than before, the

Agrarian reform revisited

program allows the beneficiaries an amortization period of 30 years at a low interest rate of only 3 percent per annum.

Credit assistance will be provided through the rural banks, which the Central Bank has been urged to fortify with sufficient lending resources.

Various extension services will also be offered. These will be in the form of guidance on the proper cultivation of the different kinds of lands, soil analysis, application of fertilizer and pesticides, seed selection, irrigation, construction of access roads, environmental protection, warehousing, marketing and others.

Funding

An initial cost of P4 billion has been estimated for the first year of the project. The final bill of the A and B Phases has been pegged at P36 billion. This amount would pay for the expropriated lands, surveying and titling ex-

penses, and the support systems which are designed to enable the farmers to be self-reliant and productive.

Financing is expected to come from a \$500 million (P10.2 billion) loan from the European Economic Community (EEC); sales of non-performing assets which are planned to be disposed of by the Asset Privatization Trust for P20 billion; budgetary allocations; grants and soft loans; special tax; and shares of government-controlled firms. Japan has also committed a substantial amount to help fund the massive project.

Expanded coverage

According to the DAR, all water areas, including the Laguna Lake which is used as fishponds, would also be covered by the expanded land reform program. Fishponds to be subjected to expropriation, however, are only those that are tenanted such as those at Laguna Lake, which has

about 25,000 hectares of "tenant-ed" fishponds.

A land-sharing scheme has been proposed in Negros Occidental for its vast prime agricultural lands formerly used entirely for sugar production. As envisioned by its author, Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson, the 60-30-10 scheme would allocate 60 percent of the sugar lands to its present sugar cane crops to meet foreign and domestic sugar demands, 30 percent to diversified high-value crops, and 10 percent to workers who would use the land to augment their income.

Leaders of cause-oriented movements, including government peace negotiator with the MNLF, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, endorsed Lacson's proposal as an "avenue towards a genuine land reform program." He explained that "we believe in justice. If we want to be just to the landless peasants, let us also not forget that we also have to be just to the landlords."

(Turn to page 20)



Agrarian reform (from page 19)

Former landowners affected by the previous agrarian reform program claimed that they would resist the distribution of land-holdings as long as they were paid "just compensation" and "right away." Many complained that they received 10 percent in cash and 90 percent in Land Bank bonds, maturing in 25 years. Some bewailed that they never received any payment at all.

Eduardo Tadem, a U.P. Research Fellow on agrarian issues said, "it goes without saying that the compensation burden should

not fall on the peasants because you will not be redressing the injustices that way." The militant Kilusang Magbubukid ng Pilipinas, for their part, has likewise proposed that farmers benefiting from the program may pay for their lands at "affordable cost," which hinges on "the farmer's capability to pay after fulfilling his basic needs first, like food, shelter, clothing, and education for his children." The KMP, the largest peasant organization in the country, offered the proposal after backtracking from its previous position of "free distribution" of

lands.

Dr. Mahar Mangahas, noted economist and President of the Social Weather Stations, Inc., wrote in his policy proposals for the Aquino Government that "(1) land reform is the revision of the system of economic access to land in the interest of social justice. It is just intervention in existing privileges which, although created by past law, are a grave present danger to the stability of society itself. The genuineness of a land reform program depends on the extent to which it has managed to render social justice."

Better deal (from Page 18)

the Labor Secretary or his duly authorized representatives to order and administer, after due notice and hearing, compliance with the labor standard provisions of the Code and other labor legislations based on the findings of labor regulation officers or industrial safety engineers made in the course of inspection, and to issue writs of execution to the appropriate authority for the enforcement of their order,

3) Extension of right to employees of government corporations established under the Corporation Code to organize and to bargain collectively with their respective employers, and to all other employees in the civil service to form associations for purposes not contrary to law.

On the issue of representation in organized establishments, as provided for under Section 7 of Articles 257 and 258, the Code has been amended to read as follows: "that in organized establishments, when a petition questioning the majority status of the incumbent bargaining agent is filed before the Ministry within the sixty-day period before the expiration of the collective bargaining agreement, the Med-Arbitrer shall automatically order an election by secret ballot to ascertain the will of the employees in the appropriate bargaining unit. To have a valid election, at least a majority of the valid votes cast shall be certified as the exclusive bargaining agent of all the workers in the unit."

Under that provision, when an election which provides for three or more choices results in no choice receiving a majority of the valid votes cast, a run-off election shall be conducted between the choices receiving the two highest number of votes.

In cases of bargaining deadlocks, Paragraph (c) of Section 8 of Article 261 of the Code provides that: the duly certified or recognized bargaining agent may file a notice of strike or the employer may file a notice of lockout with the Ministry at least 30 days before the intended date thereof.

Under the same provision, in cases of unfair labor practice, the period of notice shall be 15 days and in the absence of a duly certified or recognized bargaining

agent, the notice of strike may be filed by any legitimate labor organizations in behalf of its members.

However, in case of dismissal from employment of union officers, duly elected in accordance with the union constitution and by-laws, (which may constitute union-busting or a threat to the existence of the union) the 15-day cooling-off period shall not apply and the union may take action immediately.

In addition, the provision likewise states that a decision to declare a strike must be approved by simple majority of the total union membership in the bargaining unit concerned, obtained by secret ballot in meetings or referenda called for that purpose.



May 6, Araw ng Kagitingan: to be observed with austere dignity as in the past year

Manila ASEAN agro-industrial meet

A four-day agro-industrial trade and development meet is slated on May 24-27 in Manila and it is expected to benefit the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN).

The benefits will come in the infusion of appropriate technology in their production efforts, promotion of intra-regional trade among the member-nations and the possible entry of more foreign investments that would help finance their priority development projects or programs.

The basic objective of the regional conference entitled "Philippine Agriculture in Transition: Agro-Industrial Opportunities and Realities at ASEAN's Gateway" aims at stimulating foreign agro-investment in the agro-food chain with concerned governmental departments and international donor agencies.

The May conference is expected to attract agro-industrialists and entrepreneurs interested in the Philippines and its potential as a major agricultural producer and exporter within and beyond ASEAN.

The group will also consider organizing a Filipino delegation to participate in the Agri-Energy's Annual Geneva Conference in Philippine Privatization of Agro-Food companies and the sale of non-performing assets in this sector.

Conference sessions will consider agriculture diversification strategies. Privatization of agro-food agencies, the role of agri-enterprise in the countryside, new tropical agriculture and related energy technologies, counter-trade, urban food security linkages, post-harvest distribution and others.

Following the Manila conference, a roundtable delegation will travel to Geneva, Switzerland for the organization's eighth annual International Agricultural Forum, June 1-3, 1987.

Nicholas E. Hollis, Executive Director of the Agri-Energy

Roundtable, a non-profit private organization, United Nations-accredited international agri-business association based in Washington, D.C. arrived in Manila and coordinated with government and business leaders to ensure the success of the four-day conference.

Earlier, leading Filipino business executives, met with representatives of international donor agencies and foreign investors, and formed a special planning committee to promote a regional conference.

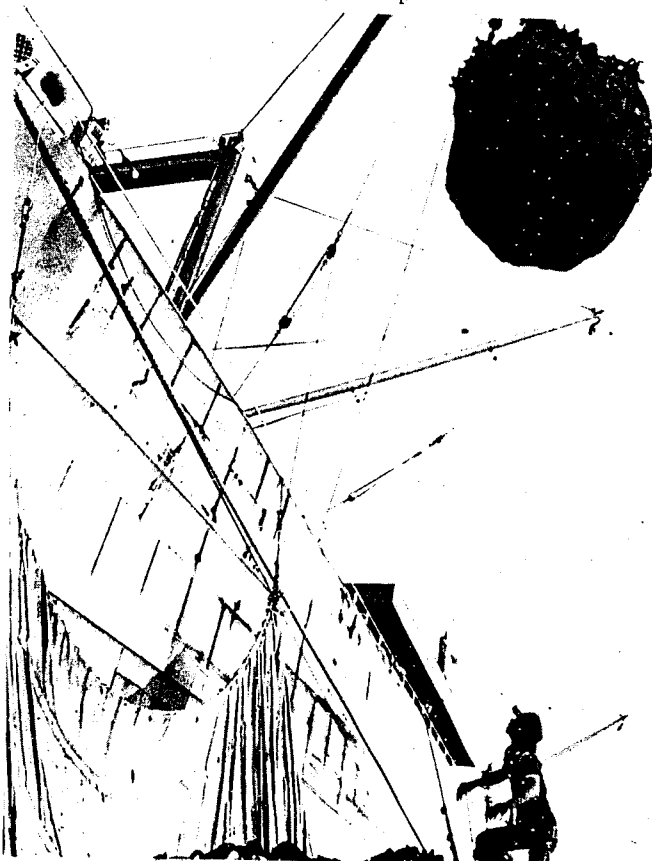
The group was convened by the Board of Investments of the Department of Trade and Industry, and was co-chaired by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry--Angelito Sarmiento, chairman, Committee on UN Food and Agriculture and Forestry, and Vicente Lim, Jr., director, Philip-

pine Packing Corporation and Nicholas E. Hollis.

During a press conference held at the National Press Club, Hollis said that the regional gathering is expected to generate some \$450 million in business opportunities.

He said no less than 100 big businessmen, exporters and industrialists from twenty countries will attend the regional conference who may desire to finance projects or open new business enterprises in the Philippines and help accelerate the country's national economic recovery program.

The Department of Agriculture and Food, the Department of Energy and the Department of Trade and Industry are assisting the Agri-business roundtable organization.



Local Industries: tapping their potential for economic growth

Sentro ng manggagawa, itinayo sa Riyadh

I SA pang sentro ng manggagawang Pilipinong nasa Saudi Arabia ang itinayo ng pamahalaan upang may pook na mapagtipunan ang mga manggagawang dumayo sa Gitnang Silangan upang maghanap-buhay.

Ang sentrong ito ay pook-libangan at pagkikita-kita ng mga Pilipinong nasa Riyadh at kapalit-pook. Magsisilbi rin itong sentro para sa mga bagay na may kaugnayan sa Welfare Fund na angkop makuha ng mga manggagawang nandayuhan.

Sapagka't ang ganitong uring

sentro ay nakatulong sa maraming manggagawa, binabalak ng pamahalaan na maglagay pa ng isang kauri nito sa Hongkong naman na kinaroroonan ng libu-libong Pilipinang naglilingkod bilang mga kawaksi sa bahay at mga tindera.

Alinsunod kay Manuel Imson, katulong na tagapangasiwa ng Overseas Workers Welfare Organization, kung ang mga sentrong ito ay magiging matagumpay, maglalagay rin sa iba pang dako na mayroong mga manggagawang Pilipino. Isang sentrong kauri nito ang itinayo noong isang taon sa Singapore.

Ipinahayag ni Imson na ang samahan ng mga manggagawang Pilipino sa mga pook na walang embahadang Pilipino ay humihiling ding magkaroon sila ng ganitong sentro. Pinag-aaralang kasalukuyan ni Kalihim Franklin Drilon kung

maaaring mapaunlakan ang kahilingang nasabi.

Sinabi rin ni Imson na ipinalipat ni Kalihim Drilon sa Riyadh ang pampurok na tanggapan ng paggawa upang malapit sa embahadang Pilipino at yaman ang Riyadh namang talaga ang ulong-lungsod ng Saudi Arabia. Magkakaroon pa rin naman ang sangay sa Jeddah at Al-Khobar para tulungan ang mga Pilipino roon.

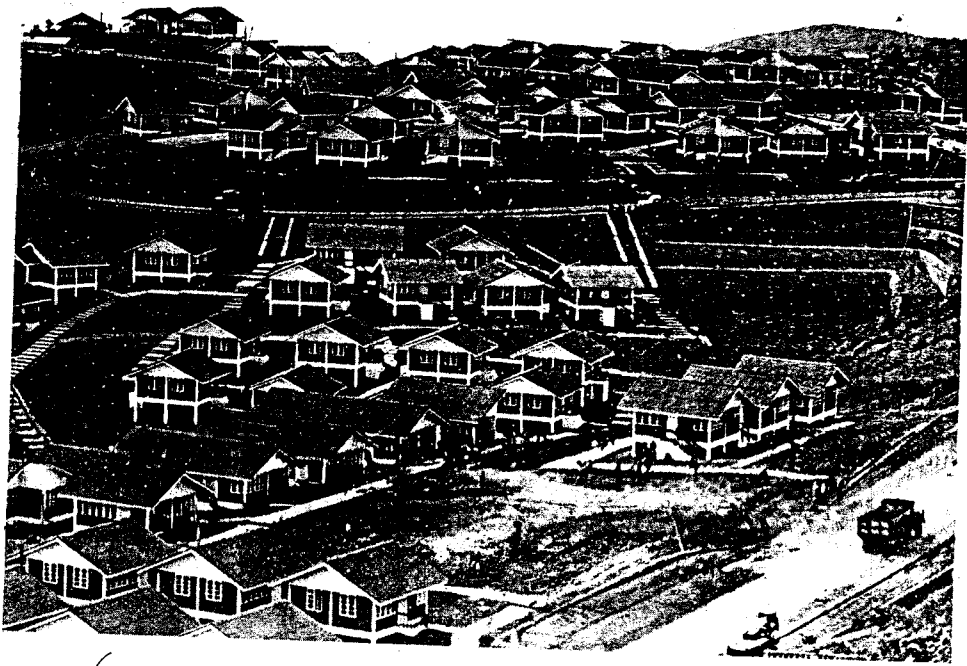
Si Imson ang nag-uwi ng mga gamit ng mga Pilipinong pinaslang sa Al-Khobar nang magtungo siya roon para pasinayaan ang sentrong ito sa Riyadh.

Idinugtong ni Imson na ang sentro ay inaasahang makatutulong nang malaki para mabawasan ang pangungulila ng mga Pilipinong naghahanap-buhay sa ibang bansa. •



Mga manggagawang dumadayo sa Gitnang Silangan upang maghanap-buhay.

Programa ng pabahay ng Pag-IBIG para sa maliliit ang suweldo



INILUNSAAD noong Marso 2 ang programa ng pabahay ukol sa mga maliliit ang suweldo sa ilalim ng Home Development Mutual Fund na lalong kilala sa tawag na Pag-IBIG Fund, sang-ayon kay Cesar G. Yatco na pinunong tagapagpatupad ng nasa-bing tanggapan.

Ang Pag-IBIG ay magpapatupad lamang ng hanggang P150,000, sapagka't kung P300,000 ang ipauutang sa mga kasapi, ilan lamang ang maaaring magtamo ng mga biyaya ng programang ito.

Ipinaliwanag ni Yatco na ito ay bahagi ng paghahangad na ipatupad ang layunin ng Pangulong Aquino na mabigyang pagkakataon ang lalong maraming mamamayan na matupad ang pangarap na magkaroon ng sariling bahay.

Ang Pag-IBIG ay mayroon nang 2.183 milyong kasapi na ang may 2.098 milyon ay mga empleado ng pribadong tanggapan.

Ang mga kasapi ng Pag-IBIG na nanatiling mga kasapi ay maaaring mangutang sa sarili nilang pabahay o sumama sa tinatawag na mass housing

projects. Ito ay binabalak isagawa ng Pag-IBIG sa pakikipagtulungan ng iba't-ibang pribadong tanggapan at maging ng mga sangay ng pamahalaan.

Salig sa bagong tuntunin ng Pag-IBIG, ang bawa't utang na P45,000 ay may tubong 9 porsiyento sa isang taon.

Ang utang namang labis sa P45,000 hanggang P90,000 ay 12 porsiyento ang tubo isang taon, samantalang ang lampas sa P90,000 nguni't hindi labis sa P150,000 ay magbabayad ng 15 porsiyentong interes.

Ipinaliwanag ni Yatco na ibig sana ng Pag-IBIG na ibaba ang interes sa mga pautang sa bahay, subali't hindi nila ito magawa.

Sang-ayon kay Yatco, ang pinagmumulan ng pondo ng opisnang ito ay ang kontribusyon ng mga kasaning empleado at may-ari ng bahay-kalakal at mga opisina. Dahil sa hindi na sapilitan ang pagsapi rito, maaaring may mga taong hindi na sumapi at mabawasan ang pondong tinatanggap nila buwan-buwan.

Kung hindi man bumaba ang interes, dagdag pa ni Yatco, nagawa naman nila ang paraan upang lumiit nang kaunti ang buwanang hulog ng mga may utang.

Sa ilalim ng bagong tuntunin ng pagbabayad, ang isang nangutang para hulugan ng 15 taon ay sisingilin lamang ng halagang salig sa 20 taong paghuhulog buwan-buwan.

Ang mga kasaping nakapagbigay na ng hindi kukulangin sa 65 na buwang hulog at patuloy na naghuhulog sa loob ng 12 buwan bago nagharap ng kahilingan sa pangungutang ang may karapatang manghiram ng pera para sa bahay, sabi pa ni Yatco.

Ang lahat ng paraan ay ginagawa upang sa gayon ay makapagpagawa ng bahay ang mga taong maliliit lamang ang suweldo. Sila ang higit sa lahat ay nangangailangan ng tulong upang magkaroon ng katuparan ang kanilang pangarap sa buhay na "magkabahay nang sarili."

MILESTONES

APPOINTED

FULGENCIO FACTORAN, 43, Deputy Executive Secretary and Cabinet Secretary as Natural Resources Secretary. Valedictorian of his UP Law Class (1971), he placed 9th in the bar examination and obtained his Master of Laws at Harvard University.

SEDFREY ORDONEZ, former Solicitor General, replaced Neptali Gonzales as Justice Secretary. Ordonez took up his Bachelor of Laws at the Philippine Law School and his Business Administration degree at Ateneo Graduate School of Business.

RAMON DIAZ, 85, as chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government. He obtained his Bachelor in Commercial Science, major in Accounting at Ateneo de Manila University. He graduated summa cum laude from the University of Sto. Tomas, Bachelor of Laws, and finished his Doctorate in Civil Law at Universidad Central de Madrid in Spain in 1955.

FRANK CHAVEZ, former human rights lawyer replaced Sedfrey Ordonez as Solicitor General. He was the founder and counsel general of the Brotherhood of Nationalistic, Involved and Free Attorneys to Combat Injustice and Oppression (BONIFACIO). Chavez is a summa cum laude, Bachelor of Arts, major in English graduate at West Negros College in Bacolod City.

CARLOS DOMINGUEZ, a business management graduate from Ateneo de Manila University is the new Agriculture and Food Secretary. As past president of the Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority, Dominguez was also a ranking executive of the Bank of Philippine Islands.

ALEXANDER PADILLA, son of former senator Ambrosio Padilla is the youngest Customs Commissioner at 31. He graduated from the University of the Philippines, College of Law, and was secretary general of Nationalist Alliance for Justice Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD).

JOSE ROMERO, the new chairman of the Philippine Coconut Authority is a former newspaperman, Manila Bulletin publisher, and National Economic Council consultant. Romero took up his high school studies at St. Benedict College in London and obtained his Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge University in England.

JEJOMAR BINAY, former human rights lawyer and officer-in-charge of Makati was appointed Metro Manila Commission Governor replacing Joey Lina who was drafted for the Lakas ng Bayan senatorial slate.

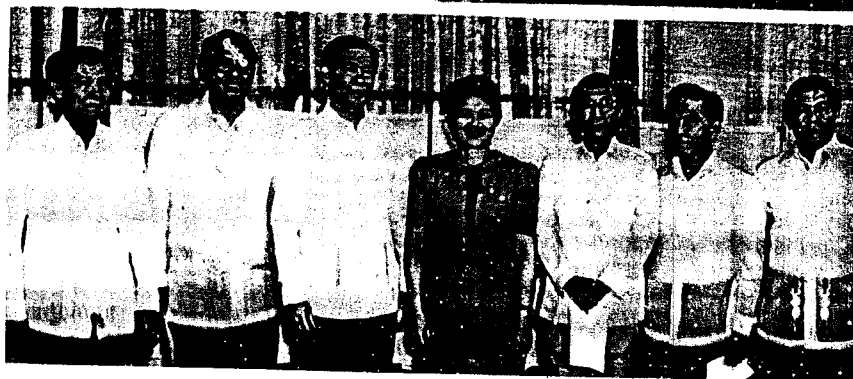
REINERIO REYES is the new Secretary of Transportation and Communications. He succeeded Hernando Perez, who had resigned to run for Congress. Reyes obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics at the University of the Philippines, and

his master's degree in Mathematics at the Lehigh University in New York.

GUILLERMO CARAGUE replaced Alberto Romulo as Secretary of Budget and Management. He is a business administration graduate from the University of the East and a law graduate from the Ateneo de Manila University. Carague also finished a management development course at the Asian Institute of Management and the executive program at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California.

GLORIA MACAPAGAL ARROYO as Executive Director of the Garments Textile Export Board (GTEB) replacing Angelica Hernandez, who resigned to return to her private law practice. Arroyo finished her doctorate in economics at the University of the Philippines, and her masteral degrees at UP and Ateneo de Manila University. She set up the "One Stop Investment Action Center" to facilitate the processing of both domestic and foreign investment.

EUFEMIO DOMINGO, human
(Turn to page 29)





RELEASED

NOBUYUKI WAKAOJI, Japanese businessman, abducted sometime last November was finally freed after four months of captivity. He was released unharmed and was flown to his home in Japan after an audience with President Aquino.

TRANSITIONS

RAFAEL SALAS, 58, Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and leading world authority on demographic studies was found dead in his room at a hotel in Washington, of apparent heart failure. As head of UNFPA, Salas was responsible for its growth from a small agency with \$2.5 million in resources to the largest multilateral organization in the population field with resources of almost \$1.4 billion and operating in 149 countries. His bid to become UN Secretary General was derailed by lack of support from the Marcos government.



PRESIDENT AQUINO'S STATEMENT ON SALAS' DEATH

I am shocked and saddened by the news that Rafael Salas has just passed away in Washington.

Paeng Salas was the ideal public servant, a man committed to the loftiest standards of performance and civic duty. He had the Midas touch in that he excelled in everything he undertook.

At the moment of his sudden and untimely death, he was the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations in charge of population activities. As such, everybody paid him fulsome praise. The Green Revolution in the Philippines was also conceived by him. He certainly merited the appellation of supertechnocrat. It is just unfortunate that his sudden death deprived our country of the opportunity to benefit from his talents and expertise.

Paeng Salas' demise at the peak of his intellectual prowess is really lamentable.

TRANSITIONS

JOSE W. DIOKNO, 65, staunch human rights defender and nationalist, died on February 27, 1987 of lung cancer.

Diokno was chairman of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights (PCHR) and head of the government panel that held peace talks with the National

Democratic Front (NDF). Even as a Senator, Diokno led militant and nationalist students during the so-called First Quarter Storm. He also helped organize the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN) in 1985, a militant and cause-oriented organization that espoused his nationalism.



JOSE W. DIOKNO (1922-1987)

The following is the text of the President's eulogy delivered during the necrological services for the late Senator.

NINOY, in his Senate days, called Pepe Diokno the brightest of the Senators. But after years of experience, after his world had widened to include the grief and oppression he shared with him, Pepe was "the one man he would unquestioningly follow to the ends of the earth."



Diokno with the President and the Presidential Commission on Human Rights: unshakeable integrity

Brilliant he was certainly. His power rested in his tremendous intellect and his unshakeable integrity. I remember how disheartened we all felt when Ninoy and Pepe and others who were detained with them were brought to the Supreme Court in the first days of Martial Law. The Government had all the power and had exercised it without limit. Congress had been padlocked. Senators and publishers had been arrested, along with thousands of others throughout the country. The law was our only refuge, but the lawyers had taken cover in that abject dictum of surrender. When the guns speak, the laws fall silent. So even there, in the seat of justice, in the last rampart of right, we felt the limitless power of a Government to hurt. Until Pepe Diokno stood up, a black toga draped over his shoulders. Immediately, one felt the cause of law and justice pass from the Supreme Court to the accused standing before them.

I do not remember what his arguments were, but I cannot forget the power he exuded. It was the power of right and integrity. Constitutional democracy had found its proper champion. Here was a man equal to the nobility of its cause.

PEPE DIOKNO would always be equal to the nobility of any cause he espoused. Whether it was the cause of human rights, constitutional democracy or nationalism, the argument "ad hominem" would always fail if Pepe was there to defend it. The name of Diokno was a warrant that the cause he defended deserved respect, and, for many Filipinos, unqualified support. If Pepe believed in it, there was sure to be justice and reason in the cause. Time and the truth never belied this first impression.

For those with longer memories, Diokno, in the days of the Old Republic, prefigured the kind of politics that would be possible in this country only after the painful experience of dictatorship. Diokno represented the possibility that you can mix power and virtue, intelligence and popularity, professed devotion to the highest ideals with the willingness to pay the highest price for such commitment.

For those who enjoyed the hospitality of the dictatorship in safehouses, whose anguished cries were heard by no one except the laughing torturer, Diokno was the name of hope. Hope that his or her case would reach him before they were totally broken in spirit and body.

To the men of the law, who stood by the law, at a time when it had fallen into the deepest disrepute he was the living example of its majesty. They tell of his prodigious memory that allowed no precedent or statute to escape enlistment in his cause; of his relentless logic and of majestic eloquence from which the corrupters of the law could offer no defense except naked power.

MARCOS jailed him after Martial Law. To the uninformed, Shakespeare's saying: "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers," is an indictment. It is in fact a tribute to the profession as a shield against oppression. Those who conspire against freedom can do no better than to silence its best protectors. Marcos knew that jailing this lawyer was the first priority in his scheme of dictatorship.

We have learned a lot from Pepe Diokno.

Why should we fight against impossible odds? Because being in the right is its own justification and reward.

Why should we be nationalistic? Because no other people will really ever see things from the standpoint of the Filipino.

Why should we put such a premium on our personal integrity, when it is so ill-rewarded in this world? Because we cannot avoid seeing our own faces and living with ourselves. Because if we cannot do right by ourselves, by our souls, we cannot do justice to others.

We will miss him. As has been said, "When a great tree falls, we are surprised to see how meagre the landscape seems without it. So when a great man falls." And yet the enemies of his ideals cannot rejoice. For Diokno, like the true lawyer, provided well for the contingency of his death. He has left a growing movement to fight on for the ideals of our nation and the principles of our democracy. He has left us his family, whom he has carefully prepared to carry on his struggle. No one can carry the entire burden of his mission, but his wife and each of his children, and each of us who loved him, are here to carry the portion we can bear.

On the personal side, I owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to Nena Diokno. She was the pillar of strength and courage on which I leaned in the dark days of imprisonment of our husbands. Her brave insistence on our right to dignity and access to our husbands showed me that the end of fear was the beginning of freedom. My gratitude to her and her children must be shared by all who were inspired by the brave work and example of Pepe Diokno, for no man could have borne his sufferings and endured the sacrifices he imposed on himself without his family to support him.

This humble tribute we pay to this noble man and great Filipino must be shared by his wife and children.

To you Nena, and you -- Mench, Popoy, Pat, Maris, Maitet, Cookie, Chel, Maya and Martin -- Pepe's private army for civil liberties, justice and nationalism, my deepest thanks for all the support and inspiration you gave me. For as long as we remain true to his ideals, for as long as we are Filipinos, he will never die.

Why should we fight impossible odds? Because being in the right is its own justification and reward.

Why should we be nationalistic? Because no other people will really ever see things from the standpoint of the Filipino.



The human rights advocate with missing lawyer Hermon Lagman (extreme right) who was said to have taught him Labor Law: continuing the fight for workers' rights.



The "Magic 24": A mix of old and new faces in politics

GOV'T SENATORIAL SLATE

HEHERSON ALVAREZ, former Secretary of the Department of Agrarian Reform, and leader of the Ninoy Aquino Movement in the US during his years of exile.

EDGARDO ANGARA, prominent lawyer and former UP President.

AGAPITO AQUINO, a street parliamentarian and chairman of BANDILA.

NEPTALI GONZALES, former Secretary of Justice and Assemblyman of the dissolved Batasang Pambansa.

TEOFISTO GUINGONA, Jr., former chairman of the Commission on Audit, a BANDILA member and government negotiator in the ceasefire talks with rebels.

ERNESTO HERRERA, president of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines and former member of the Agrava Commission.

JOSE LINA, 35, former Metro Manila Commission Governor.

ERNESTO MACEDA, former Minister of Natural Resources.

RAUL MANG LAPUS, former senator.

ORLANDO MERCADO, a former member of Parliament, and a UNIDO member who topped the 1984 Batasan elections in Quezon City.

JOHN OSMENA, formerly mayor of Cebu.

ALBERTO ROMULO, former Budget Secretary.

JOVITO SALONGA, former senator and chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government.

LETICIA RAMOS-SHAHANI, a veteran diplomat and a former undersecretary of Foreign Affairs.

ARTHUR DEFENSOR, former undersecretary of Education and vice president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines.

RENE SAGUISAG, Presidential Special Counsel and a human rights lawyer.

SOTERO LAUREL, a 1971

Constitution Convention delegate and president of Lyceum University.

VICENTE PATERNO, former undersecretary of the Energy Department, and a respected technocrat, well known for his integrity and managerial expertise.

AQUILINO PIMENTEL, JR., former Presidential Adviser on National Affairs and former Local Governments Minister.

SANTANINA TILLAH RASUL, a Muslim political leader and UNESCO commissioner.

MAMINTAL TAMANO, a veteran Muslim leader, a former senator and undersecretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

WIGBERTO TANADA, former Customs Commissioner and a human rights lawyer noted for his strong nationalist sentiments, is a representative of the nationalist bloc.

VICTOR ZIGA, former minister of General Services and member of the defunct Batasang Pambansa.

Milestones (from page 24)

rights lawyer, law professor, and a prominent figure in the "Parliament of the Street," is the new chairman of the Commission on Audit. He has been a commissioner of that office since April 1986. Domingo obtained his law degree at the University of Manila in 1951, passed the bar examinations in the same year, and earned his doctorate in civil law at the Universidad Central de Madrid.

NEGOTIATOR

EMMANUEL PELAEZ, Philippine Ambassador to the United States was named chief negotiator

in the current peace talks with Muslim leaders in Southern Philippines. Pelaez replaced National Affairs Secretary Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. who is now a senatorial candidate for the administration.

PROMOTED

SALVADOR MISON, 54, AFP vice chief of staff was promoted from the rank of Brigadier General to Lieutenant General. He was highly regarded for thwarting the January 27 military coup attempt, as commander of the newly formed National Capital Region Command (NCRC). A graduate of the Philippine Military Academy (Class

55) Mison has earned for himself more than 30 military medals and commendations which include the distinguished service star and the Gold Cross medal for gallantry in combat.

RENAMED

All government ministries are reconverted into departments pursuant to the new Constitution, reverting from parliamentary to a presidential form of government. Accordingly, Ministers shall now be addressed as Secretaries; deputy ministers as undersecretaries; and assistant ministers as assistant secretaries. ●



US Ambassador Stephen Bosworth ended his tour of duty. Ambassador designate Nicholas Platt assumes his post in May.

CONFERMENT

STEPHEN W. BOSWORTH, outgoing United States Ambassador to the Philippines was conferred the Order of Sikatuna, rank of Datu by President Aquino. Bosworth started his tour of duty in the country in May 1984.

APPOINTED

LUIS V.Z. SISON, 60, succeeded Jose Yap as Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS) Administrator. A civil engineering graduate from the University of the Philippines, Sison was chairman and chief executive officer of the Private Development Corporation of the Philippines. He was once a deputy director of the Asian Development Bank.

JESUS BERINGUELA, 59, a former Assistant Minister of the Budget and member of the Management Coordinating Board is the new Undersecretary of Budget and Management. Beringuela finished Accounting at the Far Eastern University. He also took advanced government budgeting and accounting computerization in West Berlin.

VICTOR DEOFERIO, 56, started as storekeeper, clerk, assistant agent, assistant examiner and then examiner before becoming Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A commerce graduate from the Far Eastern University, he took up graduate studies in Taxation at the Manuel Luis Quezon University.

CELERINA G. GOTLADERA as chairman of the Civil Service Commission, holds a bachelor's degree in Education and a law degree from the Far Eastern University.

MANUEL ESTRELLA, 49, is president of the Philippine National Oil Corporation (PNOC). Was a principal of the Sycip, Gorres & Velayo (SGV) and was senior partner in charge of Operations Training and Project Development prior to his appointment. He is a mechanical engineering graduate from the University of the Philippines and took his Master of Science in Industrial Administration at the University of Michigan.



Chairman Celserina G. Gotladera of the Civil Service Commission (on the president's right) with Secretary Guillermo Carague of the Office of the Budget and Management.

FOLIO

EO No. 79--Providing guidelines on the form of active duty for reserve officers and strengthening their security of tenure

(December 2, 1986)

The following guidelines are issued relative to the call to active duty and extension of active duty of all reserve officers:

(a) A reserve officer will be initially called to active duty for a period of three (3) years. Upon satisfactory completion of his tour of active duty, it shall be extended for a period of another three (3) years.

b) A reserve officer who has satisfactorily rendered six (6) continuous years of active military service shall, upon satisfactory completion of his extended tour of active duty, be granted another extension for a period of four (4) years.

c) A reserve officer who has satisfactorily rendered a total of ten (10) years of continuous active commissioned military service shall not be reverted to inactive status, except upon his own request or for cause as may be adjudged by a court martial or by appropriate bodies existing by provisions of law or by virtue of Presidential Decree No. 1638.

* * *

EO No. 96--Further amending Section Two of Republic Act 1862, as amended and for other purposes

(December 13, 1986)

Armed forces retirees who have not received retirement pay due to lack of wartime service are now entitled to such retirement pay.

Executive Order No. 96 grants retirement pay to persons who were retired after June 22, 1957 but before September 10, 1978 and were given gratuity pay under RA No. 340 and RA No. 1616.

These retirees, however,

were excluded from the coverage of RA. No. 1862, as amended by Batas Pambansa Blg. 644 EO No. 96 further amends RA No. 1862 to include these retirees to make them qualify for an annual retirement pay in lieu of a gratuity pay.

The retiree may, at his option, choose to receive the annual retirement pay or a gratuity pay, or his widow and/or minor children may elect such option, if the retiree has died.

* * *

EO No. 107--Providing for the surrender of loose firearms, ammunition and explosives, granting benefits therefore, and for other purposes

(December 24, 1986)

Any person holding an unlicensed firearm may surrender the same without any penalty or punishment provided the same is surrendered to the proper authorities within six (6) months from the effective date of Executive Order No. 107.

The holder of such firearm, ammunition or explosives may, after surrender, apply for the proper license to possess the same, provided he is qualified under existing laws.

However, those who have been arrested, charged and convicted for illegal possession of firearms, ammunition or explosives are disqualified.

If the surrenderee/applicant for such firearm is disqualified from legally possessing the same, the firearm may be sold and licensed to qualified individuals or firms who shall pay for such firearm.

* * *

EO No. 110--Allowing the payment of medical and incentive allowance for employees of certain national govt. agencies

(December 24, 1986)

All government agencies which have granted medical and

incentive allowances in the previous years are allowed to continue paying the same benefits.

All government employees who have received medical and incentive allowances in the past will receive the same amount for the year 1986.

The payment of said benefits shall depend on the availability of savings from funds previously released from the National Treasury.

The Budget Department shall prepare and issue the guidelines for the implementation of this order.

* * *

EO No. 112--Placing all Budget officers in the local government under the administrative control and supervision of the Ministry of Budget and Management

(December 24, 1986)

All budget officers in the local government are now under the administrative control and technical supervision of the Department of Budget and Management.

The President's move is in line with the government's emphasis on countryside development. The national government, thru the Budget Department can closely monitor the local government's budgetary process.

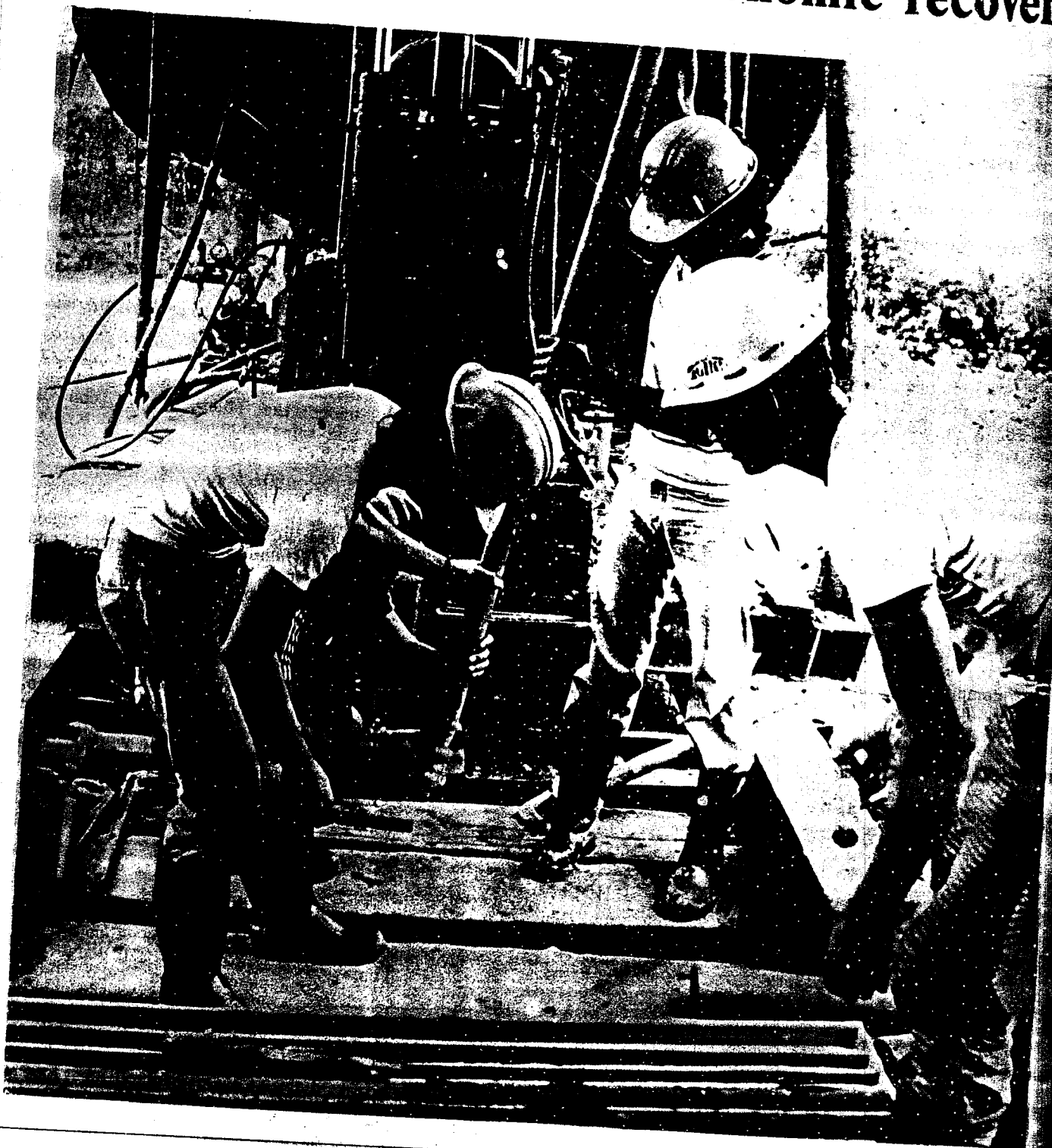
It will likewise enable the national government to review and monitor all reconstruction program and development priorities and that they are strictly and properly implemented.

All local budget officers shall henceforth be appointed by the Secretary of the Budget and Management upon recommendation of the local chief executive and subject to civil service laws and rules.

The functions of the local budget officers as defined in PDs 1375 and 477 are retained subject to policy guidelines to be issued by the Budget Department.

The salaries and other benefits of all local budget officers shall be paid by the national government.

Searching for a start to economic recovery



Teodoro C. Benigno
Press Secretary
Chairman, Editorial Board

Leonardo C. Macariola, Jr.
Director, BNFI
Executive Editor

Glenn T. Leonardo, Editor-in-Chief; **Lorenzo B. Ziga**, Managing Editor; **Estrella Mina Cortal**, **Cora Patajo**, **Rafael Gomez**, **Letty Valbuena**, **Jacqueline Massyon**, **Zenaida Flores**, **Eleanor Trinchera**, writers; **Virginia S. Espiritu**, **Violeta Mandac**, **Virginia Manuel**, **Leonora Lumbeo**, editorial assistants;

Roberto S. Castro, art director; **Lino N. Palisoc**, production manager; **Bruno R. Dabu**, circulation; **Isabelo M. Galixto**, production assistant

SEP 7 1987



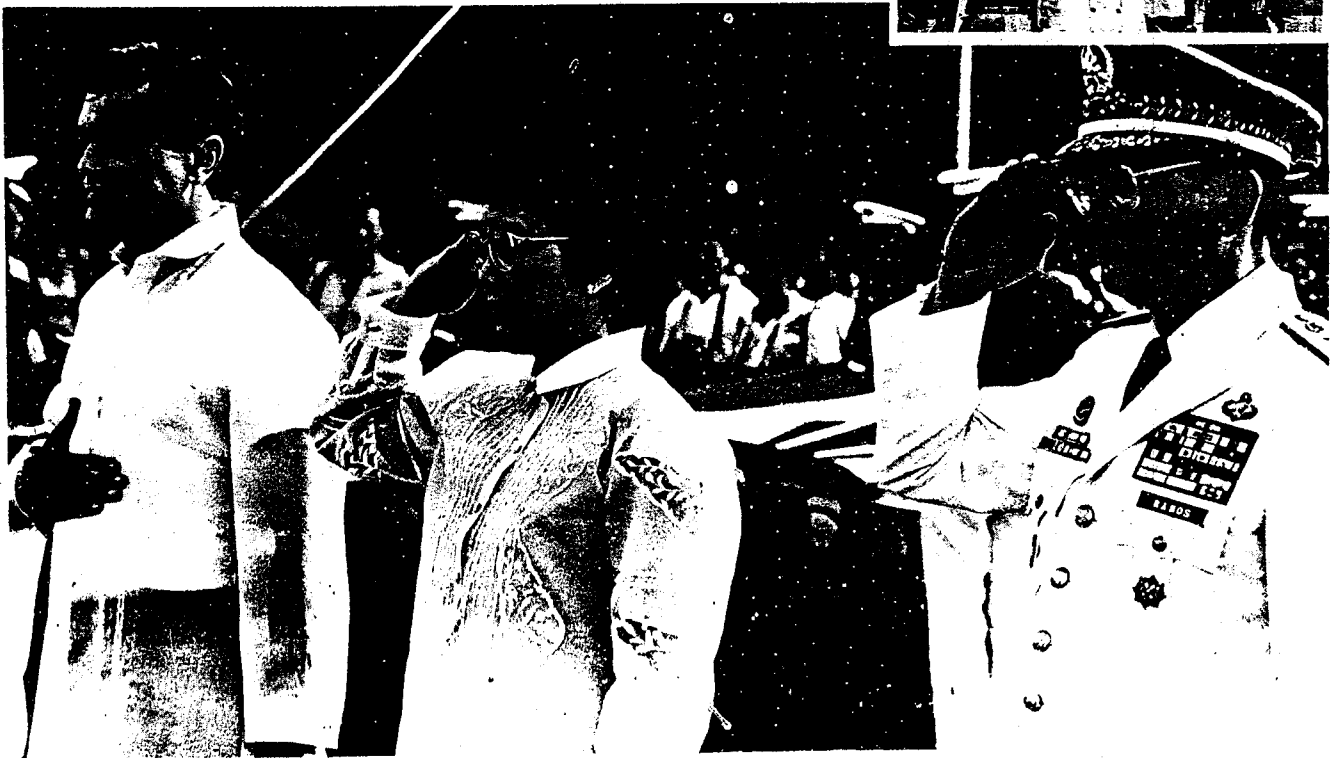
MALACAÑANG Journal

Vol. I, No. 8

Official Publication of the Office of the President

May-June 1987

FREEDOM by the ways of peace



IN less than a century after a Republic was proclaimed in Kawit, Cavite, the nation is still on its halfway mark toward the reestablishment of democratic institutions. In those eighty-nine years, our country has gone through the period of American colonial tutelage, embroiled in a bitter war that was not of its own making, and just when it won its freedom and enjoyed its own kind of popular democracy, a state of emergency rule rendered all the fundamental tenets of the Rule of Law mere shibboleths.

"Great is this day," Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo declared after the inauguration of the new Republic. "Glorious is this date and this moment when our beloved people's rise to the apotheosis of independence will be eternally memorable," he said as the Philippine flag unfurled.

President Corason Aquino recalled the struggles of the heroes of the 1896 Revolution when she pointed out that the Philippines was the first nation in Asia to "win its freedom by means of war."

The President noted that this same Republic is the first to "restore freedom by means of peace."



A people, jealous of their freedom: The President campaigning in Davao during the 1986 presidential election. Top inset: People Power. Lower Photo: Government troops at GMA 7 during one of the loyalist coup attempts.

THE Independence Day celebration followed the elections of the Senators and the Congressmen who will compose the first Congress to be convened under the 1986 Constitution. By the end of the year, the local elections will be held, putting to an end the last footnotes to the revolutionary origin of the Aquino government.

Plagued by a number of destabilizing challenges to its legitimacy in its first few months, the eighteen months since EDSA saw the government repeating its call on the popular support, though in terms less dramatic than EDSA's People Power, to ratify the Constitution that would make it constitutional government and to elect the Congress whose cooperation the Executive

branch of government requires for the passage of some of the most crucial social welfare programs.

With each electoral exercise, the government was able to amply show the popular support that it continues to enjoy. Greater measures of stability were won and as Congress convenes, the economy is firmly on the beginnings of recovery and the government is bent on exploring the possibilities for social welfare programs that will directly address the poverty that continues to haunt our people.

"We are no longer insurgents, we are no longer revolutionists... armed men desirous of destroying and annihilating the enemy... We are from now on Republicans... men of Law, able to fraternize with all other nations, with mutual

respect and affection. There is nothing lacking, therefore, in order for us to be recognized and admitted as a free and independent nation," Aguinaldo declared as the first Asian Republic was born.

President Aguinaldo's exuberance could not deter the force of events that followed. Within months, his government was a fugitive but with the memory of their brief moment of freedom, Filipinos did not rest until they won their prize.

President Aquino herself realizes that her government's success depends to a great degree on its success in addressing the social inequalities that strangle the energies of our people. As Congress convenes, it can not escape awareness that its own life flowed from the popular rebellion that ousted a dictator. The constitution that institutionalized the gains of that uprising set a clear legislative agenda for the six-year term of the first legislature. The men and women of the Congress can not do less than that yardstick.

Social change, it is said, is a process that transcends the energies of individual men and women. Part of this process is the unlearning of truisms that derailed the progress of the community.

Independence day dawned as Filipinos prepared to administer a litmus test to the freedoms they had won.



Feb. 25, 1986: Pres. Aquino as leader of the revolutionary government being sworn into office by Supreme Court Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee at Club Filipino.

SEP 7 1987

THE PRESIDENT'S INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE



WE have long realized that we have to address the problem of economic security to buttress our free and democratic system. Hence, in the past 15 months we have channeled our main efforts toward the elimination of poverty, creation of jobs and a more equitable distribution of national income. While working toward these goals, we have at the same time dismantled the machinery of martial rule and hastened the restoration of our democratic processes.

We are conscious of the need for these programs to take hold within a reasonable time. Our cherished liberty and democratic institutions remain under siege from sinister forces from the left and the right. In the long run, our own impatience, and lack of faith in the efficacy of our institutions could serve as the main hindrance to the success of our programs.

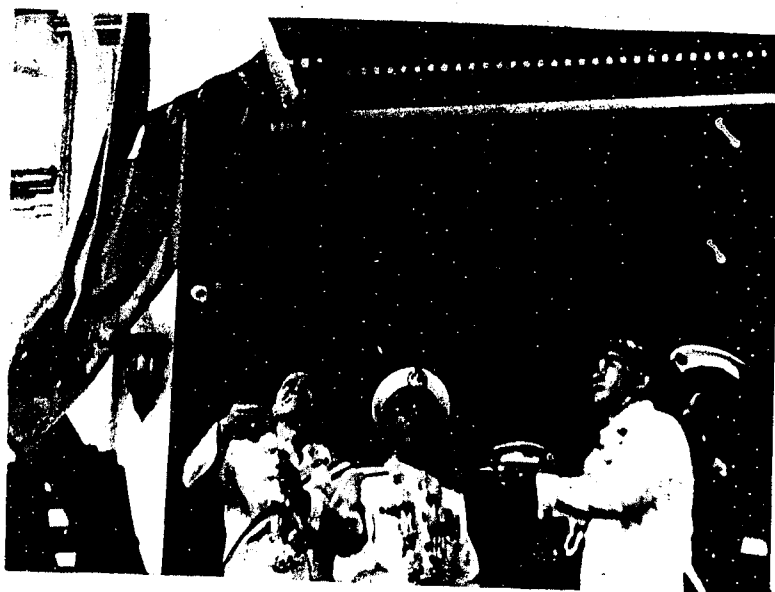
It is necessary at this point that we look not only at what we have achieved in the past year, but also at what we intend to do to bring about our dream of a better future for our people. For it would not only be by force of arms that we can succeed to defend our freedom but also in our ability to resist the temptation of any system that promises quick results at the expense of human rights and individual liberty.

As we pause to celebrate the 89th anniversary of Philippine independence, I am encouraged by the renewed faith and confidence of our people in themselves, in their own capacity to overcome their difficulties in a system that upholds human dignity, and in their resolve to pay the price of eternal vigilance to defend and protect their hard-won liberty.

☉

EYEWITNESS

INDEPENDENCE DAY HIGHLIGHTS



"Our freedom remains as threatened as ever," the President declared in the simple rites that marked the 88th Independence Day.

The observance of the occasion came midway in the preparations for the convening of the first Congress. With all the three branches of government in place, the nation looked back on the eighteen months since EDSA.

Vice President and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Salvador H. Laurel led the rites at the Aginaldo Mansion in Kawit, Cavite where the Filipino tri-color was first unfurled on January 23, 1898.

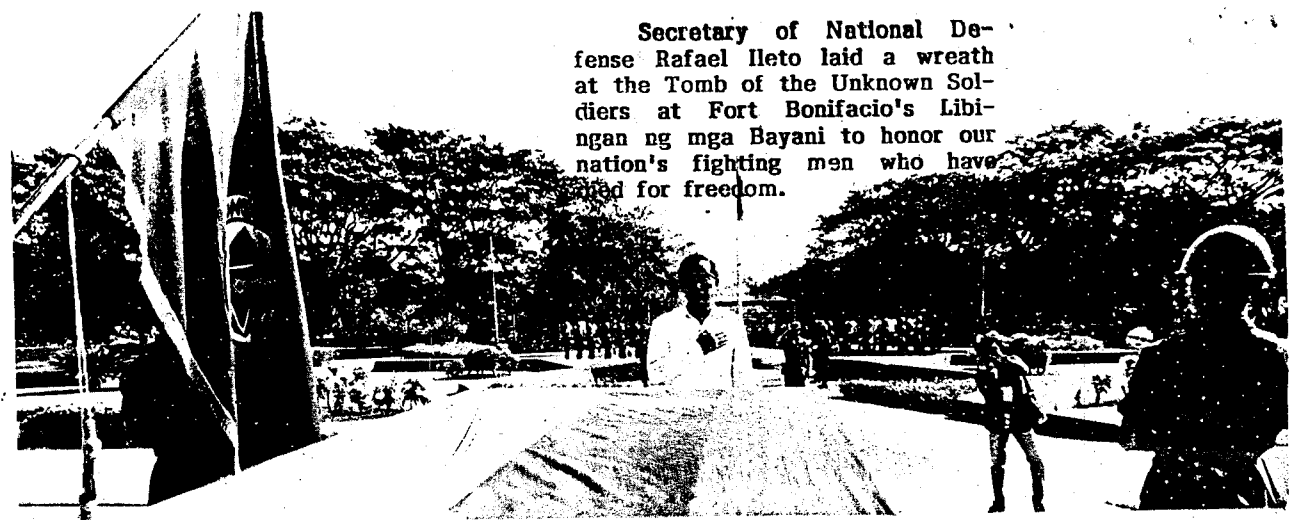


President Aquino with businessman Jaime Zobel and foreign dignitaries.

The President with Metro Manila Commission Officer-in-Charge Jejomar Binay.



Senator-elect Agapito A. Aquino, in turn was in EDSA, this time to commemorate the courage that toppled the authoritarian rule of the previous government.



Secretary of National Defense Rafael Ileta laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers at Fort Bonifacio's Libingan ng mga Bayani to honor our nation's fighting men who have died for freedom.

Freedom by the ways of peace...



President Aquino with Papal Nuncio Bruno Torpigliani

(REMARKS OF PRESIDENT CORAZON C. AQUINO AT THE "VIN D'HONNEUR" 89TH ANNIVERSARY OF PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE CEREMONIAL HALL, MALACANANG, JUNE 12, 1987)

Today, we celebrate the 89th anniversary of Philippine Independence with a double pride: pride in our independence and pride in our democracy. We were Asia's oldest republic, and its first democracy, in the old style. We are today the world's first democracy in the new style -- of People Power.

We were the first Asian nation to win its freedom by means of war, and the first to restore its freedom by the ways of peace. No other nation has shown a richer repertoire of political action.

One year ago, we gathered here to celebrate the 88th anniversary of Philippine Independence, and the first quarter of its democratic restoration. Since then the Filipino people have outdone themselves repeatedly. Against every prediction that they would fail to uphold the democracy they so wondrously restored, the Filipino people came through for democracy again, and again, and again.

Against rightwing coups and leftwing terrorists, in the plebiscite, and in the recent elections, they gave one astonishing demonstration after another of their deep sense of responsibility and commitment to democracy -- as if to underscore what the rest of the world had refused to believe, that a people so poor could be so proud and jealous of their freedom.

We celebrate Independence today just a few weeks from the convening of the Congress, the act that will complete the shining circle of our political achievements. We have here the elected Senators and Representatives of that distinguished body.

We have here the proud achievement of our people: the judicial wisdom, the legislative will, and the executive power of the democratic State -- wisely divided by the Constitution, but here united by a common resolve to prove ourselves worthy of the sacrifices of our people.

Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in a toast: To the Filipino People for their outstanding contribution to democracy that may enable us to finally reach our goals of peace and prosperity.

Mabuhay tayong lahat!

©



REPORT



In Batangas, the President presented the men and women who will speak for her cause in Congress at the start of the campaign. Inset: The old Legislative Building that housed the pre-Martial Law Congress.

CONGRESS CONVENES

CONGRESSIONAL elections stand out in our tumultuous history as particularly expressive of the issues and conflicts that preoccupied the electors as they went to the polls.

The Philippine Assembly of 1907 was elected and convened when the spirit of the 1896 Revolution still held sway and candidates for public office had to address the electorate's cry for "complete, full, and immediate independence." After the war, when American influence in world affairs seemed most consolidated, the legislative agenda reflected the pains of a nation finding its bearings and the nationalist call of the then Senator Claro M. Recto seemed a most lonely cause.

The nation's voters went to the May 11 congressional polls with a similar mindframe. Barely a year had passed since the fall of the former President and a new Constitution had just been ratified. This Constitution in itself is

a proof that our people retained their apprehension over a nearly unlimited grant of power for the Constitution vested greater powers to the Legislature. In the process, taking away some of the powers of the Presidency which had been provided for by both the 1935 Constitution, drafted under American influence, and the 1973 Constitution.

THE waiting for the May 11 elections had begun as soon as the ratification of the 1986 Constitution became apparent. If the ratification of the Constitution served as a vote of confidence to the government of President Corazon Aquino, the May 11 elections and the results therefrom, would determine not only the agenda of her government in the next five years but also her government's ability to push for its priority programs. The Congress, it was felt, not only could determine the success of President Aquino's

program but also define the limits of social reforms that could be achieved in the transition period toward a full-blown democracy.

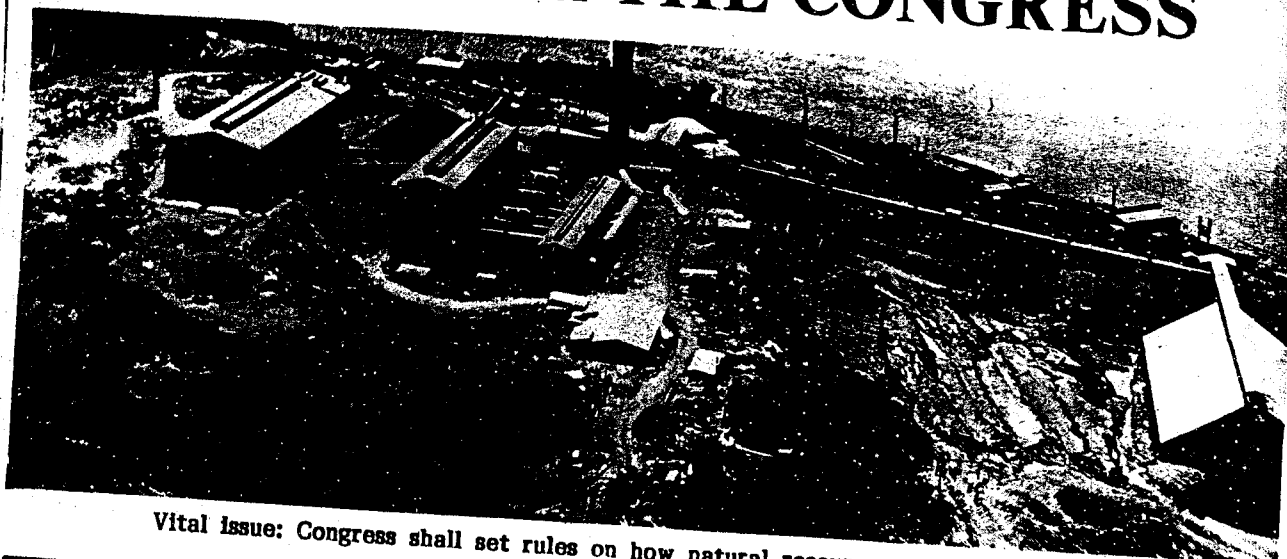
As President Aquino presented the men and women who would advocate her cause in the legislative body to the people, it was immediately apparent that whatever be the composition of the Congress resulting from the May 11 elections, there were immediate issues that had to be addressed and the nation could ill afford a stalemate between the Executive branch and the Legislature.

The majority of the electorate were primed for fundamental changes not only for new political faces who would provide alternative programs and visions but also for political parties and platforms that would call for meaningful change without the shrillness of political campaigns.

The tone of the campaign for the legislative elections while retaining some of the traditional

SPECIAL REPORT

ISSUES FOR THE CONGRESS



Vital issue: Congress shall set rules on how natural resources are to be exploited.

THE Namfrel tally had a headstart of two days before the first ballots were canvassed by the Commission on Elections. These were the so-called absentee ballots cast by soldiers who were assigned elsewhere during the day of elections.

While the Namfrel tally quickly established a trend for the Laban candidates, topping the tally of the absentee votes were former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and nine other traditional politicians who are known for their staunch anti-Communism.

The disparity may well mean that Congress could little afford a grace period before the issues would come knocking at its door. A government bridging a period of transition could little afford any delay in attending to the general outline of the legislative agenda the Constitution had set for the first Congress.

THERE are 99 provisions in the Constitution that need to be fleshed out by the new Congress. If Congress however fails to fulfill this

mandate, the people can invoke a provision on initiative and referendum and draft their own legislation or reject any enactment of the Congress through a petition signed by at least 10% of the total registered voters, broken down into 3% of the registered voters in each particular district.

Among the economic issues the Congress must address are:

- land reform,
 - foreign investments,
 - the progressive system of taxation,
 - foreign debts,
 - tariff on imported items
- as well as the creation of an independent economic and planning body to replace the NEDA.

Among the other crucial issues that must be acted on by the first Congress specifically are:

- the submission to a referendum of the question of the renewal of the Military Bases Agreement;
- the implementation of the constitutional directive of providing for free education up to the secondary level;
- the Organic Act for the

establishment of Autonomous Governments for the Cordilleras and Mindanao; and

- when and how much Filipino capital in public utilities and mining firms shall be increased;

- in what crimes death penalty is to be restored;

- and the manner in which the protection of our natural resources shall be ensured.

THERE is in turn a greater strictness imposed on members of the Congress. They can not serve for more than two consecutive terms. Upon their assumption of office, the new Senators and Congressmen are required to make a full disclosure of their financial and business interests that may be a potential source of conflict of interest given the legislations they shall pass.

All these restrictions are further amplified in the Constitution's article on the accountability of public officials. These caveats are put in place to make sure that public service shall not return to their former conditions as bastions of privilege.



SPECIAL REPORT

The President's statement on the May 11 elections

I AM heartened by the news that voting in the Senatorial and Congressional elections so far have, on the whole, been clean, peaceful and orderly.

The sight of millions of Filipinos showing up at the polls at the first hour this morning and patiently waiting for their turn to vote according to their conscience is the most impressive proof that the democratic process has indeed taken deep root in our country.

The first sign of this was last December when registration for a new voters' list yielded a record turnout. The second was the February 2 Plebiscite for a new Constitution which, against the experts' predictions produced a record turnout and a record "Yes" vote. Today's elections have all the appearances of another record.

The crowning achievement is this most peaceful and honest elections in our recent history, not just since martial law, but perhaps since Independence. The turnout for today's elections is also a record turnout.

We deserve to be congratulated on our political maturity; our school teachers, especially, for their extraordinary devotion to poll duty, the Commission on Elections for a job well done, and our peace officers for posting guard all over the country.

Now, the Filipino is not only free; he moves towards the future with pride in himself and with confidence in democracy. Our people have done their part. Now government, complete with all its institutions, must do its part. It must prove to the people that democracy was worth the long wait and the painful struggle.

bombast highlighted instead the difference, while opposition figures still attempted to dig up some political propaganda reminiscent of pre-Martial Law political campaigns, it soon became obvious that while the voters relished juicy exposes in the media, the enjoyment itself of such reports did not translate into votes.

PRESIDENT Aquino's candidates were not spared the scrutiny. Media itself took note of some of her choices who had been prominent figures of the Marcos government. Vicente Paterno was a former Minister of Public Works and Highways. Ernesto Herrera's Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, a moderate trade union group, had lauded some of the former strongman's more contro-

versial policies. UP President Edgardo J. Angara is a senior partner of one of the country's foremost law firms that is said to have drafted most of the legislations that gave form to the coconut monopoly at the peak of Martial rule. As the campaign shifted to full gear however, these objections were balanced by the personal competence and individual integrity of these men.

On the other hand, the opposition was plagued from the start by the indecision on whether there would be fielded a single opposition coalition or there would be two opposition coalitions that would go up against the coalition supporting the government of President Aquino.

What eventually resulted from the disagreement among the

anti-administration forces was a coalition formed around former Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile and another coalition of politicians identified with the former President. Enrile's party called itself the Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD) while the other opposition coalition attached Union for Peace and Progress to KBL (UPP-KBL).

AS the campaign period drew to a close, 26.5 million voters reflected on their verdict. GAD candidate Vicente Puyat, perhaps ebulliently relying on the results of the GAD survey of voters' political preferences prior to the election date, asserted that should the GAD win, they would allow the former President to come home. Seizing the open-

A bicameral congress

THE Constitutional Commission of 1986 created a legislative body composed of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The debates of the Commission on this point proved to be one of the highlights of its four-month effort to institutionalize the gains of the February Revolution.

For those who favored a bicameral assembly, the most persuasive argument was the legislative experience before Martial rule during which the Senate functioned as an assembly of nationally elected magistrates effectively directing national attention to crucial issues.

Former Senator and Constitutional Commission Vice President Ambrosio Padilla in arguing for a bicameral assembly explained his vote:

"Our experience in the 1935 Constitution, after the amendment from Senatorial districts to election at large in a bicameral system of legislature, showed a more responsive, more representative system in favor of democracy rather than the unicameral system under the 1973 Constitution wherein we had the Interim and the regular Batasang Pambansa by the President's edict . . .



The Constitutional Commission of 1986: dilemma over the form of Legislature that will expand EDSA's gains

Because it is expected that many of the members of the Lower Chamber will have for their primary objective the development and the protection of their respec-

tive districts or of the territory and the people they represent, while the Senate, because they are elected at-large, has a more national, broader perspective.

ing, candidate after candidate of the Administration's Lakas ng Bayan (Laban) denounced the opposition for its promise and President Aquino called for a straight Laban ballot come election day.

Long lines formed outside voting precincts even before the first hour of voting. While there were isolated reports of election irregularities, reporters covering the polls found it not much different from the plebiscite last February.

It was a confident Comelec Chairman Ramon H. Felipe who met reporters at the close of the polls. "I'm sure you will agree with me that our people have

tasted the heady wine of freedom and they like it."

"I'm sure that never shall dictators trample their freedom. This election also proved that when a thing is good, you don't force people to accept it. Despite the doomsday predictions and all the criticisms from the opposition, we have seen today that our people are determined to maintain our democracy and freedom," Felipe said.

With the initial election results coming from Namfrel volunteers, the Laban candidates posted early leads that soon transformed into an Administration rout of the opposition except for GAD's

Joseph Estrada, a popular actor and former mayor of San Juan, Metro Manila.

Apprehensive over the results, the GAD candidates called a press conference the day following the elections wherein they denounced what they called "massive electoral fraud." They warned of an equally massive unrest should the trend continue.

President Aquino who cast her vote in Sitio Alto in the family owned Hacienda Luisita applauded the early trend but refused to comment on the allegations of the GAD candidates and instead told reporters that she too was waiting for the Comelec count to wind up.

The Record of the Congress would show that when the Legislation started from the Senate and had to be concurred by the other House, it led to better and more responsive legislations. There was diversity of provisions, but it was ironed out in a joint conference committee between representatives of the Senate and the Lower House."

Commissioner Felicitas Aquino added her own observation that with the checks and balances between the Senate and the House of Representatives in the Congress itself, there would be a greatly diminished possibility that the Executive could manipulate the Legislature for its own purposes.

COMMISSIONERS Joaquin Bernas and Luis Gascon spoke for a unicameral assembly. Father Bernas viewed the Congress that would be convened as a continuation of the People Power Revolution.

"We have been called to this Commission by a Revolutionary government to the extent that it is a government that is a product of the February Revolution . . . Therefore, what we are trying to formulate here is a Constitution that will set up structures capable of continuing the goals of the Revolution . . .

It is commonly said that the Revolution of February was primarily a political revolution. It was a revolution that released us from the political oppressions that were

institutionalized under the old regime. But it is also said that we still have to complete a social revolution.

Therefore, the Legislature that we must set up should be a legislature that is capable of pushing these social and economic goals. In order for this legislature to be able to push these social and economic goals, it must be a legislature that is not insulated from people power. It should be a legislature that is more easily subject to the pressures of people and the more than 70% of the underprivileged masses . . ."

Commissioner Gascon explained his vote for unicameralism in this light:

"So, I think the basic issue when we discuss the legislative body is this: How do we make the structures of government closer to the people? How do we empower the people directly by providing



Former Senator and Vice President Ambrosio Padilla: Bicameral is more democratic.

Before Comelec could begin its count of the election results however, the opposition shifted the venue of their protest from press conferences to EDSA, site of the February Revolution that brought President Aquino to power.

Reporters, however, were quick to point out the uncomfortable alliance that had formed between GAD supporters and the Marcos Loyalists who seized whatever grievances there were resulting from the elections to fuel their own crusade to bring the former President back home.

On June 6, 1987, the Comelec proclaimed the top 20 senatorial candidates that included GAD's

Joseph Estrada. By the time, the proclamation of the winning candidates had been carried out, the protests against the alleged electoral frauds had dwindled rapidly.

For the 21st to the 24th places however the see-saw battle between the former Defense Minister and four other Laban candidates Ernesto Herrera, Mamintal Tamano, Santanina Rasul and former Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez appears to be drawn out as the results of the special elections in Sulu as well as the late submission of some election returns leave the last four senatorial slots hanging in the balance.

SPECIAL REPORT

The Senate 1946-1972

PAST SENATORIAL ELECTIONS

NOVEMBER 15, 1946 ELECTION (1946 to 1953)

Hon. Vicente Araneta
Hon. Vicente Sotto
Hon. Jose Arzobispo
Hon. Eleazar Alano
Hon. Ramon Torres
Hon. Tomas Confessor
Hon. Mariano Jesus Cuenco
Hon. Ramon Barza

NOVEMBER 15, 1953 ELECTION (1953 to 1959)

Hon. Mariano Canillo
Hon. Felipe Macalino
Hon. Antonio P. Mangalona
Hon. Tomas Canillo
Hon. Jose O. Vela
Hon. Ramon Barza
Hon. Prospero Sandoval
Hon. Sallada Pandaton

NOVEMBER 15, 1959 ELECTION (1959 to 1965)

Hon. Rosendo Umandas
Hon. Antonio Sison
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton

NOVEMBER 15, 1965 ELECTION (1965 to 1972)

Hon. Quintan Carandang
Hon. Esteban R. Aban
Hon. Rosendo Umandas
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton
Hon. Sallada Pandaton

SPECIAL REPORT



President Aquino calls for a straight Laban ballot in her party's miting de avance.

access to the centers of decision-making?

I think the first thing in assuring the people is that the legislative body will not be an interaction among the representatives of the Senate and the House but rather an interaction between the representatives and the people themselves, indirectly.

I would like to remind the body that over and above these distinguished individuals who have opposed the dictatorship, the common people, the workers, and the peasants have continually opposed tyranny, dictatorship, and oppression. We do not need a bunch of elite people to speak for them. The people have learned to speak for themselves and they can assert themselves and we should provide them greater access toward asserting this basic right . . ."

What followed was a close voting in favor of bicameralism. The 1986 Constitution thus became our first constitutional document that originally provided for a bicameral legislature. Commissioner Jose Suarez pointed this out in the deliberations of the Commission when he reminded the body that all previous constitutional projects recommended the establishment of a unicameral sys-

tem of Legislature.

"The Evangelista Constitution of December, 1896; the Biak na Bato Constitution of 1897; the Ponce Constitution of April, 1898; the Autonomous Program of Dr. Paterno of June 19, 1898; the Organic Decree of June 23, 1898; Mabini's Constitutional Program of the Philippine Republic of June, 1898; the Malolos Constitution of January 21, 1899; and of course, the original 1935 Constitution. They all recommended the establishment of a unicameral system of Legislature on the theory that it is more suitable and adapted to the ideals, traditions, culture and practices of the Filipino people."

THE first bicameral legislature in the country convened in 1907. In the elections held earlier that year, 80 members to form the Philippine Assembly, the Lower House, were elected by 99,674 voters from 34 provinces. The Upper House, known as the Philippine Commission, had nine members. In the earlier years of that body, the majority of its members were Americans appointed by the President of the United States.

It was only in 1913, as a part of the Filipinization drive of the American colonizers that Fili-

The Senate

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

1935-1986

SPECIAL REPORT

pinos became the majority in the Philippine Commission. Appointed by President Woodrow Wilson to the Commission were Rafael Palma, Victorino Mapa, Vicente Ilustre, Jaime C de Veyra, and Vicente Singson Encarnacion.

Three years later, the Philippine Assembly was renamed the Philippine Legislature, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and existed as such until 1935.

With the ratification of the 1935 Constitution providing for a unicameral National Assembly, an amendment was introduced after its promulgation to revive the Senate and the House of Representatives.

IN 1971, a Constitutional Convention was convened to draft a new constitution. On September 21, 1972, while the Convention was in the thick of its deliberations, Martial law was proclaimed. This was followed by the large-scale arrest and detention of prominent opposition figures, student activists, newspapermen, and members of the Constitutional Convention itself. Some of the delegates such as newly elected Senator Heherson Alvarez from the Lakas ng Bayan coalition went underground fearing for their lives.

Despite the declaration of Martial Law, the Convention reassembled and finished its draft of the Constitution which was duly submitted to President Marcos. By December, announcements were made for the holding of a referendum-plebiscite for the ratification of the proposed Constitution. Meanwhile, a group of Senators and Congressmen who attempted to convene a rump session of the Congress were prevented from doing so when they found the Congress Building sealed off.

Cases were filed at the Supreme Court questioning the power of the President to appropriate funds for the plebiscite-referendum. As the cases were being heard, a Presidential Proclamation was issued declaring the proposed charter ratified by virtue of the results of the nationwide

citizens' assemblies.

Cases were again filed, this time questioning the ratification process. But in the end, while six justices voted that the 1973 Constitution was not ratified in accordance with the 1935 Constitution, the court held that it may still produce legal effects if the people had accepted the document as the de facto charter. The court therefore, in disposing of the case said that because there were not enough votes to declare that the 1973 Constitution was not in force, "there was no further judicial obstacle to the new Constitution being considered in full force and effect."

This paved the way for later decisions of the court vesting lawmaking powers, then constituent powers--the power to propose amendment to the Constitution--in the President.

IN 1978, elections for the Interim Batasang Pambansa was called. Block voting was introduced for the second time enabling the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan, the pro-Marcos coalition, to blank the then political opposition led by the regime's most promi-

Hon. Jovito Salonga
 Hon. Agapito Aquino
 Hon. Orlando Mercado
 Hon. John Osmena III
 Hon. Edgardo Angara
 Hon. Alberto Romulo
 Hon. Leticia Shihani
 Hon. Neptali Gonzales
 Hon. Rene Saguisa
 Hon. Jose Lina, Jr.
 Hon. Wigberto Tanada

Hon. Sotero Laurel
 Hon. Heherson Alvarez
 Hon. Joseph Estrada
 Hon. Raul Manglapus
 Hon. Teofisto Guingona, Jr.
 Hon. Vicente Paterno
 Hon. Victor Ziga
 Hon. Ernesto Maceda
 Hon. Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.
 Hon. Ernesto Herrera, Jr.
 (proclaimed as of June 17)

nent political prisoner, the late Senator Benigno Aquino. The extent of popular support for the opposition candidates could be measured however by the massive noise barrage that erupted on the eve of the April 7 elections when the hitherto dormant opposition to President Marcos came to full view. Even with this mobilization, only 13 opposition candidates were elected to the Interim Batasang Pambansa, all of them from the Central Visayas party, Pusyon Bisaya.

Following the Aquino assassination in 1983 and the resulting groundswell of support for the anti-Marcos forces, the opposition

managed to win a greater number of seats in the first regular Batasang Pambansa.

In the recently concluded elections, while the greater bulk of media attention was engaged by the three big coalitions, a fourth coalition called the Alliance for New Politics (ANP) steadily scored points by focusing on what it felt to be the crucial issues for our times.

Bannered by candidates from the cause-oriented groups such as Nelia Sancho of the militant women's group GABRIELA, and former top political detainees Horacio Morales and Bernabe Euscayno, it marked the second time that the Left explored the electoral struggle after the Democratic Alliance performed creditably in the elections after the Second World War.



The unicameral Batasang Pambansa in session. Inset: Counting the May 11 ballots.

MONITOR



A President's Insurance Policy: Maturing in 1998, President Aquino's GSIS policy is worth P48,320. The President receives the contract from GSIS officials led by GSIS General Manager Feliciano Belmonte during the 50th Anniversary celebration of GSIS.

INTER-AGENCY COMMITTEE CREATED TO MONITOR EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

THE President created an inter-agency committee to monitor and coordinate the activities of government agencies involved in the Community Employment and Development Program (CEDP).

The CEDP, launched July last year, is a rural-based and employment-oriented program designed to speed up economic recovery.

In Memorandum Order No. 76, the President stressed the need for the said committee to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the various projects of the CEDP to ensure the judicious use of public funds.

The committee to be headed by Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, and Budget

Secretary Guillermo Carague, will have the following functions:

- 1) formulate the CEDP plans and programs;
- 2) coordinate the efforts of all agencies involved in the program;
- 3) act on any problem reported;
- 4) evaluate the CEDP in terms of plans and programs;
- 5) and report directly to the President significant information or any matter requiring presidential action.

The committee will also include as members the Secretaries of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Social Services and Development, Justice, Trade and Industry, Public Works and Highways, Transportation and Communications, Local Governments, Labor and Employment or their representatives and officials from the Office of the President, Presidential Management Staff. ☉

RIGHT TO COUNSEL OF DETAINED PERSONS

THE penalty of prison correctional has been imposed on any public officer or employee or anyone acting under his orders or in his place who would deprive a person under detention of his right to counsel.

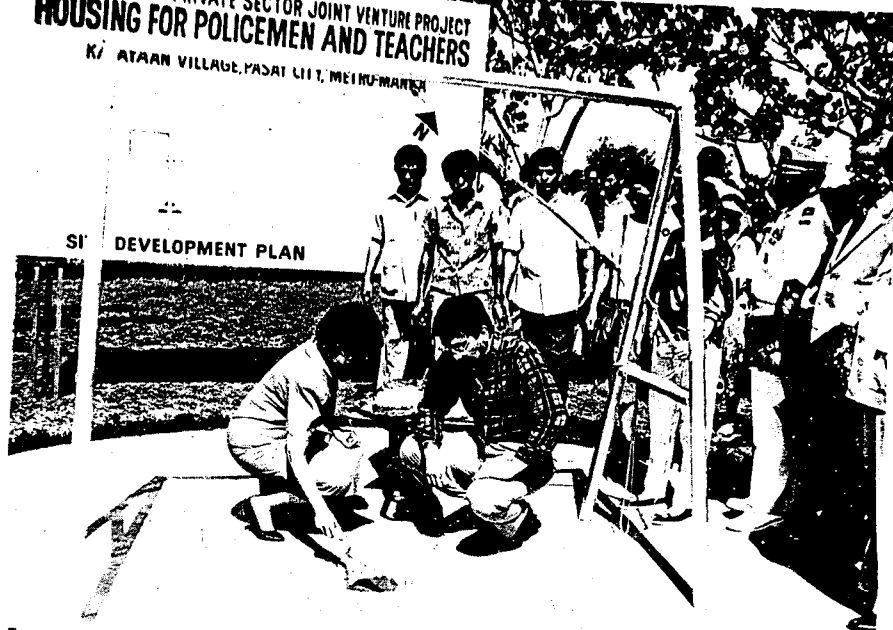
The President under Executive Order No. 155, stressed that a person's right to counsel during the period of his arrest should be strengthened and be made more meaningful in the "light of subtle and sophisticated denials of such right by certain public officers and employees."

The Order states that the offense is committed when the public officer or employee prevents a lawyer entitled to practice in the courts of the Philippines from visiting and conferring privately with a person arrested, at any hour of the day or in urgent cases, of the night. ☉

HOUSING FOR POLICEMEN AND TEACHERS

K/ ATAN VILLAGE, PASAY CITY, METRO MANILA

SI DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Low cost housing. The President and National Housing Authority (NHA) Chairman Lito Atienza lay the cornerstone at the Kalayaan Village in Paranaque, Metro Manila.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

PRESIDENT Aquino said she would support "foreign businessmen in every possible way to invest in the country."

The President made the statement during the call of the 28-man delegation of the Singapore Economic Mission. The group was accompanied by Leonardo Ty, president of the Union Ajinomoto, and Francisco Benedicto, Philippine Ambassador to Singapore.

She emphasized that the "government is prepared to help foreign investments in the Philippines. We will not interfere and will allow the private sector to go up its way and we will extend assistance in every possible way."

The President also expressed confidence that trade and economic relations between the Philippines and Singapore would be enhanced by the delegation's visit.

PALACE SPENDS LESS

THE Office of the President reported more than P158 million in savings from January to February of this year.

Total expenses incurred by Malacanang in the first two months of the year amounted to P15.816 million or less than one-tenth of the P174.616 million expense of the previous administration during the same period last year.

According to Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, the two-month expenses of the Aquino government was P158.799 million lower than the amount spent by Marcos during his last months in office.

As a result of the huge savings, Malacanang is now up-to-date in paying its bills to Meralco, PLDT, MWSS and other public utility firms. Payment claims in the Palace has also been systematized.



The President's Guest House, spending less and paying utility bills

PRESIDENT AQUINO VISITS QUEZON PROJECT

THE road building program in Quezon province is being accelerated.

The President said "the people of Quezon must be happy over the construction of the Lopez-Catana road since it will bring progress to farmers. And not only Quezon needs our help in the road building program but also our countrymen in other regions."

President Aquino was accompanied by two senatorial candidates, Alberto Romulo and Vicente Paterno, with Secretary of Public Works and Highways Vicente Jayme, AFP chief of staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos and other top military officials.

She was briefed by Brig. Gen. Francisco Dumpit, chief of the 51st Engineering Brigade of the Philippine Army on the road project.

The President also ordered the release of P3 million for the Tinigiban-Vinas road in Calauag, Quezon, after former Philippine Coconut Authority chairman Oscar Santos asked for the funds for the project and the Summit-Panaon road between Atimonan and Unisan.

NEW NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BARED

CITING the country's lack of safe, affordable and good-quality drugs and medicines, President Aquino announced a new national drug policy to assure the availability of the best drugs at the lowest cost and make the country self-sufficient in pharmaceuticals.

The President said the national drug policy has four major elements, namely, the strengthening of the BFAD; the government's aggressive participation in the procurement, production, and distribution of drugs; provision of proper and adequate information on drugs to doctors and patients; and the coordination of investment and trade policies to achieve self-sufficiency in pharmaceuticals.

An essential drug list or national drug formulary will be established to control the proliferation and reduce the number of drug preparations and brands in the market to focus resources on the most essential drugs required.

The use of generic labelling for drugs, instead of brand names will be adopted to educate doctors and patients on the characteristics and use of various preparations. ☐

THE PRESIDENT ON THE NEW NATIONAL DRUG POLICY

The President's speech at the inauguration of the Bureau of Food and Drug Complex, Muntinlupa, Metro Manila, April 30, 1987

THE national drug policy will, first of all, be built on the bedrock of competent, fair, honest, effective, and thorough regulation. We are committing this Government to strengthen the BFD--legally, organizationally, technically, and financially. The reorganization of the Department of Health will include a substantial expansion of the BFD's capabilities. The food, drugs, and cosmetics law, as well as the pharmacy law will be amended to strengthen the legal basis of food and drug regulation.

I expect the BFD to spearhead the removal from the market of fake, banned, harmful, and ineffective drugs. I expect that its stamp of approval will be widely accepted as an indubitable

mark of safety and quality. This can only happen if its policies are sound, its technology solid, its personnel adequate, and its procedures appropriate.

As a second element of the national drug policy, the Government will be a more aggressive participant in the procurement, production, and distribution of drugs and pharmaceuticals. As the biggest buyer and user of pharmaceutical products, the Government will systematize its procurement in order to maximize its limited budgets for health. These are our goals to which I believe we can all be committed, being Filipinos first before anything else.

A third element of the national drug policy shall consist

of a package of initiative designed to provide the right information to physicians and patients. Adequate and accurate information is a key requirement for the rational use of drugs. Some measures to control the proliferation and reduce the number of brands in the market are needed to focus scarce resources on the most essential drugs. Another initiative involves the adoption of generic labelling as a tool for educating doctors and patients on the characteristics and use of various therapeutic preparations. Our policy shall seek to encourage full information and discourage misleading or inaccurate claims.

The final element of our national drug policy is the coordination of investment and trade policies in order to achieve self-sufficiency in pharmaceuticals, while assuring good quality and affordable prices. ☐



Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon points out key points in the new drug policy.

MONITOR



Muslim women in prayer

LOAN PACT SIGNED

Vice President and Foreign Affairs Secretary Salvador Laurel and Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines KIYOSHI SUMIYA signed the notes for a 40.4 billion yen (P5.7 billion) loan agreement to finance the construction of the Calaca II coal-fired thermal power plant project in Batangas.

Under the agreement, the loan will be made available to cover payments to be made by the National Power Corporation to suppliers, contractors, or consultants under such contracts as may be entered into between them for purchases of products and services required for the implementation of the project.

The repayment period of the loan will be 20 years after a grace period of 10 years with an interest rate of four percent a year. The disbursement period will be seven years from the date of the signing of the agreement.

The special package loan of P40.4-billion yen is provided by the Japanese government in keeping with its avowed support for the economic development efforts of the Philippine government.

designed to generate continuing employment in productive activities.

The program known as the "Tulong sa Tao Fund" will complement the government's rural-based employment program which had been designed to pump-prime the economy and address the critical problem of unemployment in the countryside.

While the rural-based employment program is largely

focused on infrastructure projects of short duration and immediate impact, the "Tulong sa Tao Fund" is aimed at providing jobs on a continuing basis in productive activities.

Under Executive Order No. 158, creating the funds, the President stressed the need for a revolving fund to provide credit facilities to beneficiaries.

The President directed that P30 million of the initial seed money of P100 million be released from the lump sum fund of the national government in the 1986 national appropriations and the balance of P70 million from the lump sum loan fund of the national government in the national budget.

DEATH PENALTY

THE death penalty imposed on persons convicted of national security offenses has been abolished in line with the repeal of PD 1835 and PD 1975 that amended PD 1835. These decrees "unduly restrict the constitutional right to form associations."

In place of the two decrees, the President revived Republic Act 1700, the original Anti-Subversion Law, that outlaws the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) as illegal.



Vice President Salvador H. Laurel

THE government set aside an initial amount of P100 million to launch a lending program



NEW US AMBASSADOR

THE Department of Foreign Affairs has announced the acceptance by the government of the nomination of NICHOLAS PLATT as US ambassador to the Philippines replacing Stephen W. Bosworth.

Platt, 50, a career diplomat was special assistant to Secretary of State George Shultz and was executive secretary of the State

Department. He served as political officer in the US foreign service posts of Hongkong, Peking and Tokyo. He became head of the North Asia division and Asian communist areas division, bureau of intelligence and research of the Department of State. Prior to his nomination, Platt was a top official of the White House security council for Asia Pacific. ☉

PRESIDENT Aquino grouped her Cabinet secretaries into three clusters of seven, for better interaction during Cabinet meetings.

In Memorandum Order No. 82, the President said that each group would meet monthly "on a less formal atmosphere, to foster rapport and improve communication lines between the President and the secretaries as well as among the Cabinet members."

The President also said that in these meetings, Cabinet secretaries might also inform each other of the developments in their respective department.

The Cabinet would be divided into the following groups:

CABINET CLUSTERED INTO THREE GROUPS

Group A: Solita Monsod (NEDA), Jaime V. Ongpin (Finance), Jose Concepcion, Jr. (Trade and Industry), Vicente Jayme, (Public Works and Highways), Rainerio O. Reyes (Transportation and Communications), Jose Antonio Gonzalez (Tourism), Guillermo Carague (Budget and Management);

Group B: Vice President Salvador H. Laurel (Foreign Affairs), Sedfrey A. Ordenez (Justice), Jaime Ferrer (Local Governments), Ramon Diaz (PGGG), Rafael Iletto (National Defense), Emmanuel Soriano

(National Security Council Director), Antonio Arizabal (Natural Science and Technology Authority);

Group C: Lourdes Quisumbing (Education), Mita Pardo de Tavera (Social Welfare and Development), Alfredo Bengzon (Health), Franklin Drilon (Labor and Employment), Carlos G. Dominguez (Agriculture), Fulgencio Factoran, Jr. (Natural Resources) and Jose C. Medina, Jr. (Agrarian Reform).

Secretaries Joker Arroyo, Teodoro Benigno, Teodoro Locsin, Jr. Presidential Assistant Florida Ruth Romero and Cabinet Secretary Jose de Jesus may attend all meetings of the three groups with the President. ☉



The Cabinet: smaller groups for a more comprehensive discussion of policy.

People power educates its first generation

PHILIPPINE history can be told in terms of our people's search for learning. The Spanish conquista succeeded because it offered the natives of the islands a new body of knowledge in Christian mores and doctrines. The Propaganda movement introduced our people to the ideas of nationhood that eventually ripened into revolution. The Americans found this thirst for learning an ally in their move to firmly integrate the Philippines into its fold. A network of public schools throughout the country taught the Filipinos hygiene and sanitation and gradually sapped the desire for independence in the people that had just discovered a whole horizon previously unread.

In 1904, 50,000 children were in attendance while 23,000 were turned away for lack of rooms.

In 1911, 4,404 schools were established. Elementary enrolment reached by 355,722 and high school by 3,404. By 1920, the 3,404 enrolment increased to 17,335. After 30 years, 37 percent of secular and non-secular school population was registered.

WHEN President Corazon C. Aquino addressed the graduates of the Philippine Normal College last March, she urged both the teachers and students to strengthen the foundation of the educational system.

"I want that foundation solidly built, well-founded in the basics of education--reading, writing, and mathematics both in English and Filipino."

The Aquino government is at the forefront of needed changes in the educational system. While the new administration came in at a time when public coffers were left empty, it recognized that the problems in the educational system, unlike roads and bridges that can be built later without causing great damage, the changes in education concern generations of our people who come of school age every year.

By 1983, Philippine literacy rate reached 92 percent on the international level. According to the National Education Testing Center (NETC), however, of 100 pupils who enrolled in Grade 1, only 39 finished high school. The 61 pupils

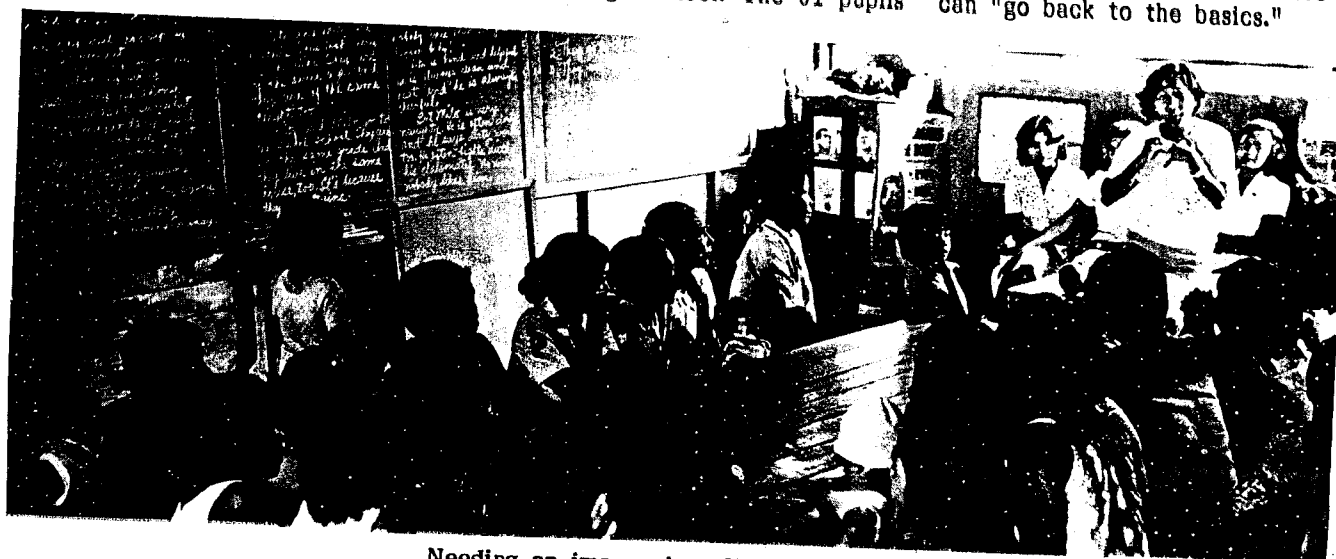
who failed to reach the secondary level were deprived of better opportunities.

In 1979-1980 National Census and Statistics Office (NCSO) showed that formal education of majority of Filipinos goes no higher than grade school.

In the past functional literacy only required the ability to read and write. Today, elementary education is of little value to jobseekers. Even blue collar jobs require high school graduates.

The previous school system did not change the socio-economic life of the poor. The children belonging to the low income groups were neglected and trained for lower level of jobs. Even if there are available dynamics in educational processing which involve selection, retention, promotion for the sorting for future roles, there is the freeze trend due to the economic stresses on social stratification.

The President addressed the urgency of educational inequalities as a significant problem before it can "go back to the basics."



Needing an improved quality of instruction

A 1980 NCSO survey showed that formal education of the majority of Filipinos goes no higher than grade school.

THE 1986 Constitution provision on the Article on Education provides that the state shall protect and promote the right of all citizens to quality education at all levels and shall take appropriate steps to make such education accessible to all, with the ensuring mechanism: establishment and maintenance of public education system in the elementary level, (Sec. 2 Paragraph (2); establishment and maintenance of a system of scholarship grants, student loan programs, subsidies, and other incentives which shall be available to deserving students in both the public and private schools especially to the under-privileged, Sec. 2 Paragraph (3); and providing adult citizenship, the disabled, and out-of-school youth with training in civics, vocational efficiency, and other skills, (Sec. 2 Paragraph (5).

The Constitutional provision also encourages the development of non-formal, informal and indigenous learning system as self-learning, independent, and out-of-school study programs for community needs. These include the strategies that would equalize educational opportunities and the strengthening of guidelines for placement centers.

THE new education program of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), is able to strike the right balance to give equal access to students in all socio-economic levels.

The new high school curriculum to be implemented in two years' time is designed to help prepare the country's youth to better meet their adult needs and problems. These new programs were discussed during the 1987 Educators' Congress at Teachers' Camp in Baguio. Facilitation and integration of private and public schools are intended to enable the authorities to share and save on

scarce resources.

The Educational Contracting Service (ECS), is being implemented on a trial basis in selected high schools in 13 regions. Full implementation will be carried out in Batanes to Tawi-Tawi from 1980-1990.

ECS is managed by Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE). It presently supports free



Education Secretary Lourdes Quisumbing: greater funding for education

high school education program where the constitutional provision is implemented. Private schools have the capacity to help the government through service contracting. At present, 60 participating committee members from various regional projects are involved in its expanded pilot implementation.

About 95,000 public and private high school teachers will be trained for the new curriculum

in a staggered network training program.

Grade six graduates under World Bank funded Program for Decentralized Education Development (PRODED), will make the initial batch of first year students to be covered by the program for high school. Covered are four orientations--content, values, technology and productivity.

THIS program saves DECS extra expenditures in the construction of new classrooms and hiring of additional teachers to serve the excess students in public schools. Five million pesos appropriation was used for the initial funding of ECS expansion program the past year.

The experiment undertaken earlier in Central Mindanao and Eastern Visayas proved the advantages of free education. This year's students who will benefit from ECS include 4,322 Filipino youth enrolled in 166 private schools throughout Regions 1 to 12. These contract students represent a portion of actual excess enrolment in public schools nationwide.

The national government took over the operation of 30 public schools in Manila as national secondary schools. It will save the city government up to P169 million due as teachers' salaries. The maintenance of the buildings and the payment of remaining emergency living allowance will be shouldered by the city government.

Nationalization of secondary schools needs P670 million annually to implement free high school education and save P100 million yearly for teachers' salaries.

The streamlining of DECS agencies and personnel would facilitate efficient, effective and faster delivery of service. Other improvements in areas like up-grading of non-formal education (NFE) and establishment of major

"The foundation of the educational system should be solidly built on the basics of education itself, both in English and Filipino."



HUMAN RIGHTS

THREE days after the installation of the new government, President Aquino ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. With the ratification, the Philippines bound itself to respect and observe all fundamental rights enumerated in the Covenant.

As a consequence, the country now recognizes the competence of the United Nations Committee on Human Rights to hear complaints from Filipino nationals whose rights are alleged to have been violated and could not seek relief through Philippine courts. The Philippines also acceded to the provision granting another state the right to sue in Philippine courts in case the rights of its nationals are violated within Philippine territory.

The Philippines began a new age when it allowed the whole world to review her human rights records.

The Philippines acceded to the UN Covenant against torture and cruel or degrading punishment, an international document which the previous regime refused to ratify.

These moves early in the Aquino government's term were hailed as an expression of the President's commitment to the protection and promotion of human rights which her government also promised to uphold as a cornerstone of all its policies.

Although the country was among the signatories of the UN Covenants, the Marcos government never pushed for their ratification citing legal and political considerations as excuses for the deferment. Apparently, the previous government feared to have its human rights records become the subject of international scrutiny. Instead it chose to send representatives to international fora where their main task was to defend the regime's suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the declaration of Martial Law, and the mass detention of citizens who

opposed the policies of the regime. Despite these profuse apologies, however, the country's image before the international community remained tarnished.

As a mark of approval on the Aquino government's efforts to uphold the rights of the individual, the UN Human Rights Commission voted to discontinue its investigation of the human rights situation in the country holding on to the commitment of the Aquino government in that regard.

Prior to this move from the UN, the government had pushed for the promise made during the snap Presidential elections that all political detainees would be released. Among the 900 detainees released were Jose Ma. Sison, alleged chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP); Bernabe Buscayno, former top commander of the New People's Army, the military arm of the CPP; and former top technocrat during the Marcos regime and alleged chairman of the National Democratic Front (NDF), Horacio Morales.

While many viewed this gesture as moves toward national reunification, the reservations mainly came from the military who were conscious of the silence of the insurgency movement toward the moves taken by the Aquino government.

ON March, 1986, President Aquino issued EO No. 8 creating the Presidential Committee on Human Rights to investigate the human rights abuses committed by the past regime. While mainly advisory and consultative, the body was tasked with proposing procedures and safeguards to ensure that human rights are now again subjected to such wide-scale violation.

Former Senator Jose W. Diokno headed the PCHR. Among its members were staunch human rights activists during the Marcos regime such as Mrs. Zenaida

"A people so poor... but proud and jealous of its freedom"

Quezon Avancena, Sister Marianni Dimaranan, Prof. Haydee B. Yorac, Bishop William Claver as well as former Supreme Court Associate Justice Jose B. L. Reyes and Brig. Gen. Samuel Soriano, judge advocate general of the AFP.

The accounting for human rights violations of the past regime however took place alongside the government's own transition when it had to contend with its own stability as well as the process of defining its own priorities among the many issues that demanded immediate attention.

PCHR spokesman Abelardo Aportadera also spoke of the organizational debilities as well as personal problems that plagued the PCHR such as the illness then later the death of its chairman that altogether hampered the functioning of the Committee.

It is evident that most of the human rights violations that occurred during the Marcos regime took place in the context of its mailed fist policy against the insurgents that curtailed for all

citizens the right to peaceful dissent and unerringly forced the opposition either to be exiled to work underground.

PRESIDENT Aquino, in her address to the joint session of the American Congress, thus defined her government's policy on the insurgency, "As I came to power peacefully, so shall I keep it, that is my contract with my people and my commitment to God. He had willed that the blood drawn by the leash shall not, in my country, be paid by blood drawn by the sword, but by the tearful joy of reconciliation."

She continued, "My predecessor set aside democracy to save it from a communist insurgency that numbered less than 500. Unhampered by respect for human rights, he went at it with hammer and thongs. By the time he fled, that insurgency had grown to more than 16,000. I think there is a lesson here to be learned about trying to stifle a thing with the means by which it grows."

On the whole, human rights violations have dropped significantly since the installation of the Aquino government. The PCHR received 482 complaints for incidents occurring before 1986; 242 cases for those which occurred in 1986; and 17 in 1987. Of the 741 total, 91 had been investigated on and acted upon through the filing of appropriate cases and recommendations.

Yet, it is undeniable that for so long as the government is confronted with the gravity of the insurgency problem, there will be cases of civilians being caught in the crossfire.

BUT even with these pains of a society in conflict with its own past and as it deals with the plans for its future much will depend on how the institutions of government -- such as our courts, the military and our educational system --- increase awareness as well as respect for human rights. For our people, the challenge, as President Aquino herself had identified, is the vigilance that price freedom.

An important step toward this constant vigilance is the issuance of EO No. 26 which makes mandatory the integration of courses on human rights on selected subjects as well as their inclusion in the civil service examinations.

In the Constitution itself, an independent constitutional commission to be known as the Commission on Human Rights will supersede the PCHR in its task. Aside from this new Commission, the new Constitution also allowed for a broader Bill of Rights. This provision provides for strong safeguards against arbitrary seizures and confiscations of private property by the State.



QUOTES

Speech of the President at the formal launching of the Willy Vicoy-Reuters Fellowship for Photographers, Manila Hilton, April 24, 1987

... Today, we remember how much we owe Willy. He left us with a great folio of memories. Memories of trials and triumphs, of failures, of heroism and pain, of the conflicts and contradictions in the human condition that have forced us to take a second, harder look at ourselves and the kind of societies we nourish. But of all the images he left behind, the last, and one of the most arresting and inspiring, was that of himself. Where there was danger, where history was being written in blood and illuminated with fire, there was Willy -- unafraid, capturing it in his art. And yet the Willy we remember, the Willy known by everyone who knew him well or had simply crossed his life, was a humble, gentle, smiling man who never lost his compassion despite the sufferings constantly before his eyes and the inhuman conflicts that eventually took his life. Those who killed Willy, for whatever cause they claim to espouse, will know today that they have only served to keep his spirit alive and their treachery ever present in our memories. Today, a year after his death, his image remains ever more vivid and influential through those who carry on his daring and selfless brand of photo-journalism.

Speech of the President at the Annual General Assembly of the National Research Council of the Philippines, Philippine International Convention Center, March 14, 1987

... In my first speech to the scientific community during Science Week last July, I addressed myself to two concerns:

The first was for science and technology to respond to the



Willy Vicoy: a daring and selfless brand of photo-journalism.

urgent call of the times. I asked you to become involved in alleviating mass poverty.

The second was for the future. I said then that while we are gripped by the urgent demands of the times, the government's chief responsibility is to the future.

The events since July confirm the importance of both concerns. The urgency of the present, so painfully underlined for us by the ceasefire negotiations and the breakdown of the truce, is succinctly expressed in the formula of our beloved friend, Pepe Diokno -- food and freedom, jobs and justice.

At the same time, the importance of building a strong foundation for future growth is enshrined in our new Constitution, which enjoins us to give priority to science and technology and their adaptation to our country's needs and capabilities.



In our first year of government, we feel most satisfied with accomplishments in the areas of freedom and justice -- values enshrined in an overwhelmingly ratified Constitution and protected by the democratic institutions we have rebuilt. But we know that freedom without food remains fragile, and justice without jobs seems hollow.

You are men and women especially gifted in science and technology, the two powers that can transform the earth, make the land and the sea more productive, and give us the means to liberate our countrymen from their age-old bondage to poverty and fruitless toil. Many of you have left the security of ivory-tower research here for abroad to search for ways of bringing the fruits of development to our people. But I must ask more from you.

We have land and sea, abundant sun and rain, a hardworking population. Yet the formula that will transform these factors into progress remains locked in the science and technology to which you hold the key. You can unlock the future...

... At the same time, I realize that your capability to contribute to these efforts depends on stronger structural support for science and technology. Much of the capability for science and technology depends on the strength of academic institutions of high learning. Thus the government's efforts to increase the budget for education, and provide tax incentives for new science high schools. These are modest starts, but they are what we can afford for the moment. I ask for your generous effort to make them succeed.

The National Science and Technology Authority, too, with

its different sectoral councils and the research institutes under its umbrella, needs additional support. My Science Secretary tells me that our support for research and development in science and technology is far below the two percent of Gross National Product recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. Again, the government needs your help to assure the relevance of this research and development support to the urgent concerns of food and freedom, jobs and justice. You must descend from your ivory towers and talk to the people, the media, and the hardnosed planners in natural resources, industry, and agriculture, and help us realize the crucial role of research and development in the future progress of our nation . . .

. . . A stronger Philippine industry may need more vigorous research and development, and a different organizational and financing scheme than we have hitherto employed. Can you help the government respond to this need?

Our efforts to give better health care to our people are greatly hampered by the lack of locally produced and therefore affordable medicines. Can you help the Department of Health build an affordable health care system for our people?

Higher agricultural productivity has not lifted the farmer out of poverty because of the high cost of fertilizers, pesticides, machines. Can your expertise link with the efforts of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Agrarian Reform to break the cycle of productivity without improvement in the lives of our people?

The possibility of building a stronger foundation for the future demands a breaking of present patterns and paradigms. Perhaps the National Research Council of the Philippines of the future will be divided not into disciplines but into concerns -- health, industry, agriculture. Scientists from various disciplines bringing to bear their various expertise on each of these

pressing areas of concern.

Speech of the President at the 34th National Convention of Rural Bankers Association of the Philippines, Manila Midtown Hotel, April 24, 1987

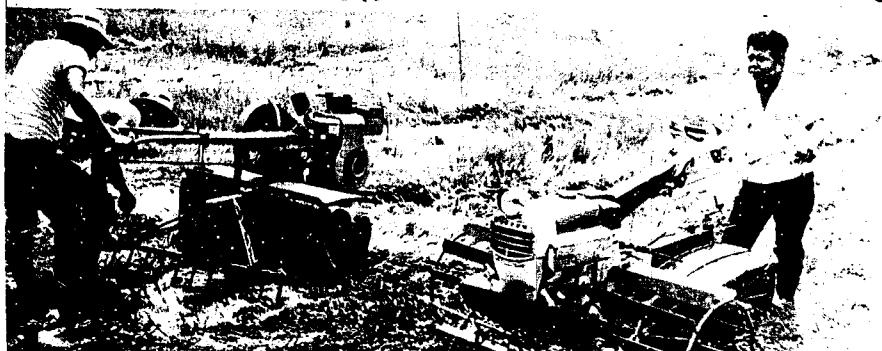
...Given the lessons we have learned, and the imperatives of development we face, what should be the terms by which Government and you, the rural bankers, can be partners in economic development? To answer this question, we must first establish what our partnership is all about.

I believe that our partnership is a joint effort, made by government with the private sector, to increase the income of all our farmers. Naturally, our main effort is focused on the low-income farmer. All our combined energies and attention should be directed at this singular goal--increase his income.

In thus focusing our efforts, let us not confuse help for the rural banks with help for our farmers. Our experience shows that helping rural banks does not necessarily translate into help for our farmers.

We must therefore ensure that whatever special subsidies and benefits will continue to be given to the rural banks are indeed passed on to the agricultural borrowers, particularly the small holders...

...First, I confirm Government's commitment to make farming more profitable, to increase the income of farmers. When farmers are able to buy at lower costs the critical inputs of



Rural development: a partnership by the government with the private sector to increase the income of small farmers



fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds, then their incomes will rise. Also, when farmers can sell their produce at higher prices, then their incomes will rise further. With higher incomes, farmers can pay back their loans.

Second, I commit Government to a more rational policy with regard to the rural banking system. Essentially that policy will call for a less paternalistic supervision of its activities, thereby giving rural banks more flexibility to respond to emerging profitable opportunities and adjust to changing market conditions...

...Since this is a partnership, we expect corresponding commitments from the rural banks.

We expect the rural banks to act more like banks, that is, institutions which transform savings into loans. In the past, rural banks served more as one-way channels of funds from government to the public. As a result, they fell under increasingly close and tighter government regulation.

We have found, of course, that government cannot run your banks for you. You know your communities, you know your borrowers. In short, only you can be the bankers. Government can set the overall framework, but you alone can make your part of it work.

FOLIO

Breaking free of the past

AFTER a series of consultations with her political and legal advisers, President Aquino formally signed EO No. 59, repealing PDs 1404, 1836, 1877-A issued by former President Marcos authorizing the preventive detention of persons arrested for rebellion, subversion or other offenses against public order and national security.

Repealed laws under Executive Order No. 59 (November 8, 1986) **Presidential Decree No. 40** -- Amended Article 125 of the revised penal code by defining the conditions under which Marcos may issue order of arrest or commitment order under a state of emergency when the privilege of Habeas Corpus is suspended . . . This decree likewise empowered Marcos to authorize a longer period for the delivery of persons arrested for political offenses, including rebellion, inciting to sedition and subversion.

Presidential Decree No. 1836 -- Empowered Marcos to issue arrest or commitment orders during a state of emergency (e.g. Martial Law) or when the privilege of habeas corpus is suspended against a person whose arrest and detention was in his judgment required by public safety and as a means to quell invasion, insurrection, rebellion or imminent danger thereof.

The decree furthermore stated that only Marcos or his authorized representative can order for the release of arrested or detained political prisoner.

Presidential Decree No. 1877 -- Empowered Marcos to issue preventive detention action against people believed to have participated in the commission of crime against public order and security.

Presidential Decree No. 1877-A -- Likewise, authorized Marcos to issue preventive detention action against people whose arrest and detention was in his judgment required by public safety or as a means to quell insurrection or rebellion.

Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo released last April 5, 1987 a list of repressive decrees up for possible repeal. Nine of these decrees are contained in Resolution No.2 proposed by the Committee on Human Rights in its second interim report dated May 22, 1986.

Republic Act 1700 (Anti-Subversion Law) Believed to have been used by former President Marcos to protect his regime against his critics within and outside the government.

2. Amendments to Republic Act 1700

PD 1736 -- Amendment to Presidential Decree No. 885 known as the revised Anti-Subversion law.

Section 2 of the said presidential decree widened the scope of subversion to subversive organizations which it defined as "any association, organization, political party or group of persons organized for the purpose of overthrowing the government of the Republic of the Philippines or for the purpose of removing from the allegiance to said government or its laws the territory of the Philippines or any part thereof, with the open or covert assistance or support of foreign power of the open or covert support from a foreign source or association, group of persons whether public, private, by force, violence, terrorism, arson, assassination, deceit or other illegal means."



Section 4 of PD 1975 enumerated penalties for the following offenses:

Any person found guilty of being a member of any subversive organization shall be punished by reclusion temporal and disqualification from holding any public office, appointive or elective. He is also disqualified from exercising his right to vote.

Second conviction for any person charged with such offense plus lifetime imprisonment.

Subsequent conviction for any person found to be a ranking leader or officer of any subversive organization, or if such member takes up arms against the government plus reclusion perpetua to death.

PD 885, 1736, 1834, 1975 and BP Blg. 31 -- Widened the scope of subversion imposed excessive penalties and abolished the two-witness rule formulated by the courts to lay sufficient basis for conviction of political offenses.

PD No. 1791 -- Granted the President and his agents absolute immunity from suits. This was signed by Mr. Marcos in anticipation of suits that may be filed against him after he leaves Malacanang.

Furthermore, this decree contradicts the principle of public accountability.

PD No. 169 -- Required medical practitioners to report to the Philippine Constabulary the treatments of patients for serious or less serious physical injuries.

PD 169 violated the democratic principle of the confidentiality of doctor-patient relationship and is used to circumvent the responsibility of police authorities to file complaints and evidence in the court for the issuance of valid warrant of arrest.

PD No. 104 and PD No. 1727-A -- These two decrees prohibited and penalized the granting of rally permits to persons guilty of rebellion, sedition or subversion and to persons charged with such crimes.

These decrees also eroded the constitutional principle of the presumption of innocence until otherwise proven in court. It also violated constitutional rights to peaceful assembly, expression and due process.

PD No. 1822, PD No. 1850 and PD No. 1952 -- These three decrees provided for trial by court martial of members of the AFP and PC-INP charged



with offenses relating to the performance of their duties. These decrees weakened the principle of civilian supremacy over the military courts. Court martials are essentially administrative forums which need not clash with the jurisdiction and functions of regular civilian courts.

MILESTONES

NEW ENVOYS

JAE SUR AHN, of South Korea, and ENRIQUE ROMEO RAMOS of Spain were recently named ambassadors to the Philippines. Sur Ahn and Ramos presented their credentials to the President in a courtesy call at Malacanang.

KEITH G. MACINNES, 52, is the new British Ambassador to the Philippines replacing Robin Maclaren. He was educated at Rugby School and Trinity College at Cambridge and obtained a first class (summa cum laude) degree in Economics. Macinnes began his diplomatic service in 1960. He served in British embassies at Buenos Aires, Madrid, and Prague. From 1977 to 1980, he served at the British Mission to the Office of the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva.

COURTESY CALL

RAMON J. FAROLAN, retired major general, and first Air Force commander under the Aquino government called on President Aquino prior to his departure for Jakarta to assume his post as the new Philippine Ambassador to Indonesia.

YAM, SOON PENG, head of the 28-man delegation of the Singapore Economic Mission called on President Aquino at the Malacanang Guest House. Peng is in the country to look into trade and investments opportunities.

MOCHTAR KASUMAAT-MADJA, Indonesian Foreign Minister, called on President Aquino to get her views on the coming Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit meeting scheduled in December in Manila.

The Philippines is the host and chairman of the organizing committee, while Indonesia is chairman of the steering committee tasked with drawing up the agenda for the conference.



South Korean Ambassador Jae Sur Ahn presents his credentials to President Aquino during a courtesy call at Malacanang

JEANCOURT CALIGNANI, President and head of the 130 officers of the Banque Indosuez of France met with the President and expressed their desire to look into larger investments in the country.

The Banque de Indosuez has been in the country for the last 10 years operating as an offshore banking unit (OBU).

PIET BUKMAN, Minister for Development Cooperation of the Netherlands called on President Aquino at the Malacanang Guest House to offer the Philippine Government development assistance in three areas, namely, organization of farmer cooperatives, population policies, and the speeding up of the democratic process through non-government agencies like trade unions, church groups, and civic organizations. Bukman said that his country had been giving the equivalent of \$6.5 million in aid to this country, and was hoping to increase this to \$25 million by 1990. He added that the help will be in form of grants not loans that would come out on a "step by step" basis.

JAMES P. GRANT, executive director of the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) called on President Aquino to discuss ways

and means of reducing the high death rate among Filipino children.

Grant, together with Patricia Kale, UNICEF representative in Manila stressed the need to mobilize people to participate in preventing these deaths. He pointed out the need to educate every parent, parish priest, school teacher, women's organization, and employer because such incident could have been avoided by low cost means.

Grant, however, expressed confidence that in the next few years the country will undergo a revolution in the health of children. He also lauded the efforts of both government and the private sector in alleviating the plight of hungry children in Negros.

DATU ABU HASSAN BIN OMAR, Malaysian Foreign Minister relayed to the President the interest and expectations of the Prime Minister of Malaysia in the ASEAN Summit meeting scheduled in the Philippines in December. He said the Prime Minister is very keen in coming here.

Omar is in the country in preparation for the ASEAN Ministerial meeting in Singapore and the forthcoming summit in Manila.

TRANSITIONS

ROBERTO CONCEPCION SR., 83, former chief justice and member of the Constitutional Commission that drafted the 1986 Charter died May 3 of cardiac arrest complicated by kidney failure.

Concepcion, described by his contemporaries as "a great pillar of the judiciary, Master of the Law, a shining star of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, and the "Father of Legal Aid for the Poor," held various government positions among them assistant Attorney General, undersecretary of Justice, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Chief Justice in 1966.

The late Chief Justice obtained his Associate in Arts title at San Beda College in 1920, and his Law, summa cum laude at the University of Sto. Tomas in 1924. He was a bar topnotcher in the 1924 bar examination.

He was the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court when the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was suspended and in the case that questioned the suspension, he formulated a test for the exercise of emergency powers that was hailed in international legal circles as a testimonial to the independence of the judiciary. He resigned from the Supreme Court following its decision to consider the 1973 Constitution "in force and effect."

TEODORO VALENCIA, 73, veteran newspaperman, columnist, radio and TV commentator, former Rizal Park administrator, charity and social worker, fund raiser died May 4 after a long battle with lung cancer.

Valencia's career spanned almost four decades. He wrote for newspapers like Osmena's Daily Standard and for Manuel Roxas' Daily News. He later became columnist of the Philippines Herald, the Manila Times, Daily Mirror and during martial law in the Daily Express, and finally the new Manila Times.

Valencia is the only Filipino newsman residing in Manila who was a regular member of the National Press Club in Washington D.C. During his term as National



Roberto Concepcion, Sr.

Press Club president (1956) he initiated many projects aimed at uplifting the welfare of media men.

ELECTED

JOSE D. INGLES, undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, as vice president of the Group of 77, a United Nations group of countries in the Third World now meeting in Havana to firm up its position in a scheduled meeting with developed countries at the 7th UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva on July 9 to 31. Ingles was unanimously elected to the post by delegates from 105 countries.

RENAMED

The **FINANCE DEPARTMENT INTELLIGENCE BUREAU (FDIB)** has been renamed and its functions widened to make it a more responsive bureau of the Department of Finance. Under Executive Order No. 127, President Aquino renamed FDIB to **ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE AND INVESTIGATION BUREAU (EIIB)**. The EIIB in addition to its function of combatting cases of economic sabotage, is tasked to probe corrupt personnel in the Finance Department bureaus and offices.



Teodoro Valencia

PROMOTED

COL. JOAQUIN DIQUIATCO, JR. firemarshal of the Metropolitan Police Force, and **COL. MANUEL C. ROXAS**, acting superintendent of the Eastern Police District, took their oath before President Aquino as brigadier generals.

Diquiatco, 60, has been firemarshal of the National Capital Region since last year. He was the commander of District 2 covering Quezon City, Malabon, Valenzuela, Navotas and San Juan. He is the acting deputy director of fire services under Brig. General Alexander Aguirre.

Roxas, 47, a law graduate of the Arellano University, was a National Bureau of Investigation agent before joining the police force. He took the bar exams in 1968 and obtained a master's degree in national security administration from the National Defense College.

APPOINTED

EVERGISTO MACATULAD is appointed undersecretary of the Department of Transportation and Communications. A Bachelor of Science in Commerce graduate from FEU, Macatulad finished his Masteral degree in Development Planning (MDP) course at the

MILESTONES

Asian Institute of Management. He was president of Economline Office, Multiline Business Machines, and ECM Commercial Ventures prior to his appointment.

ANICETO SOBREPENA, 34, former director of the NEDA policy coordination staff is Cabinet undersecretary. A Career Executive Service Officer, Sobrepena graduated cum laude from Ateneo de Manila University in 1973 with Bachelor of Arts in Political Science. He took his master's degree in Development Economics from William College in Massachusetts, USA in 1977.

JOSE LUIS ALCUAZ, 39, is commissioner of National Telecommunications Commission (NTC). He has been NTC Commissioner since March 23, 1987 and deputy commissioner from April 1986 to March 22, 1987. Alcuaz became executive vice president of the Electronics Specialist Inc. and vice president of Armed Forces Communications Electronics Association (AFCEA) Philippine Chapter.

RICARDO CASTRO, 53, a former Department of Labor and Employment assistant minister and

presiding commissioner of the National Labor Relations Commission; and DIONISIO DE LA SERNA, 47, a University of the Philippines law graduate and a practicing lawyer were appointed undersecretaries of the Department of Labor and Employment.

CONRADO GOZUM, CARLOS FERNANDEZ II and DANTE BARBOSA as undersecretaries of the Department of Agriculture and Food (DAF).

Gozum, 36, a former assistant minister of DAF, has a diplomate in agri-business management from the University of the Philippines.

Fernandez II, 47, former DAF assistant secretary for special projects, has a doctorate in Anthropology from the University of California.

Barbosa, 53, a San Beda law graduate and a practicing lawyer is a former DAF assistant secretary for administration and finance.

FIORIELLO ESTUAR, 49, is undersecretary of the Department of Public Works and Highways. A former president of the Philippine National Construction Corporation, Estuar obtained his doctorate in Civil Engineering at Lehigh University in New York.

ERNESTO ORDONEZ, 39, is Department of Trade and Industry undersecretary. Ordonez has a doctorate in Business Administration from New York University. He

TWO PGGG COMMISSIONERS

ORLANDO ROMERO, 52, one of the two new PGGG commissioners, is a practicing lawyer with an extensive background in general management. Romero holds a masters degree in national security administration from the National Defense College.

RAMON RODRIGO, 44, the other new PGGG commissioner is a graduate of the Ateneo Law School. A MABINI lawyer, Rodrigo is a member of both the Philippine and New York bars.

was an overall coordinator of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization before his appointment to the DTI.

LITO LORENZANA, 42, Department of Local Government undersecretary is a former DLG assistant secretary for administration. Lorenzana obtained his master's degree in Business Management at the Ateneo de Davao University.

ROSITA FONDEVILLA is the new undersecretary of the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD). She took up her master's degree in Social Work from the University of the Philippines, and was DSWD undersecretary for attached agencies.

ELFREN CRUZ, 43, is the new undersecretary of the Presidential Management Staff (PMS). Cruz has a master's degree in Business Management from the Asian Institute of Management. He is a former executive director of the PMS.

TEODORO KATIGBAK, 46, as chairman of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council. A former chairman of the National Economic and Development Authority subcommittee on Housing, and secretary general of the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, Katigbak obtained his master's degree in Business Administration at Columbia University and finished his post-graduate studies in operations research at the London School of Economics and Political Science.



Former NEDA Director Aniceto Sobrepena takes his oath of office as Cabinet Undersecretary.

SKETCH

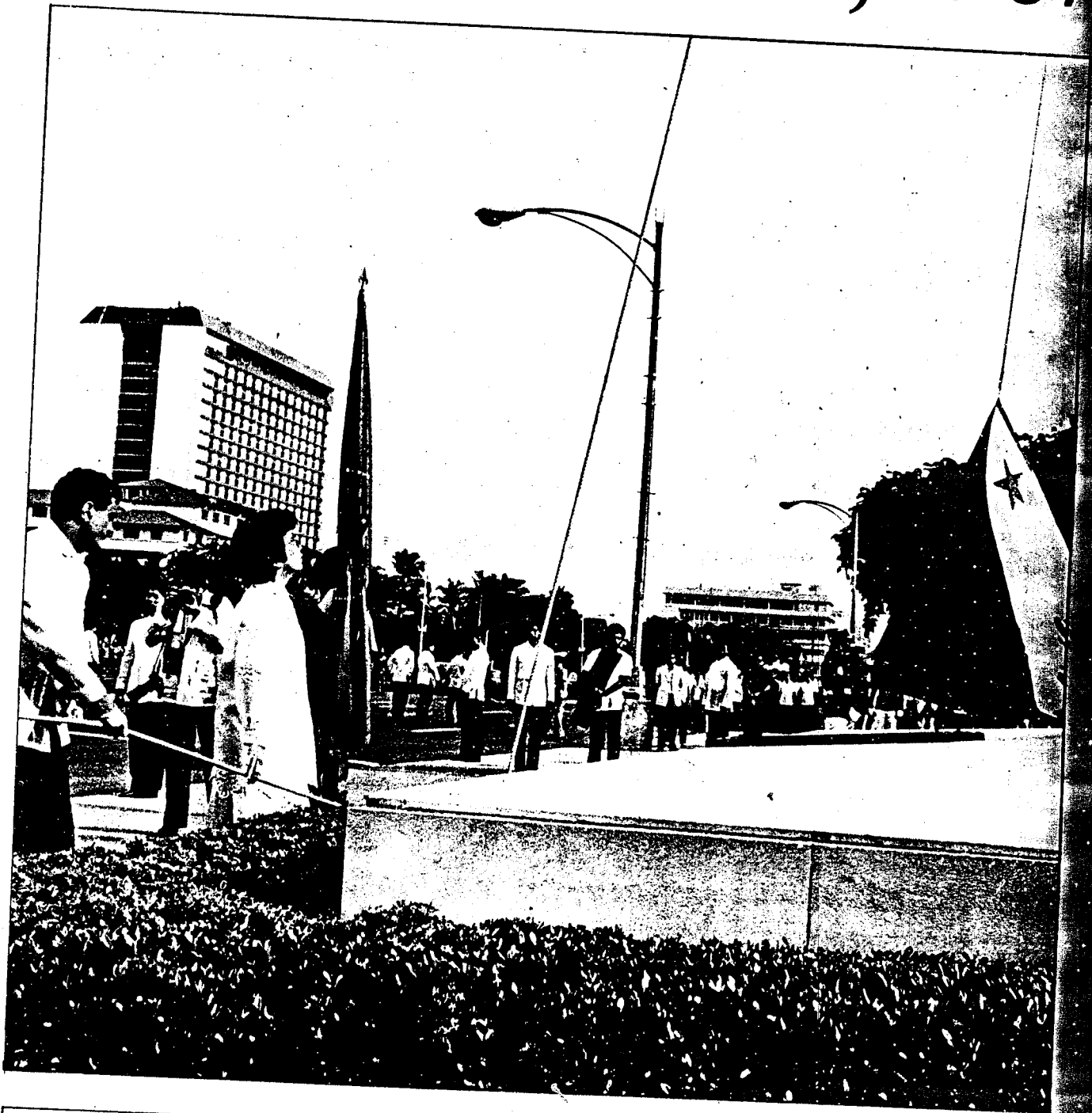


THERE GOES THE PARADE. The President at the Luneta with Vice President Salvador Laurel, Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee and Tourism Secretary Jose Antonio Gonzalez



DON'T LET IT RAIN ON OUR PARADE. Military bands and veterans of the second world war keep rhythm during the Independence day rites at the Luneta.

FREEDOM DAY, 1987



Teodoro C. Benigno
Press Secretary
Chairman, Editorial Board

Leonardo C. Macariola, Jr.
Director, ENFI
Executive Editor

Gloria T. Leonardo, Editor-in-Chief; Lorenzo B. Ziga, Managing Editor;
Juanita G. Trinidad, Estrella Mina Corral, Zenaida A. Flores, Rafael
R. Gomez, Leticia G. Valbuena, Antonio A. Morales, Victoria P.
Robles, Writers; Virginia S. Espiritu, Gigi V. Manuel, Editorial Assistants;

Roberto S. Castro, Art Director;
Ernie S. Cruz, Artist; Margellao
N. Falluco, Production Coordina-
tor; Bruno R. Dabu, Circulation

Published by the Bureau of National and Foreign Information, Office of the Press Secretary, Malacanang, Manila, Tel: 742-18-92

ATTENDED BY
LIBRARIES NOV 16 1987



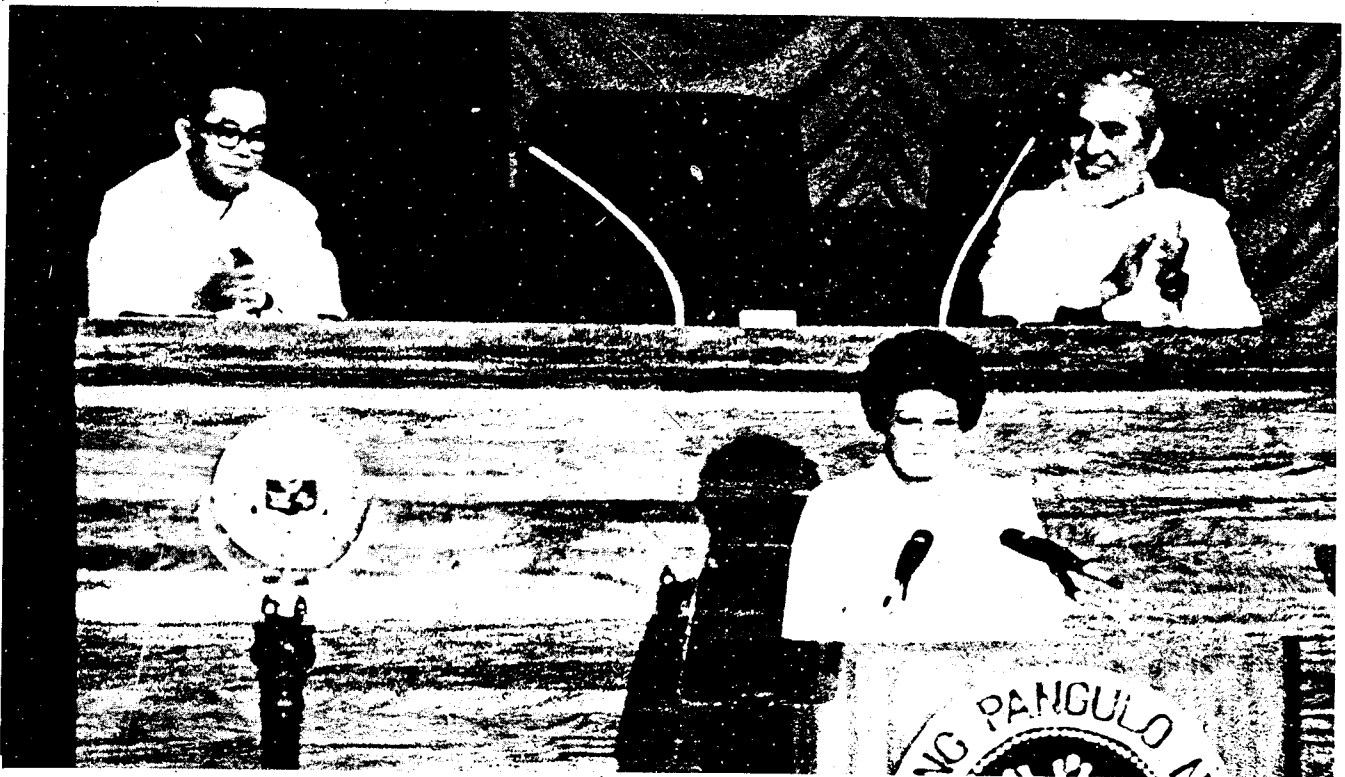
MALACAÑANG Journal

Vol. I, No. 9

Official Publication of the Office the President

July-August 1987

State of the Nation



President Corazon C. Aquino addressing the joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives on July 27, 1987.

FIFTEEN years ago, in this season of the year, my husband stood in the Senate and delivered what turned out to be the valedictory of Philippine democracy. He exposed the conspiracy to place the country under martial law, dissolve the Congress and set the stage for the unremitting plunder of our patrimony, and the degradation of our great name and honor.

SPECIAL REPORT ON AGRARIAN REFORM



I HAD TAKEN THE OATH TO BE PRESIDENT OF A COUNTRY THAT HAD LOST EVERYTHING BUT HONOR. BUT WITH HONOR CAME A FAITH IN NATIONAL LEADERSHIP AND IN THE ABILITY OF OUR RACE TO CHANGE THINGS FOR THE BETTER...

THE dictatorship's last mockery of democracy was committed in this hall, where the loser was proclaimed winner of the Snap Election. I join you today in rededicating this hall to true democracy. The route to these Chambers was long and difficult, fraught with danger and paved with sacrifice. The electoral contest just completed has been exacting for all and bitter for some. But the Nation has spoken. The complete leadership of this country has been chosen; the configuration of their powers and duties permanently set by the new Constitution.

An election is as much an expression as it is an exercise of the national will. We have been made instruments of this will. Our performance will bear witness to its wisdom.

It is my duty under the Constitution to apprise you now of the State of the Nation--but henceforth its continuing progress shall be our common accountability.

THE ECONOMIC PROGRAM

WHEN I took power in this country seventeen months ago, I was immediately called upon to deal with the dangerous combination of a severely distressed economy and a growing insurgency; threats which fed on each other and on the hopelessness and confusion which prevailed. Production had contracted by 11% for two consecutive years, bringing unemployment rates to double-digit levels. Twelve per cent of the labor force, nearly 2.6 million workers were unemployed. (And up to now, 750,000 join the labor force every year.) Real per capita income had been set back 10 years. New investments had dried up and business confidence was at an all-time low. Interest payments on a \$26.3 billion external debt took almost half our export earnings. And as I must stress yet again, no part of this debt benefited, or perhaps was even seriously expected to benefit the Filipino people. Yet their posterity to the third generation and farther are expected to pay it.

Poverty blighted the land. Five million families (or 59% of the total) lived below the poverty line, as compared to 45% in 1971. Dictatorship had done nothing but make more of our people poorer.

It also made us sicker. The prevalence of malnutrition among our young and the incidence of birth fatalities had risen at alarming rates. Infant fatalities due to pneumonia alone rose by 12% in 1984 and severe malnutrition among children rose to 21.6% in 1985. In short, an economy in a shambles and a polity with no institutions save my Presidency to serve as the cornerstone of the new democracy that we set out to build.

I had taken the oath to be President of a country that had lost everything, everything but honor. But with that honor came a renewed faith in national leadership and in the ability of our race to change things for the better given the will and the courage to do it.

I responded with an economic reform program aimed at recovery in the short and sustainable growth in the long run. More concretely, it addressed itself to the basic problems of unemployment and underemployment, and the consequent mass poverty.

The program calls for comprehensive structural reforms of the internal economy, complemented by no less important external economic cooperation.

There are two basic features of this program:

The first is its comprehensiveness with respect to structural reforms. We have come to regard the scope of reform not as a problem, but as a challenge, as necessary as it is ambitious; and as realizable as the strength of our commitment allows.

The second basic feature is its reliance on the private sector to carry the main burden of growth. We have reaffirmed our faith in private initiative to propel and sustain our economy. Our premise is that, for as long as free market forces dictate the dynamics of the business environment, the private sector will respond aggressively. As a corollary, the program defines and limits government's participation in the economy.

INTERNAL STRUCTURAL REFORMS

THE dictatorship gave special privileges to government corporations and select individuals. In their various forms, these enterprises had several things in common. They enriched the few at the cost of impoverishing the many. They distorted markets and factors of production. And they bore the aspect of legitimacy that made challenge and change impossible.

We abolished these monopolies and special privileges and the effect was felt almost immediately. Fertilizer prices dropped 33% and farmgate prices of copra nearly doubled in 1986. We trace in part the renewed vigor in agriculture and the general economy to these and similar measures.

We committed ourselves to a fair and transparent trade liberalization program that is consistent with the country's continuing weaknesses. Some 1,000 items were released, from a complex bureaucracy of licensing requirements, into a regime of rational tariff protection.

We removed price controls which had been an almost permanent fixture of the past regime. And yet inflation was less than 1% for the whole of 1986 and our estimates place it at an average of 1% for the first half of this year.

We instituted tax reforms to shelter the poor from onerous taxes and equitably redistribute the tax burden. We created an Asset Privatization Trust and a Committee on Privatization to start the divestiture of government control or participation in private business and, with the Sequestered Assets Disposition Authority, to help fund the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program that I enacted last week.

EXTERNAL COOPERATION

RECSSION hit the international economy in the early eighties. Every economy suffered, but the heaviest toll was taken on the fragile economies of the developing nations. One of the worst hit was our own. The dictatorship had already borrowed heavily, exceeding the debt ceiling mandated by law, when interest rates shot up. Meanwhile, a material portion of the debt had gone to projects that offered virtually no hope of payback. Conceived to either line pockets or inflate egos, these projects would never contribute to the repayment of the debt.

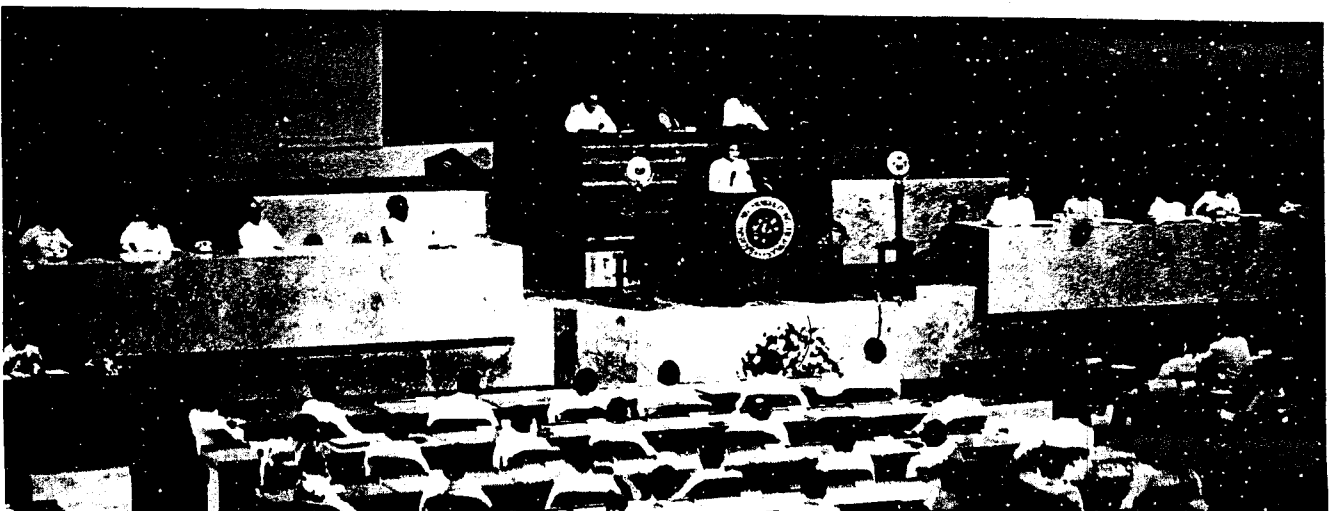
The domestic structural reform program we have initiated cannot be pursued in earnest unless the necessary financing is made available. Fresh funding is needed to effect adjustments in the industrial structure, to assist new ventures and to support our social programs. This funding cannot come from the domestic economy. Low domestic incomes cannot generate the required savings. Meanwhile, debt service was taking half our export earnings. Rescue could only come from foreign sources, both official and private.

Our appeal for external economic cooperation was aimed at gaining increased flexibility in our domestic resource management. The program required a reduction in our debt burden and increased support from bilateral and multilateral institutions. Simply put, we needed to buy time for our structural reforms to start paying dividends. And time is money. While a fool and his money are easily parted, we have discovered that our foreign creditors are not such great fools as the past leadership of our country.

It is my sad duty to report to you that the results of the recently concluded debt renegotiations are far short of our expectations and, more importantly, of our urgent needs. Let me put it bluntly. Our extraordinary achievement in fulfilling the first requirement of renegotiation, the establishment of free and responsible government gained us applause but no substantial accommodation from our foreign creditors. The saga of democracy had made great television, but no appreciable change on their business priorities. We were treated not much better than other debtors, even those who had rejected the austere discipline mandated by restructuring. A discipline we had readily accepted. Incredibly, despite the significant reduction in country risk effected by the democratic restoration, we were not accorded the terms given other countries, which got longer periods, better rates and greater latitude for growth.

We cannot help but feel that our foreign creditors took undue and unfair advantage of the internal difficulties we have had with factions intent on subverting this government and destroying our democracy. Under the continuing threat of a cut off in trade credits, which would have given new vigor and a signal to seize the moment to the enemies of democracy, we had to relent and sign the accord.

Nothing is more revealing of the tenor of the negotiations than the insistence that our government assume the liability of Planters Products to a consortium of banks. Their private risk would have to become our public liability. Nonetheless, the demand stood and provided the none too subtle coercion--sign or face the prospect of a protracted delay in the finalization of the debt restructuring program agreed to in March 1987.



Rededicating the august hall of Congress to true democracy

We do not bow our heads in shame for the shame is not ours. Yet even as necessity has forced our hand to agreement, we vow never again to let the patrimony of this nation lie at the feet of these noble houses that have finally shown the true face of foreign finance.

For the record, our foreign debt stands today in excess of \$28 billion. The increase from \$26.3 billion when we took power is largely accounted for by the weakening of the dollar against major currencies. In the next six years, we shall have to pay \$20.4 billion to our official and private creditors. Net payments could average 5% of our total output. Close to 40% of government expenditures and over 45% of our projected merchandise export earnings, or 27% of all foreign earnings, will go towards servicing this debt. The bottom line, honorable members of Congress, is that we have been left little room for domestic error. It is for this reason that I have yielded more to prudence than desire in the reform measures I have enacted. I have aimed for modest successes to avoid a comprehensive failure.

Still, despite our disappointments in this sector, I am pleased to report certain healthy signs in the economy. Recession bottomed out in late 1986. GNP posted a modest growth at 1.5%; significant nonetheless because of the previous two years' negative performance. Exports posted a volume growth of 21.7% and provided the much-needed boost. To be candid, as we must always be, fortuity can account for these improvements as much as the reform measures we had taken. For the low 0.7% inflation rate in 1986 was largely a reflection of the drop in oil prices and the prevailing weak demand and purchasing power.

Our reform measures, however, started to pay dividends in the first half of this year. Our estimate of 1st Quarter GNP is 5.5%. Unemployment declined from 12% last year to 11.2%. The exchange rate remained relatively stable. And gross international reserves at the Central Bank stood at about \$2.4 billion as of end-June 1987, or the equivalent of 5 months merchandise imports.

What is important is that this time it is not the world market, but a reinvigorated domestic economy that is paving the way to recovery. Investments reversed their contractionary trend of the past three years. The 23% growth rate in investments promise a respectable real GNP growth for the rest of the year.

The current budget has a definite bias for health care, education and social services expenditures. Six million, nine hundred thousand people received food assistance from the Food and Nutrition Program in 1986. We began to expand the coverage of Medicare. Teachers' salaries were increased, and a leaner and more relevant curriculum was adopted. Some 5.2 million poor availed of vital services such as self-employment assistance, job placement, and family planning. For 1987, we have made P4.2 billion available for long-term mortgages in support of the national shelter program.

NATIONAL DEFENSE & SECURITY

THE price of security and national honor, no less than liberty is eternal vigilance. And that too has a price. Our country is threatened by totalitarian slavery on the left and reversion to fascist terror and corruption on the right. Meanwhile, the bottom is threatened by secession. On the bomb-shattered reviewing stand of our military academy, I vowed to end all threats to our democracy by the end of my term. We shall make good on that pledge. Meanwhile, it should be clear by now that no one in these struggles has had a monopoly of anguish and no one in these debates has had a monopoly of moral insight. It is in that light that we ventured to settle these issues outside the battlefield. For, surely, in the words of an architect of conflict and peace, "a society becomes great not by the victories of its factions over each other but by its reconciliations." To this end, we shall continue to exhaust measures and avenues that will involve all our people in the task of moral and material reconstruction and national unity.

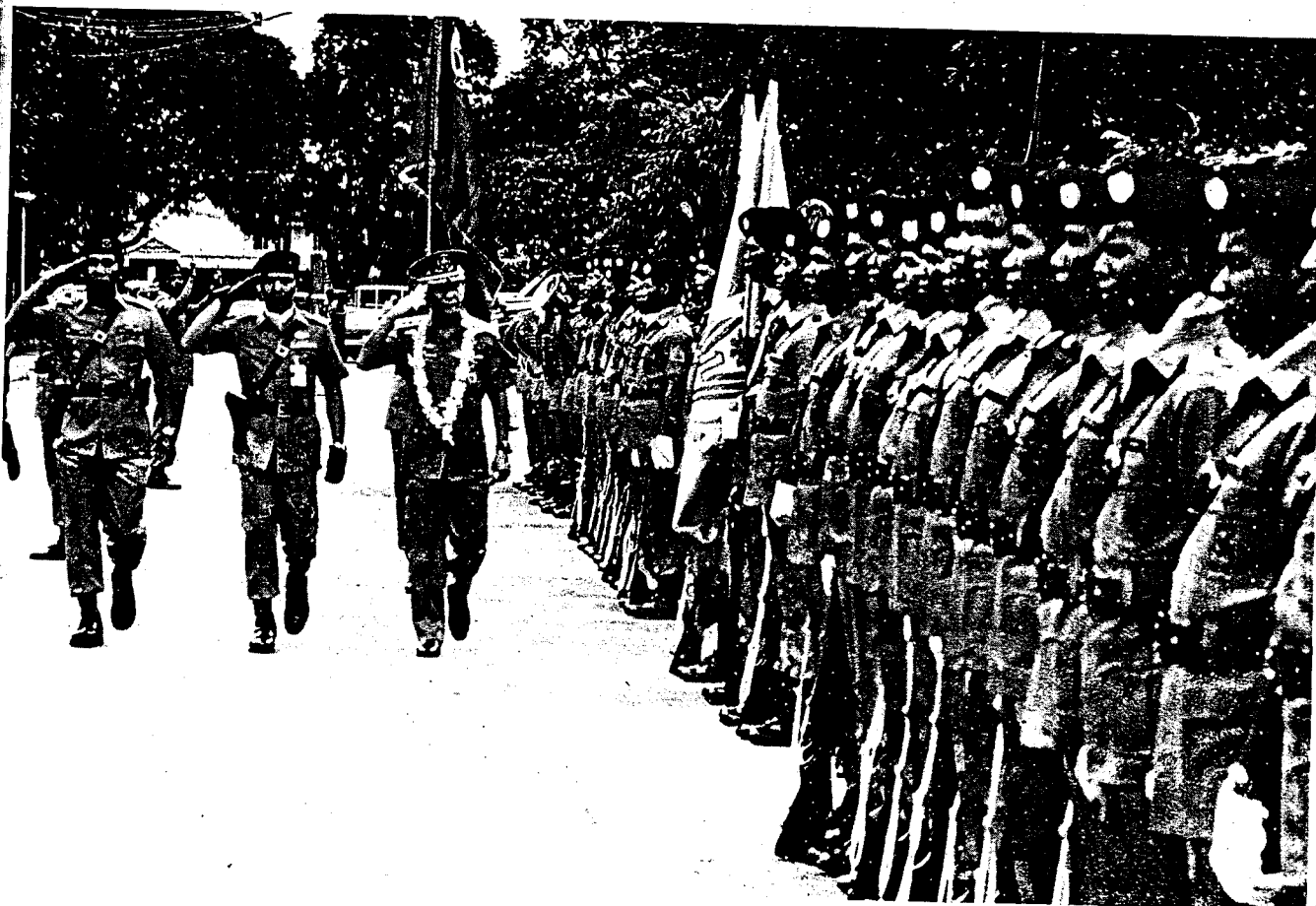
Still our march towards nationhood must be undeterred and any threat to its progress will be countered with all the resources available to us, wielded with as much passion as self-preservation can muster.

THE application of force will be as effective as it is judicious. The operational thrust of our Armed Forces is predicated on deterrence, preemption and destruction. But the question is: Can we execute? If we have come to ask our soldiers to do battle to secure our way of life, then we have an obligation to equip them sufficiently for the fight.

Having exhausted the avenues of negotiation, we have armed them with the right. Now we must complete the complement with the material, organizational and physical wherewithal to accomplish the task.

We have directed our immediate attention towards strengthening the chain-of-command, re-instilling discipline within the rank-and-file, and upgrading morale in the Armed Forces. We have placed renewed emphasis on training--on the physical and mental readiness of the troops. Area Unified Commands have been established to facilitate force augmentation and complementation within and across the major services, particularly in areas where military operations are either imminent or ongoing.

WE HAVE CHOSEN TO IMPROVE UPON OUR CAPABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY
MANAGE FORCE NOT SO THAT WE, WHO DESIRE PEACE, COULD WAGE WAR,
BUT RATHER SO THAT THOSE WHO WOULD WAR UPON US WILL REALIZE, BY
THE DEADLINESS OF OUR RIPOSTE, THE VIRTUES OF PEACE.



Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty

We do, however, have a dire need to improve our intelligence, logistics and communication services. Given our limited resources, we must improve our ratio of patrols to contacts, and our capability to maximize such combat opportunities as they present themselves. We therefore need ordnance platforms and air transports for ground support, troop mobility and medevac. We need a truly effective navy to secure our coastlines against fresh infusions of arms to rebel or fascist forces, and to punish any further attacks on our territorial honor and integrity, especially in the South.

Our Armed Forces are asked to do more for less. Defense appropriations are down 1 1/2% of GNP from an average of 2% prior to 1986. We have been able to afford this reduction because of the moral victory we gained in the February Revolution. Still, our defense expenditures are the lowest in ASEAN, and yet no country's security is so seriously threatened as ours.

Given the realities of our finances and our priorities, we will continue to press for efficiency in the Armed Forces. But we will need a sober assessment of adequacy.

Some will say that force does not address the roots of insurgency. I will answer: Indeed, for such roots are addressed by measures of economic improvement and equitable distribution. But such measures also need time to bear fruit, time that only feats of arms and negotiating from strength can buy us.

We have chosen to improve upon our capability to effectively manage force not so that we, who desire peace, could wage war, but rather so that those who would war upon us will realize, by the deadliness of our riposte, the virtues of peace.

Thus: "we shall bear arms when the intent of bearing them is just," and, if necessary, we shall mourn our dead by celebrating the birth of generations whose legacy shall be one nation, free, upright, and prosperous.

I HAVE spoken of our problems and I have sketched our programs, some of which have already borne appreciable results. A more detailed report will be submitted to this Congress. Succeeding messages to Congress will convey the legislative agenda of my Administration, particularly the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program, whose Congressional complement is eagerly awaited. We have prepared the ground for Congressional action on autonomy in the Cordilleras. We are determined to achieve genuine autonomy and thus eliminate completely the issues that divide us from our Muslim brothers in a manner consistent with the honor and integrity of the Republic.

In deference to the Congress, Executive Orders issued last week have one year, 90-day, and 60-day effectivity dates. While we believe these measures merit immediate implementation, Congress may want a second look.

I would also hope that our proposed revisions of the Tariff Code and the rationalization of the government corporate sector shall be among the Congress's first concerns, these being two areas that I find require the common counsel of Executive and Legislature.

I HAVE also spoken of our continuing vulnerabilities. Now let me speak of our strength. The source of the new vigor and energy in the land is the sense of pride and renewed self-confidence of our people; pride in their unmatched political achievements. And, flowing from that pride, the renewed confidence that we can improve things given the will and courage to do what is right.

That pride and that confidence rest however on their continuing faith in the one solid and undeniable achievement of the great moral exertion of our people; the establishment of a democratic government under an honest and dedicated leadership. In short, it rests on their continuing faith in a government that will lead them to permanent peace, freedom and progress.

All the assaults on our government have fallen flat and harmless because the people believe in our government, in its honesty and sincere desire to work for the common good.

When this session opened, the great powers of the State that were united in my person divided, and a portion has flowed to you. I have felt no loss but rather a great sense of achievement. The great work we set out to do, for which the nation made me its single leader, is completed. We have this day opened the door of Asian democracy's most famous home: the Congress of the Republic of the Philippines.

With the portion of power that has gone to you, goes the shared responsibility to maintain the people's faith in government.

While I held total power in my hands, and even after I had scattered the enemies of democracy, I kept ever in mind that power and glory are fleeting. That, in times to come, in the words of Gandhi, "the people will not judge us by the creed we profess or the label we wear or the slogans we shout but by our work, industry, sacrifice, honesty and purity of character."

In the great debates that will ring in this chamber, remember also these words of his: "Insist upon truth by loving argument, by the testimony of your own life. Once you are assured of the truth, refuse to recant even to death."

YOU are blessed beyond all Congresses of the past or of any other nation. For here, ever to guide you, are the sombre shades of the eternal Senators of our Republic: Jose W. Diokno and Benigno Aquino, Jr. Even as their memory continues to freshen our sorrow, may their sacrifices ever nourish our idealism and commitment to our people, and remind us of the painful lesson that "a government that is evil has no room for good men and women except in its prisons."

This day completes the circle of our democratic achievements. Now Philippine democracy rests solidly upon the three pillars of freedom: the President, the Supreme Court and Congress. Mr. Senate President, Mr. Speaker, Members of the Congress, join me now in expressing our congratulations and deepest gratitude to those who have this day by God's grace given to the nation the fully ripened fruit of freedom: Ang ating mga kababayan, ang mamamayang Pilipino.



Renewed self-confidence and sense of pride of the Filipino people

CARP

SPECIAL REPORT ON AGRARIAN REFORM



President Aquino's campaign pledge enshrines agrarian reform as the centerpiece of her administration.

FOR the past four months, no other question has concerned the government more than that of agrarian reform. For even as President Aquino and the Cabinet members were engaged in numerous marathon sessions on the issue, the various departments and agencies of the government were also working on their own to help work out a viable agrarian reform program.

The President has reiterated her intent to issue an Executive Order outlining her comprehensive agrarian reform program before the new Congress convenes on July 27, fulfilling her campaign pledge of enshrining agrarian reform as the "centerpiece" of her administration.

Only last May 29, during her speech at the 70th anniversary of the Department of Agriculture and Food, the President reiterated her commitment declaring that she will see to it that agrarian reform is "carried out and carried out soon."

The sense of urgency with which the government is handling the agrarian issue stems largely from the imperative of addressing the question of economic development and social justice in the country. The President, herself fully realizes the potentials of this program in boosting economic productivity in the countryside and in laying down the groundwork for national industrialization.

REPORT

For the government, the attractiveness of agrarian reform derives from its promise of uplifting the lives of millions of our people who depend on agriculture.

As the President said, "Agrarian reform must produce a better life for our farmers. It must increase incomes. It must be sustainable and effect a real and durable improvement in the lives of the Filipino farmers. Distribution for the sake of distribution is not enough. The principle we defend and for which we shall work and devote all our energies and the prestige of our office is a better life for the Filipino farmers."

The clamor for agrarian reform runs through the history of Philippine society. Through the centuries, the land question has driven the impoverished peasants to rise in revolt. The struggle against the American colonial government that had integrated the landed elite in its consolidation of political power would fully erupt in the 50s in the guise of the HUKBALAHAP rebellion.

The agrarian question has been compounded by the communist insurgency. Thus, for the Aquino government, the attainment of peace through the "elimination of poverty and the equitable distribution of opportunities and wealth" tops the priorities. A comprehensive agrarian reform program may well hold the key to its achievement.

THE move for agrarian reform already finds categorical basis in the 1986 Constitution. Overwhelmingly ratified in February 1987, it provides that it shall be a state policy to promote rural development and agrarian reform. In its article on Social Justice, the Constitution provides that the agrarian reform program shall be founded on the right of landless farmers and regular workers to own directly or collectively, the lands they till and to other farmworkers, their right to receive a just share of the fruits of the land they till.

Recently, a survey conducted by the Social Weather Station

under economist Mahar Mangahas showed that the people are in favor of the President's land reform initiatives. Based on the survey conducted over three months among 1,200 respondents nationwide, 63 per cent expressed satisfaction with the government's efforts on land reform while 65 per cent would like the President to enact legislation on land reform immediately even before Congress is formally convened.

MARCOS projected land reform as the cornerstone of his "New Society." On October 21, shortly after martial law's declaration, he issued Presidential Decree No. 27 which called for the "emancipation of the tenant-tillers from the bondage of the soil." The decree which allowed qualified landowners to retain no more than seven hectares, became

"I am for agrarian reform, not for its sake, but for the improvement it promises in the lives of Filipinos. I am for agrarian reform because it promises to give the farmer a better life. It is not enough for us to subdivide our present miseries on the land. Division must produce improvement."

--President Corazon C. Aquino
May 29 speech at the Department
of Agriculture and Food

the main basis of Marcos' land reform.

Despite the claims of the Marcos information machinery, the reforms it sought to effect were limited to only tenanted rice and corn lands (1.3 million hectares) which comprise a mere 13 per cent of all cultivated lands in the country. It ignored farmers of crops other than rice and corn; those tilling public agricultural lands leased by agribusiness firms; and millions of farmworkers in private agricultural lands. If PD 27 was intended to benefit about one million tenant-tillers, it left out the greater bulk of the country's agricultural sector since it focused on only a little over 10 per cent of the total labor force employed in agriculture then.

Limited as it was in scope, the program's implementation under the Marcos regime also failed to cover even half of its

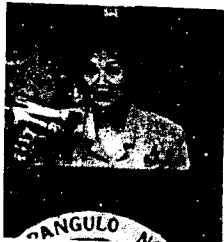
intended land area. As of the present, there are still about 722,000 hectares out of the targetted 1.5 million which have not yet been covered by the Emancipation Decree or Leasehold Contract.

The previous government's record in land reform remains wanting. As of present, only 1.5 million out of 10 million farmer-tillers own the land they work on. The rest are farmers on public land without titles (1.5 million), share or leasehold tenants (2 million) and irregular seasonal farmworkers or subsistence fishermen.

For sure, Marcos' land reform was successful, to a limited extent, in breaking up feudal landholdings and enhancing peace in Central Luzon, the traditional hotbed of peasant unrest in the country. But in areas not covered by PD 27, insurgency has taken firm roots, as in the case of the coconut provinces of Quezon and the Bicol peninsula, the sugar lands of Negros, and the private plantation areas in Mindanao.

THE task of formulating the policies on agrarian reform is not proving to be an easy task for the government. In less than four months, the Cabinet Action Committee (CAC) for example, has already drawn up 15 drafts of the EO on CARP. For the CAC, which has been carefully threshing out the details of the program, the responsibility is indeed heavy. Since its creation in early February this year, the CAC has initiated nationwide consultation among the different sectors affected by the program--farmers, land owners, agribusiness owners, aquaculture farmers, bankers and many others. The committee has been trying to monitor and record all the various and divergent reactions to the agrarian proposal so that it can come up with a draft which "reduces to the minimum the kind of objections to the program." The CAC's work does not actually end with the gathering of various responses on the proposed draft of the EO. Each department in the CAC also conducts its own studies and proposals on the program which are then incorporated into a final integrated proposal.

Last June 3, after reviewing the fourteenth draft of the EO, the President and the Cabinet



(EXCERPTS FROM THE SPEECH OF PRESIDENT AQUINO AT THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD, DILIMAN, QUEZON CITY, MAY 29, 1987)

I said I would govern by consultation. I am pleased to note that this has been followed by the Department of Agriculture and Food through the national agriculture and fisheries councils. Let me assure you that the feedback you have given us from these councils, in which the private sector is represented, will inform our decisions regarding agriculture.

Lastly, let me deal on agrarian reform. First let me state the first principle of any policy in this area. And that is, agrarian reform must produce a better life for our farmers. It must increase incomes. It must be sustainable and effect a real and durable improvement in the lives of the Filipino farmers. Distribution for the sake of distribution is not enough. The principle we defend and for which we shall work and devote all our energies and the prestige of our office is a better life for the Filipino farmers.

In the past few weeks, a lot has been said about how we should go about land reform. Several issues have been raised—issues of legality, of technical feasibility, and of financial capability. Although most of the issues regarding land reform have been resolved, several issues regarding legality, technical feasibility, and financial capability remain unresolved. Saving the resolution of those issues for a later occasion, let me state certain things that will not change.

One. I truly believe that agrarian reform is necessary for our people and for our future, and thus I have pledged to see that agrarian reform is carried out, and carried out soon.

Two. I believe that in order to successfully implement agrarian reform, we should develop a program that is within the present capabilities of our government to manage and finance.

Three. I believe that agrarian reform is a process to which our government and the public are jointly committed and engaged. This requires intensive consultation, consensus, and cooperation among all Filipinos. To generate such a commitment and cooperative involvement, our agrarian reform program must have a strong training, education, and community organization component. I have seen what these factors can produce in San Simon, Pampanga. There I saw self-reliance produce dignity and generate energies that many said our farmers were not capable of.

Finally, let me go back to my first principle. I am for agrarian reform, not for its sake, but for the improvement it promises in the lives of Filipinos. I am for agrarian reform because it promises to give the farmer a better life. It is not enough for us to subdivide our present miseries on the land. Division must produce improvement. We shall go for an agrarian reform program that will succeed. It may not be everything everyone wants. But it will succeed in doing what it sets out as its goal. That goal is a better life for the farmer.

decided to allow the CAC to conduct two more weeks of nationwide public hearings to provide more opportunities for various groups to express their positions which will serve as inputs for the future draft. Actually the day before the fifteenth draft could be discussed by the President and the Cabinet last June 28, the committee had to work for over eight hours to finalize the latest draft.

DESPITE the effort to minimize the expected dissonance, the proposed agrarian reform program of the government, as embodied in the draft of the EO, has already elicited wide-ranging reactions from various sectors. Four main issues have become the focus of a lively debate through-



out the country: the seven-hectare retention limit; the determination of "just compensation"; the source of funding for the program; and the President's power to issue a decree on the CARP.

Landowners, specifically from coconut and sugar areas, have voiced out strong apprehensions over the proposed land ownership retention limit which they claim could adversely affect the productivity of their industries. For

example, Bibiano Sabino, head of the Sugar Regulatory Administration, and also a landowner, claims that based on SRA studies, small farms (10 hectares below) produce only 50 piculs per hectare while larger farms (50 hectares) produce from 113 to 182 piculs of sugar per hectare. Owners of mango, tobacco, coffee, cocoa and other private agricultural plantations have also expressed the view that the reform may affect productivity.

Bankers too have expressed their reservations. The Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) headed by Wilfrido Tecson aired the view that the seven-hectare limit would hamper lending activities in agricultural or aquaculture projects which require more than seven hectares to be

SPECIAL REPORT



A comprehensive agrarian reform program will address the issues of economic development and social justice in the country.

viable. On the other hand, the Rural Bankers Association of the Philippines (RBAP) cautioned that agricultural credit which are secured by private agricultural lands will become totally unattractive with the implementation of the EO since banks will be prohibited to sell private lands in excess of seven hectares. Thus, banks will not be able to foreclose on the lands in case of non-payment of borrowers.

Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion, Jr. says that the limit will discourage investment in corporate farming and in plantations of potential crops.

Economic Planning Secretary Solita Monsod, a CAC member, however, defends the seven-hectare limit saying that it is actual-

ly the highest among those Asian countries which implemented land reform. Japan for example only had three hectares as a limit for owner-cultivators and one hectare for absentee landlords. Monsod said that the uniform seven-hectare limit provides administrative simplicity for the government as differential limit may lead to loopholes.

"Productivity is dependent on technology and intensity with which the land is used," Monsod said.

The amount of compensation to land owners in exchange for their lands is proving to be another ticklish issue. Some landowners claim that the compensation scheme for landowners calling for 10 per cent

cash and 90 per cent government bonds is "unjust." Angelito Samiento, an official of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI), says that just compensation can only be provided by a scheme in which landowners will be given a free hand in choosing whom to sell their lands at whatever agreed prices. On the other hand, sugar planters want the government to pay them cash for their property. The Confederation of Sugar Planters of the Philippines (CSPP) have aired objections to the proposal to exchange their lands for non-performing assets of the government.

Farmers and farmworkers from militant groups however assert that they have been paying for the land in the form of rentals, low wages, and hard labor for many years. They contend that for the price they have paid, they deserve to own the lands they work on. They therefore seek zero or at least selective compensation for the land based on the amount of rentals they have paid before, under the compensation of their toil and the landowners wealth.

THE President's decree making powers as it centers on agrarian reform has also been a source of a lot of divergent opinions within and outside the government. Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez opined that while the President's residual law making powers derived from the Freedom Constitution allows her to issue a land reform law, the 1986 Constitution does not give her power to fix policies on the retention limit, just compensation and the extinction of land mortgages and leases. Landowners echo similar ideas saying that the President should leave the matter to the new Congress.

Senator-elect Raul Manglapus, who authored the Land Reform Code of the old Senate, is in favor of the President issuing an executive order legislating CARP even before the Congress opens. The Congress, he says, can change the law or repeal certain portions of it if it wants, but at least it has to have a working paper to start with.

Most of the members of the CAC have expressed desire for the issuance of a land reform decree as soon as possible.

MALACANANG JOURNAL

FUNDING the program is also a source of problem for the government. According to the original estimates of the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR), the CARP on the long term may cost P36.2 billion. As can be seen from the EO draft, the government is eyeing the proceeds from the sale of government corporations and non-performing assets and sequestered ill-gotten wealth to finance the program. Already, the PCGG bared that it can recover as much as P20 billion for the program. Also the government hopes to obtain soft loans from lending institutions abroad. From these projected sources, the government reportedly expects about P30 billion in finances. Certain sectors have lobbied for a smaller budget to ease the financing problem even as other proponents like Monsod have asked for a bigger budget for the program. These merely confirm what a study team from the World Bank observed, that CARP will require "hard choices in the allocation of domestic and external sources."

ALREADY, landowners have drawn up several counter-proposals to the government's draft. One is that of Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson. Under his 60-30-10 plan, 60 per cent of sugar lands will remain planted to sugar to meet foreign and domestic demands, 30 per cent will be allocated for diversified high-value crops and 10 per cent to workers who could use the land for their own needs.

For their part, farmers and other cause-oriented groups held the Congress for a People's Agrarian Reform (CPAR) to forge a united stand regarding the issue. Composed of 12 farmer federations and 57 non-governmental organizations including church groups, CPAR laid down the following bases for what they believe should be a comprehensive agrarian reform program:

- Complete abolition of landownership;
- Comprehensive coverage of all agricultural lands;
- Land transfer conditions must not be burdensome to farmer-beneficiaries;
- Full government support for beneficiaries;
- Full participation of farm-



Trade Secretary Concepcion

- ers in the planning, implementation and monitoring of the program;
- Selective and progressive compensation of landowners;
- Preferential option for co-operatives and collective farms in marketing and credit levels; and
- Use of local resources for funding purposes

WITHOUT doubt, the agrarian reform question is testing the people's optimism from their ouster of the Marcos regime. President Aquino herself acknowledges that several issues have been raised and have remained unresolved especially re-

garding legality, technical feasibility, and financial capability. Indeed, as the World Bank mission has observed, "land reform is an unavoidably wrenching experience for any country."

The magnitude and sensitive character of the program can easily be gleaned from the fact that it is a "once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to effect a dramatic, positive and permanent change in the course of economic and political history." True enough, seldom in history of a country does the chance to proceed with a comprehensive agrarian program present itself. And for the Aquino Administration, observers point out that the CARP is becoming a test of its capability to lead the nation from the ruins of the dictatorship. The CARP is probably the most decisive and monumental program that the Aquino government has to tackle.

Amid the cloud of doubts that critics cast over the government's CARP, the President has time and again assured that her administration has all the political will to push through with the program.

As she said, "We shall go for an agrarian reform that will succeed. It may not be everything that everyone wants. But it will succeed in doing what it sets out as its goal. That goal is a better life for the farmer."

BISHOPS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR CARP

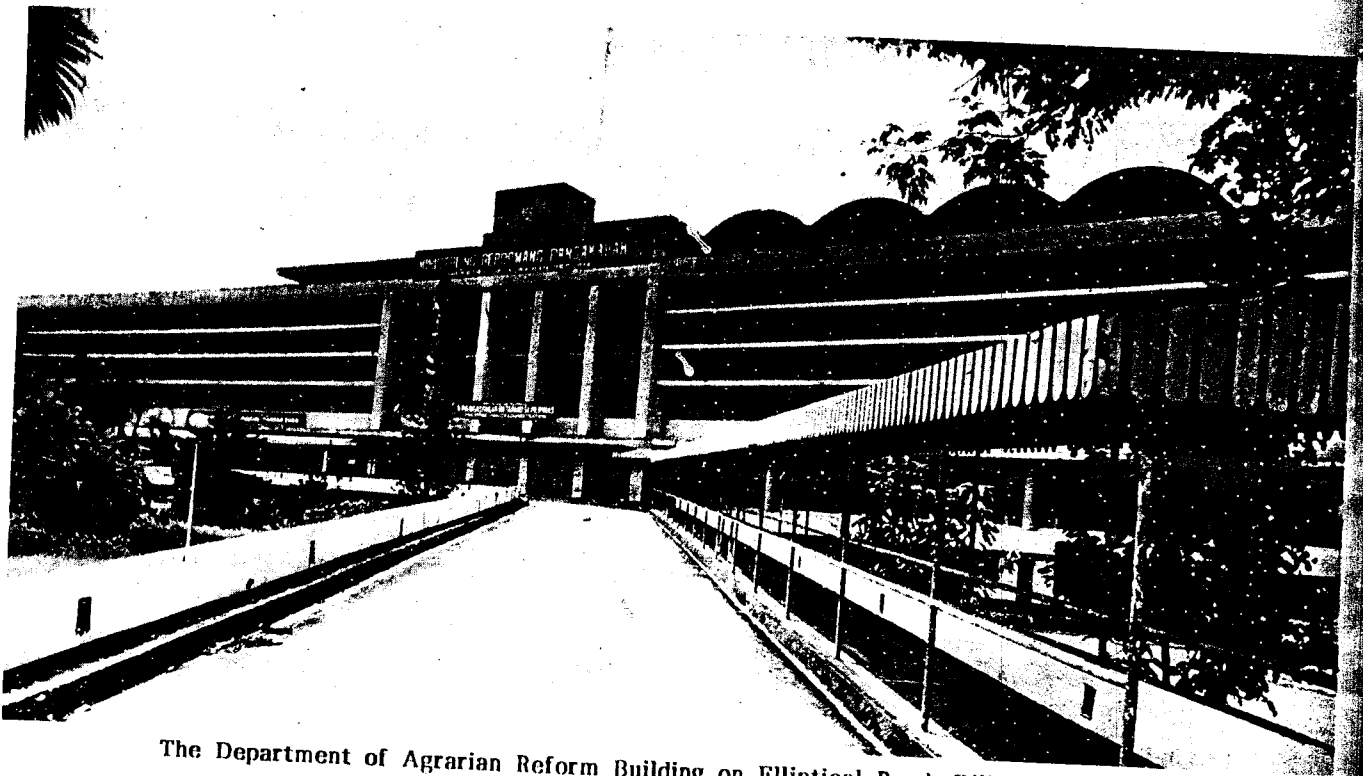
SOME 80 church leaders from the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) expressed their support for the government's agrarian reform program at the close of their week-long conference in Tagaytay City last July 14.

In a four-page document entitled "A Pastoral Exhortation on Agrarian Reform," the bishops said that they are for "as comprehensive a program as possible—one that will make it possible for all the 70 per cent who live below the poverty line to have more in order to be more."

Acknowledging that they are not in a position to design the specific and technical details of the program, they instead urged the Congress which is tasked with such, to "abide by the principles of social justice and preferential option for the poor."

Emphasizing the importance of the Christian virtue of sharing, the church leaders also exhorted the landowners to cooperate with the government and the farmers not to "unjustly and forcibly preempt claims to land prior to the approval of the land reform act."

They further said that the agrarian program that the government would legislate should be realistic stating that no national program can succeed if it "transcends the capabilities of government to manage and finance."



The Department of Agrarian Reform Building on Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City

A primer on CARP

LAST July 22, President Corazon C. Aquino signed Proclamation No. 131 and Executive Order No. 229 instituting the "Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)" and the mechanism for its implementation. In a Cabinet meeting described by Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno as "the shortest . . . but possibly the weightiest and most historic" since the President's assumption of power, President Aquino assured that she would give "all my heart and soul" to make the program succeed.

As she planned, the issuance of the agrarian reform decree came before the opening of the new Congress. It also came as a culmination of a long and heated series of deliberations and consultations within and outside the government regarding the program. The final text of the Executive Order on CARP was arrived at after fifteen drafts were prepared by the Cabinet Action Committee (CAC) on agrarian reform. With the President's signing of the CARP, the focus now shifts to

the new Congress which will have to tackle the agrarian issue and come up with its own legislation on the matter.

The following are the salient features of CARP as set by President Aquino:

Coverage: The program shall cover all public and private agricultural lands, regardless of tenurial arrangement and commodity produced, and other lands of public domain suitable for agriculture. Thus, CARP will include sugar, coconut, and banana planta-

tions. However, lands used and found necessary for national defense, school sites and campuses, religious purposes, penal colonies, and government research and quarantine centers are exempted from the coverage.

Implementation: The Congress shall prescribe the reasonable retention limit on landownership and priority areas under the program coverage where agrarian reform will be immediately implemented. Meanwhile though, Presidential Decree 27, as amended,

shall continue to operate with respect to rice and corn lands.

Compensation to Landowners: The landowners shall be compensated by the government for their properties based on the owners' declaration of the current fair market value as may be finally agreed upon by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) and the landowners or as determined by the proper court of justice.

Compensation to landowners according to the following: bond payment over 10 years with 10 per cent of the value of the land payable immediately in cash and the balance in the form of interest bearing bonds of the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP); direct payments in cash or kind by the farmer beneficiaries under terms agreed upon by the beneficiaries and landowners; or other modes as the government may prescribe.

Support for Landowners: The landowners shall be provided by the LBP with investment information counselling assistance, conversion or exchange of LBP bonds to or from government stocks or assets and marketing of LBP bonds.

Payment by Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries shall pay for land redistributed in 30 equal annual payments at six per cent interest per annum with the first payment due one year after resale.

Support for Beneficiaries: Upon transfer of land, each beneficiary shall be eligible for a production loan to finance one crop cycle under terms and conditions to be determined by the LBP.

Modes of Land Transfer: There shall be several ways by which land transfer, utilization and sharing shall be effected. The first is through the Voluntary Land Transfer scheme where landowners have the option of entering into a voluntary agreement for direct transfer of their lands to appropriate beneficiaries under terms and conditions acceptable to both parties and subject to DAR's approval.

Second is the voluntary offer to sell, wherein government shall purchase all agricultural lands it deems productive and suitable to farm cultivation and voluntarily offered for sale.

Thirdly, leases and management contracts in land covered by land distribution registered with the Register of Deeds may conti-



Ricelands remain a top priority of land reform.

nue under the original terms and conditions but not beyond 5 years from the effectivity of the EO.

Fourth is Collective or Individual Ownership wherein for lands with multiple beneficiaries, ownership of whole parcel of lands on estates may be transferred to the farmer beneficiaries collectively or individually as the beneficiaries may choose. However, in collective ownership, each beneficiary shall have an individual share of the land held in common equivalent to not more than the applicable retention limit.

Fifth is through the Distribution and Utilization of Public Lands wherein alienable and disposable lands for public domain, suitable for agriculture and outside proclaimed settlement shall be distributed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Last is the Production Sharing scheme where individuals or entities owning agricultural lands with gross sales in excess of P5 million per annum are mandated to execute a sharing plan where at least 2.5 per cent of the gross sales from production of such lands are distributed as compensation to the farmworkers over and above the compensation they currently receive.

Implementing and Coordinating Mechanisms: To coordinate the implementation of the CARP and to ensure the timely and effective delivery of the needed support services, the Presidential Agrarian Reform Council (PARC) is creat-

ed. PARC shall have as chairman the President of the Philippines, the Secretaries of Agrarian Reform and of Agriculture as vice-chairmen and the Executive Secretary as secretary. The secretaries or heads of the following agencies shall serve as members: Budget and Management; Finance; Justice; Labor and Employment; Local Governments; Public Works and Highways; Trade and Industry; Transportation and Communications; Economic Planning; Land Bank; and Good Government.

The President shall appoint representatives from farmers and landowners as members of PARC.

The PARC shall formulate and implement the policies, rules and regulations of the CARP and may authorize any of its members to formulate rules and regulations concerning aspects of agrarian reform falling within their area of responsibility.

Grassroots Participation: On the barangay level, there shall be a Barangay Agrarian Reform Council (BARC) which shall be operated on a self-help basis. It shall be composed of representatives from farmers; farmworkers; agricultural cooperatives; landowners; representatives of the Barangay Council; officials of the DAR, DENR and LBP; and non-government organizations (NGOs).

Among others, the BARC shall participate and give support to the implementation of programs on agrarian reform and mediate, conciliate, or arbitrate agrarian conflicts and issues that are brought to it for resolution.

Financing: To cover the cost of CARP from 1987 to 1992, the Agrarian Reform Fund is created with an initial amount of P50 million. It shall come from proceeds of sale of assets by the Asset Privatization Trust and ill-gotten wealth recovered through the Presidential Commission on Good Government. To cover the supplemental requirements of CARP for 1987, an amount of P2.7 million is also appropriated.

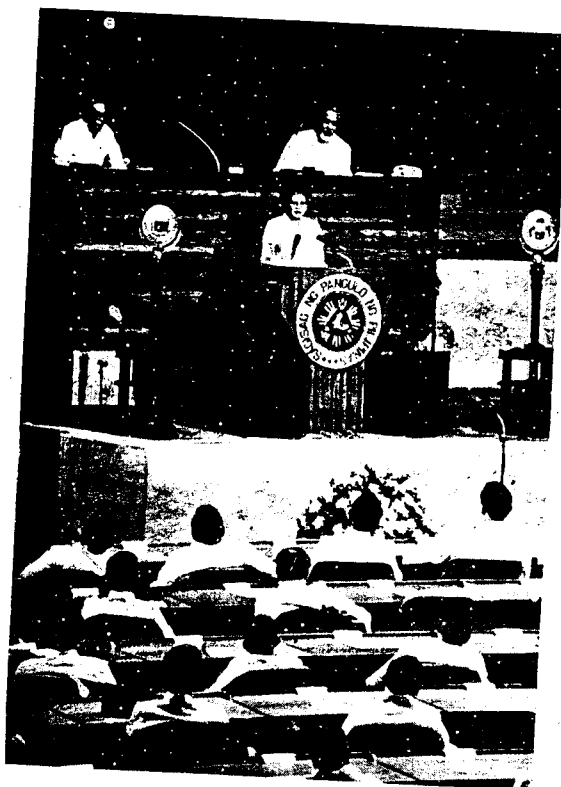
Sanctions: Persons or entities who prematurely enter the land, even before the CARP is effected, shall be permanently disqualified from receiving benefits and exercising the rights given by CARP. Also, those who willfully prevent or obstruct the implementation of the CARP shall be liable for contempt.

EYEWITNESS

CONGRESS CONVENES

IN her 34-minute "State of the Nation" address, President Aquino spoke of the past 17 months of her government when she took over from a situation where "everything has been lost except hope." She also spoke strongly against the foreign creditors who she said have been "taking unfair and undue advantages" of our country's internal difficulties. In calling for a new thrust in anti-insurgency, she renewed her vow to end all threats to our democracy before her term is over.

Earlier that day, during the separate initial sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives, Senate President Jovito Salonga and House Speaker Ramon Mitra, Jr. echoed a call for a new kind of orientation among legislators. Senator Salonga said, "The nation can no longer afford any more betrayal of public trust, any more dishonesty, anymore corruption on the part of those who make the law. All these should be behind us now." Speaker Mitra for his part stressed, "We must make the government more responsive to popular grievances and persuade the privileged classes to share."



For the President the Batasan Hall reminded her of the "last mockery of democracy" that the previous legislature committed when it proclaimed Marcos as the





winner of the snap elections. In the new Congress, she vowed "to rededicate these halls to true democracy."

For Sen. Joseph Estrada, being the lone Senator from the opposition may prove to be far more challenging than the roles he popularized on the silver screen.

The members of the Supreme Court were also there at the opening. With the "three pillars of democracy" -- the Executive, Legislative and the Supreme Court -- all in place, the country came to a full circle in democratic restoration.

(M)



QUOTES

The President's speech before the Ateneo Law Association, Mandarin Hotel, June 19, 1987

Some complain of a sense of drift under my administration, and urge me to do something about it. Not too long ago, they complained of a sense of being pushed around and dragged into disaster.

And then one man died and showed that the great decision could end the sense of drift. That man's death gave us all a sense of purpose. Suddenly, there was no question among the best of us anyway, about what we wanted and what was needed to do. We were going for freedom, and we were prepared to do what was needed to get there. You chose the man's wife to lead you, not just anywhere she wanted, but to freedom as we had all stipulated. The freedom where every Filipino would have the right again to make of his life what he wanted. We got there. We got to where we are now. The land is free and, as it turned out, the land of the brave as well. For our journey was marked by astonishing acts of heroism and is the most stirring chapter in the story of democracy. Why therefore do some people complain of a sense of drift?

Let's face it. Fourteen years of slavery had given them the habit of obedience of wanting to be led by the nose. Well, I am not going to do it. Furthermore, the best of us don't want to be led by the nose. The best of us are enjoying our newly won freedom and are determined to make something useful out of it. By the best, I mean the vast majority of our people. As a result, the economy is taking off. All the studies show that and, more reliably, you can feel it in the air. The energy and optimism are there again. Democracy is firmly in place. Its structure is complete. A Constitution and a Congress complete and balance the democratic institution with which we started last



Harnessing democracy in the administration of justice

year -- a people's Presidency and an honest Supreme Court.

These things would not have been achieved by a people in drift. In fact, they were not.

The people weren't drifting. They knew what they had -- a democracy. And they backed me in defeating every challenge to it. They were with me all the way when I faced threats to democracy -- from the left and the right.

They were with me when I called for an all-out vote for a new Constitution that would enshrine our rights and proclaim our hope. And they were with me when I called for a new Congress to support.

Now, I am asked to repudiate what the people have given us -- a Congress that is both of their choice and of my sympathies. Just to show that I am in charge, and we are not drifting, I am asked to steal a march of this grand assembly of men and women who, along with me, enjoy the mandate of the people. And who are those who asked me to derogate from the dignity and powers of this co-equal branch? People who will most likely never get elected in a free election.

The elections left me the residual power to legislate until Congress convenes. I shall do it. Not sparingly nor excessively but wisely as needed. And yes, I shall do it to enact the initiatives I have made in regional autonomy and agrarian reform.

But those initiatives must be

informed by wider consultations. The watchword is wisely. For in everything I do, I aim for success. It is not enough to be right. I also have to win.

That is why my enemies, whom so many feared would overwhelm me, are all scattered. I would rather achieve a modest success than be initially praised for taking ambitious projects that will most likely lead to total failure. It is not my way to grandstand. I must proceed with the due care that the fate of a nation deserves.

To those who still complain of a sense of drift, all I can say is, get yourselves an engine and set yourselves goals. The rest of the nation has done so. This nation, firmly secure in its freedom, is well on the road to recovery.

My message can be summed up briefly. We are home. This is where we long to be through 14 years of pain and fear and slavery. Back in a free country with a chance to start over. That's where we are -- back in a democracy and we have made, by all accounts, an impressive start.

The nation's strength has been restored. The wounds have been healed. The confidence is back. The prize in itself is one that the country has never known before. All that remains is to keep going, stop whining, and keep building on the many things that we have already accomplished. That much still needs to be done should not daunt us, because this nation has done so much already. @

MALACANANG JOURNAL

(REMARKS OF PRESIDENT AQUINO ON THE CONFERMENT OF THE NATIONAL ARTIST TITLE
ON MRS. HONORATA "ATANG" DE LA RAMA-HERNANDEZ, JUNE 11, 1987)

I regret I am not seen often enough attending cultural events. I know my presence in expositions and celebrations of the arts is not as marked as that of first ladies of past administrations, most especially the last. It is not that the new government does not concern itself with art and culture. It does, and not only by natural inclination, but, more dependably, by the injunction of a Constitution which, in five sections, defines the State's responsibility to preserve, enrich and encourage the dynamic evolution of Filipino culture. However, this administration does have one limitation. It does not have a First Lady. Or rather, I am both the President and First Lady, and that imposes the most unusual and stringent demands on my energy and time.

Culture and the arts certainly have a place in our new climate of social and political freedom. I would even say that many barriers limiting their growth and evolution have been removed. For one, the stigma of political patronage and control has been lifted. Culture, specially when subsidized by the State, is no longer regarded as a propaganda tool. The rich tapestry of our ethnic heritage is no longer used to cover the multitude of sins committed by a gross and tribal tyranny. Also, the atmosphere of favoritism, elitism and exclusiveness has been largely dispelled.

I admit that I and other members of the government have our individual tastes in the arts. But the last thing we would do is impose our tastes on an entire country.

Patronage should not impose its taste, however liberal it may be. What should be supported is not a particular kind or style of art or any special theme, but the talents that make art happen in all its rich diversity.

As a consequence, I will be brief. What art serves, I leave to the artists to decide. A democratic republic guarantees, but cannot impose any special instruction on the freedom to create. All I can say is that, if we go by historical record, the best is achieved in a climate of political freedom. But I'm no expert in the history of art, and if after all I am wrong, and slavery has produced art, it can't have been worth it -- at least from the viewpoint of the slaves, which is the only viewpoint that counts, because it is the human viewpoint. And if art has a moral purpose, then it should never be achieved at the cost of freedom.

It is my privilege today, and proof of government concern and support for the arts and for those who have devoted their lives to it, to witness the conferment of the National Artist Award on Atang de la Rama. Honorata de la Rama-Hernandez, also known as Queen of the Zarzuela, "Reyna ng Kundiman" and "Mutya ng Dulang Tagalog" deserves more than our awards. She deserves to be known and remembered by all Filipinos. She did not only give the best years of her life to Philippine drama and song, she was also a fierce and tireless patriot. Congratulations to Atang de la Rama, and thank you all.



National artist, "Atang" de la Rama-Hernandez, also known as "Queen of the Zarzuela," devoted her life to arts and music.

QUOTES

Speech at the graduation rites of the PAF Flying School, Fernando Air Base, Lipa City, June 27, 1987

Speed is ideally the essence of the air force. The mobility of the Air Force is the Government's answer to the stealth and mobility of the insurgents. Its firepower, brought immediately to bear wherever the insurgents strike, is the best assurance we can give our people that, even in the farthest reaches of our widely spread archipelago, Government can protect them. That is the ideal. The reality is something else.

Yet, even as we recognize the critical role of gunships and weaponry in the fight to protect our country from its internal enemies, we must never lose sight of the fundamental fact that it is the people that make up armies; it is the individual that makes up a soldier.

The Armed Forces -- airborne, earthbound, or seagoing -- are only as strong and effective as the individual fighting man that is their basic unit. It is in the individual soldier that we find the will to fight which is the moving spirit of victorious armies.

The renewal of the Philippine fighting forces need not wait on the arrival of foreign equipment. The most important work of military renewal should be taking place already.

Speech at the ground breaking ceremony of the Kalayaan Village project of the National Housing Authority (NHA), June 2, 1987

I have said, the time for talk is over; the time for action is now. One of the things about the National Housing Authority that has pleased me is precisely this action-orientation. It was not too long ago that I acknowledged the housing problems besetting our public school teachers and the members of our police forces -- these indispensable and much neglected



Fernando Airbase PAF Class 187 Flying School: a rigorous test before graduation

It begins now, in this time of relative peace: Si vis pacem, para bellum, as the saying goes; if you want peace, prepare for war. The training of efficient fighting forces and capable commanders takes time. We must start to meet the needs of the distant future today.

It begins here, in schools like this, where the soldier gets his first taste of a life of rigor and total dedication, and learns that the object of his efforts cannot be wealth but honor.

Honor is the motivation and inspiration of the soldier. The soldier risks all for strips of colored cloth and pieces of bronze, because these are the age-old badges of honor and the signs of rank. It is therefore imperative that the procedure for the awarding of ranks

and honors be transparent and objective, so that no sacrifices or outstanding performance is overlooked.

Very soon, the Secretary of National Defense and the AFP Chief of Staff and I will meet on how we can improve the procedures for recognizing merit and awarding promotions.

In the last analysis, however, the best assurance of a promotion is your consistent performance. One of the officers I met with said that, unlike other professions where there is a one-time test for admission, the officer is tested every day of his life. The test becomes even more rigorous and persistent from the moment of his graduation from formal training.

sectors of the public service. I promised to do something about it. Not long after, NHA General Manager Lito Atienza was in Malacanang with the blueprints and models for several housing projects. Today, we stand here in this groundbreaking ceremony to give concrete fulfillment to my promise.

The Kalayaan Village project is only the first of several housing projects which we shall undertake to meet your housing needs. This village will be home to 806 police families and educators by the end of 1987, which is not too far away. It is our way of expressing

belated recognition of your great services to our people.

There are those who have made the comment that provisions like these spoil our new Constitution. What relevance does housing have in a document that should be about political liberty and democratic institutions?

The answer is plain. It is projects like these that give our people a real stake in democracy. When democracy goes hand in hand with a life of dignity, our people will readily defend it with their lives.



A commitment to democracy enshrined in both Philippine and US Constitutions

(MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT AQUINO FOR THE BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION, JUNE 19, 1987)

I AM pleased and honored to join you in celebrating the bicentennial of the American Constitution. That charter of liberty has animated every struggle for freedom in our history. From the war against Spain and, ironically, the war against the United States, to the latest struggle against a native tyranny, the rights and liberties enshrined in the Constitution of the United States and the dignity it proclaims for all men, have been the goal and inspiration of my people.

This month, we celebrated the 89th anniversary of Philippine independence. We celebrated it with double pride--pride in our independence and pride in our democracy.

We were Asia's oldest republic and its first democracy, in the old style. We are today the world's first democracy in the new style, the style of People Power.

We were the first Asian nation to win its freedom by means of war, and the first to restore its freedom by the ways of peace. I hope you can understand our pride.

Since the democratic restoration, whose story you all know, the Filipino people came through for democracy again and again and again.

Against rightwing coups and leftwing terrorists, in the plebiscite and in the recent elections, they gave one astonishing demonstration after another of their deep sense of responsibility and commitment to democracy--as if to underscore what the rest of the world had refused to believe--that a people so poor could be so proud and jealous of their freedom.

With unshakeable faith in People Power, I defeated every challenge from the right and scattered its leadership and forces before me.

I called out the people to vote for a new Constitution. Against the expert prediction that plebiscites are ignored even in Western democracies, they turned out in massive numbers and gave the Constitution a new unanimous vote.

I called on the people again to vote in the difficult elections for the Congress and the Senate. Experts again predicted that the voters would not, and anyway could not, write out the names of all 25 candidates.

Not only was the turnout record-breaking, by any standards in the world, but the voters filled out their ballots completely and thereby gave the tried and true friends of democracy a sweeping victory.

I took on the challenge of the left, on its own terms, and allowed it to prove its popular support in the polls. The results of the last election have shown that if there is any true, that is to say, mass-based, revolutionary force in our country today, it is the center which holds together Philippine democracy.

In a few weeks, the Congress will convene. This act, to use the words of Jefferson, completes the circle of our political felicities. The judicial wisdom, the legislative will, and the executive power of a democratic state will be wisely divided, as both our Constitution provide, but all their incumbents will be united by the common resolve to prove themselves worthy of the sacrifices of the Filipino people.

What is the secret of Philippine democracy? I have said it before--faith. Faith in God, which gives courage; and faith in the incomparable advantages of democracy over any other system, which inspires in the Filipino a permanent commitment to defend and vindicate it.

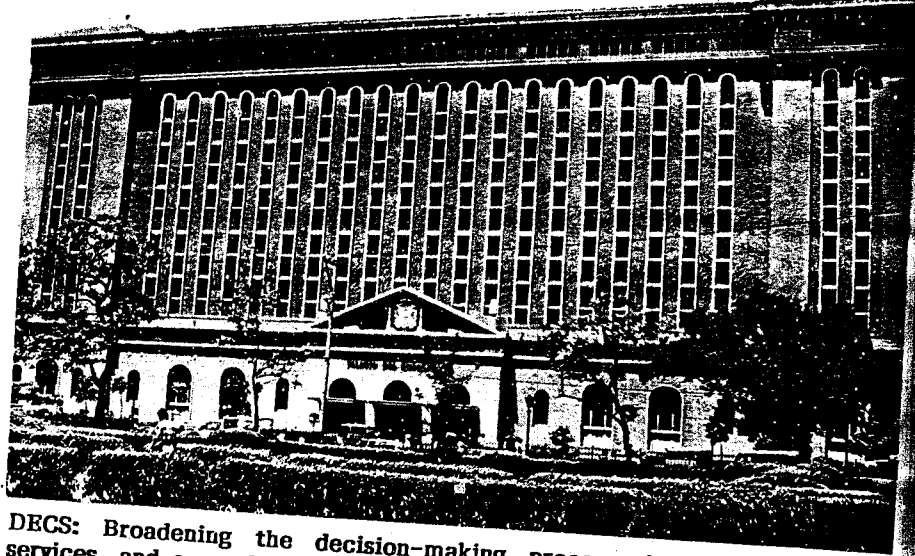
But in the end, there is no route to freedom other than that which every nation must carve out for itself.

Again, I salute the American people on the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. The fitting tributes have been made to that great document. The light of freedom that first shone forth in Philadelphia, now shines as well south of the border in Buenos Aires, and across the Pacific in Manila.

Thank you and God bless you.

FOLIO

THE unchecked expansion of the government bureaucracy has been the concern of previous administrations. The very first reorganization in government was carried out under the terms of President Roxas and then by President Magsaysay. Efforts were prompted by the need to conserve government funds to rehabilitate the country from the ravages of war. The third reorganization un-



DECS: Broadening the decision-making process, improving frontline services, and a resulting net increase in personnel.

PCGR: Decentralizing government power

der President Garcia merely carried over the purpose of the previous two administrations.

Under the Marcos regime the growth of the government apparatus resulted in the creation of some 75 government corporations by 1980 whose number swelled to 250 by 1985.

During the early years of martial law, a hesitant reorganization bid was initiated. However, it merely led to a bloated bureaucracy subservient to the authoritarian regime.

To resolve these pressing problems, President Corazon Aquino issued on March 12, 1986 Executive Order No. 5 creating the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization (PCGR).

The PCGR handled the reorganization of the national and local governments, including government agencies and instrumentalities, government corporations and their subsidiaries. It provided staff assistance and consultative advice to the President, departments, and other agencies of the government on development administration relative to reorganization.

A fundamental point in the government's reorganization efforts is the belief that the social and economic activity of the country would be enhanced if it is left alone, with very minimal intervention by the government. The reorganization effort will, thus, be

implemented along these lines: the promotion of private initiative, decentralization, accountability, cost-effectiveness and the improvement of services offered by government offices to the people.

Privatization is grounded on the government's belief in a free market economy. This means that all marketable goods and services shall be left to the private business sector.

Deregulation is also rooted in the concept of a free market economy. Thus, all regulations that inhibit the free play of market forces shall be lifted, except in cases where minimal government intervention is required. This would mean the conversion of a government corporation into a regular government agency and its eventual integration into a unit of a department. The following government corporations are to be regulated following this concept: National Cottage Industries Development Authority, the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Offices, Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation and the Philippine Tourism Authority.

However, there are certain circumstances where self-regulation may be delegated to the affected sector itself in order to lessen government burden of inessential talks, for example, where there is minimal expense and when nothing is to be lost from

maintaining minimum standards of quality. This can be gleaned in the government's move for the retention of the Cultural Center of the Philippines, Philippine Heart Center, Development Academy of the Philippines, Philippine International Convention Center, Lung Center of the Philippines, Manila International Airport Authority and the Light Rail Transit Authority, while moving for the abolition of the Gintong Alay Foundation, Human Settlements and Development Corporation, National Housing Corporation and the Kabataang Barangay.

The principle of decentralization concretizes the government's avowed goal of democratizing power. This will be done through the expansion of the powers delegated to the regional, provincial, and municipal levels. This will be paralleled by an expansion of the financial resources available to the local executives. There will also be a reduction of dependence on and control by the national government to encourage local initiative and heighten the sense of responsibility and service. Control on the management of local resources will also be removed, except when on a joint local and national undertaking.

For example, in the present reorganization of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports, decentralization is the main

During the early years of martial law, a hesitant reorganization bid was initiated. However, it merely led to a bloated bureaucracy subservient to the authoritarian regime

thrust. This means bringing levels of decision-making, authority and responsibility close to the affected sector.

In line with the government's goal of effecting changes at the lower levels of the bureaucracy is the improvement of and efficiency of front-line services. Front-line services are those components of government service that are transactional in nature. Front-line offices together with its functions and services possess five attributes to effectively serve the needs of the citizenry. These are timeliness, operating efficiency, accessibility, equity and relevance.

Following this principle, DECS Undersecretary Victor Ordonez cites the implications of the present DECS reorganization scheme such as their belief in the basic premise that the human resource is the most valuable resource. Unlike past reorganizations, the present DECS reorganization has a minimum of dislocation for some of its 370,000 employees. As Ordonez says, the DECS reorganization will result in a net increase rather than a net decrease of personnel because there will be more than 700 positions for the Head Office and regional offices alone plus thousands of new positions for additional teachers and field personnel.

Reorganization in the Executive Branch of Government

General policy proposals are aimed to reform the executive branch of government through the rationalization of the government corporate sector, strengthening the local government system and streamlining the operations of the different departments.

The rationalization of the government corporate sector would be done through the application of rigid standards to limit the use of the corporate form for government operations. Existing government corporations shall be individually evaluated to determine whether they should be retained, converted into bureaus, privatized or abolished.

In line with this, a review of the government corporate sector was conducted through consultations of representatives of over 352 entities in the government. Of the 291 identified by the PCGR as government-owned or controlled corporations (GOCCs), 125 were recommended for privatization. The rest were recommended for simple conversion to private corporations, regularization as government line agencies, and consolidation with other corporations or abolition.

To attract foreign as well as local investors into these assets, the international Philippine Opportunities for Entrepreneurs (PHOENIX) was held last December 1986. It was during this conference that the privatization program of the government was formally proclaimed by President Aquino.

The streamlining of the departments on the other hand,

would be to restructure and reduce the secretary's span of control and to balance the responsibilities of deputies. Furthermore, the secretary would not be allowed to sit on the boards of their attached agencies subject to presidential approval.

Overlapping functions were merged at the Department of Tourism, as mechanisms were prepared for the reduction of its operations budget and administrative costs to the minimum.

At the National Parks Development Committee, the merger or abolition of existing divisions because of overlapping functions was seen to be a logical cost-cutting step to ensure better efficiency. Reduction of workers and the retirement of retireable employees were also among the measures taken in line with the committees' austerity thrust.

Until its abolition on May 5, 1987 the PCGR has drafted and submitted a total of 52 EOs for the President's approval. The EOs embody the concepts pertaining to the reorganization of the different departments, government agencies and the government corporate sector.



DOH: Streamlining delivery of health services

FOLIO

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS (DPWH)

ON December 13, 1986, the President appointed VICENTE JAYME, JR. as DPWH secretary in order to provide a new image for the Department of Public Works and Highways.

Under Secretary Jayme, the DPWH is currently in the process of a top-to-bottom revamp taking into serious consideration integrity as the major issue in assessing and evaluating the men and women who would man the construction and engineering agency of the government.

The highways department has come up with a mechanism for a more comprehensive, practical, and effective means to implement the desired objective of Executive Order 124 which reorganized the DPWH and redefined its powers and functions.

To date, Jayme sees to it that the reorganizational process is being done fairly and justly, even utilizing the "Points System" to be more objective. After the submission of recommendations by heads of various DPWH units, he will still review them and discuss the points with his undersecretaries before these will be programmed for implementation.

The DPWH reorganization is being undertaken by a Committee on staffing pattern--which defines positions, structure and staffing pattern.

The Committee on Staffing is chaired by Undersecretary Juanito Ferrer with Undersecretaries Gener, Encarnacion and Estuar as members.

The next step in the reorganization process is the selection of officials who would occupy top positions: five bureau directors, six assistant secretaries, and 14 regional directors.

For the process, a Selection Committee was created, with Jayme himself as chairman, and the four Undersecretaries, as members.

A criteria for selection includes an assessment of Educa-



DPWH Secretary Jayme

tion, which was given 10 points; Experience, 20 points; Performance, which was to be assessed by the Undersecretaries, 30 points; Management Leadership, 15 points; and Moral Leadership, 5 points.

On the process of selection, the Points System was utilized to evaluate candidates for certain positions because there were several being considered.

In assessing educational qualifications, it was done more or less straightforward, because one just had to look at the biodata and assign points to a Bachelor's degree, a Master's degree, to seminars and trainings. It is similarly done with experience and length of service, with considerations for different levels of responsibility.

On the matter of performance, the Department utilized the so-called "Delphi" approach, meaning the undersecretaries may know the candidates personally, and individually, but these are ranked from the best to the least in performance, and once com-

pleted, the points are then assigned accordingly. And thus, while there may be some amount of subjectivity, there is also objectivity in the discipline in the assignment of points.

A listing was then formulated assigning the top slot and rank to the candidate with the highest points down to the least and from there, positions are accordingly assigned.

On the assignment of regional directors, selection was based on an overall rating. Every incumbent member was also considered as candidate, but only for as long as they topped the ratings.

The question of where the chosen candidates who qualified were to be assigned was left to the two undersecretaries for Operations--Undersecretary Ferrer for Luzon and Undersecretary Gener for Visayas and Mindanao.

After all things have been considered, the Committee on Staffing, also concurrently the subcommittee, submitted each recommendation to the Department Secretary.

Bureau Directors, Assistant Secretaries and regional Directors are Presidential appointees, and are therefore subject to the decision and authority of Malacanang.

Over and above all the criteria, integrity is still the main consideration in the revamp at the DPWH. Due process will however be observed.

"We will have to weigh anonymous letters and rumors. We get a lot of letters, and the problem is how to distinguish between a poison letter from a real



Maintenance of the country's public works continues to be the department's main concern with the reorganization.

MALACANANG JOURNAL

complaint. And that's where we are trying to exert effort to make sure that when we make a decision, it is not done subjectively, but that at least some objectivity is present," according to a DPWH spokesman.

The DPWH reorganization is not only within Metro Manila but nationwide. "We are looking for the national point of view," the Department Secretary said. We consider this very critical because they are our actual field people. They are our mini-secretaries and within this level, we have included the incumbent regional directors, assistant directors, even project managers, up to level V or those performing big projects which are foreign-assisted projects. And these people are really performing very well. There are 14 positions at stake and for these we have about 40 to 50 candidates to consider.

The DPWH is considering the creation of an Ad Hoc unit which will take care of placing the laid-off personnel. One other possibility is that while the DPWH Central Office will reassign people in view of the decentralization policy of the government, a lot of people will be needed in the field. This is now being considered including the creation of a unit to coordinate who will go where.

Among the more significant functions mandated by Executive Order No. 124, reorganizing the Highways Department, it is mandated under Section 5, paragraph G; that the DPWH shall maintain all highways, flood control and other public works throughout the country except those that are the responsibilities of other agencies as directed by the President of the Philippines or as provided by law.

Similarly, paragraph F also provides that the DPWH shall also "assist other agencies, including local governments, in determining the most suitable entity to undertake the actual construction of public works projects, and paragraph E, provides the works supervision function for all public works construction and ensures that actual construction is done in accordance with approved government plans and specifications.

Under the said Executive Order, the DPWH is the prime body implementing the flood con-

JULY-AUGUST 1987



In DECS reorganization, Elementary, Secondary and Physical Education is headed by Undersecretary Minda Sutaria.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, CULTURE AND SPORTS (DECS)

UNDER the reorganization scheme of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS), it will have five undersecretaries for the following: **Elementary, Secondary and Physical Education**, presently headed by Minda Sutaria; **Legal Affairs** under Tomas Santos; **Higher Education and Foreign-Assisted Programs**, headed by Victor Ordenez; **Administration and Finance**, by Jose de Jesus; and **Non-formal Education**, a new office tentatively headed by Clodualdo Perez.

As soon as the reorganization goes full blast, about 360,000 personnel, including public school-teachers, will be affected. Following EO No. 117, all positions in the Department from the undersecretaries to the rank and file are considered vacant. Incumbent officials and employees are on a holdover capacity. They will continue to discharge their duties

and until further notice from the education secretary.

A **Human Resources Development Service** section was formed to run a personnel program which will include the selection, placement, performance rating, employee relations and welfare services.

A **Technical Service** was created to include the office of the head of the executive assistant and publication service.

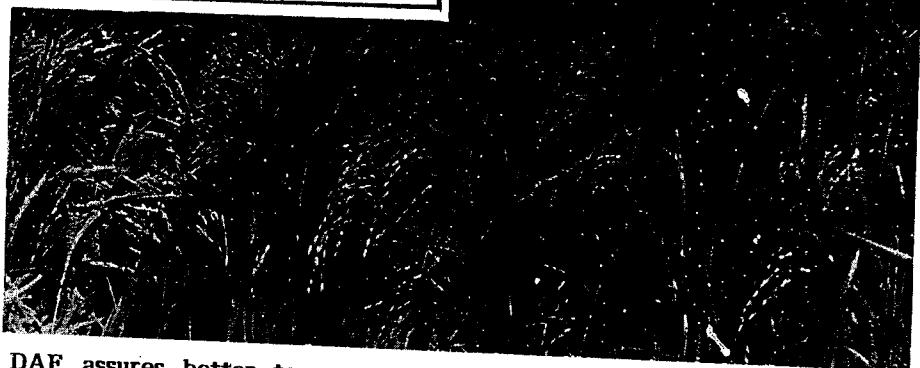
Certain agencies will be attached to the Department like the **National Museum (NM)**, **National Library (NL)**, **National Historical Institute (NHI)** and the **Institute of Philippine Languages**.

The **Child and Youth Research Center (CYRC)** was merged with the **National Education Testing Center (NETC)**, the **Population Center** with the **Bureau of Secondary Education**, the **Foreign Students and Assistance Unit** and the **National Scholarship Unit** and **Student Loan Center** with the **Bureau of Higher Education**. @

The DPWH is now looking into the project and into the creation of the Metro Manila Council with whom it will coordinate.

"It is really a partnership between government and the people," the Department spokesman stressed. "For our part, we need to put in the proper infrastructure but the people will have to do their duty of maintaining the cleanliness of our waterways." @

FOLIO



DAF assures better tomorrow as it strengthens its role in producing more food to hasten economic recovery.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (DAF)

A REORGANIZED Department of Agriculture and Food (DAF) integrates all offices and agencies related to agriculture and fisheries to strengthen the role of farmers and other food producers in hastening economic recovery.

Under EO No. 116, nine corporations and agencies are now attached to the Agriculture Department to ensure a unified policy direction toward a coordinated and rationalized approach to agricultural development.

On the other hand, four offices are abolished. These are the **National Meat and Inspection Commission** with its functions transferred to a division of the **Bureau of Animal Industry**; the **National Artificial Rain Stimulation Com-**

mittee which was absorbed by the **Bureau of Soils and Water Management**; the **Farm Systems Development Corporation** was dismantled and its functions transferred to the respective regional offices; and, the **Green Revolution** expanded program action committee has been scrapped.

The newly-created **National Tobacco Administration (NTA)** merged all offices concerned with the development and promotion of the tobacco industry, including the **Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration**.

The department's function have been divided into five groups: production, research, training and extension, agri-business, planning and monitoring, and support services. Assisting these are the various regional offices and attached units.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY (DTI)

EO No. 133 abolished four agencies under the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) as part of a general revamp to transform the department into a more responsive agency in the promotion of the country's trade, industrial and investment activities.

Abolished were the **Philippine Cement Industry Authority**, the **Commission for Heavy Engineering Industry**, the **Presidential Advisory Committee on the Copper Industry** and the **Bureau of Industrial Development**.

The **NACD National Cottage Industries Development Authority (NACIDA)**, the **Bureau of Small and Medium Industries** and the **Commission on Small and Medium Enterprises Development** were consolidated under a new agency - the **Bureau of Small and Medium Business Development**.

NACIDA's regional operations were absorbed and integrated into DTI regional offices.

The **Videogram Regulatory Board** was transferred to the DTI. The **Metals Industry Research and Development Center** and the **Philippine Textile Research Institute** were transferred to the DOST but their investment and trade promotion function will remain under the DTI.

Five positions for undersecretaries were retained, namely: **Industry and Investment**, **Domestic Trade**, **International Trade**, **Regional Operation**, and **Policy Planning and Support Services**.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH (DOH)

THE Department of Health has been reorganized to make it more effective and responsive to public needs in the areas of planning, provision and delivery of health services to the people.

EO No. 119, signed by President Aquino on January 30, 1987, but released two months after, provided for the abolition of two bureaus, one council, and one service, and the creation of 16 new units.

Abolished were the **Bureau of Health Services (BHS)**, **Bureau of Medical Services (BMS)**, **Schistosomiasis Control Council** and the

Health Education and Manpower Development Service (HEMDS). Also abolished were the positions of assistant secretaries and assistant directors of services.

The functions of the BHS were transferred to the newly-created **Office for Public Health Services**; BMS to the new **Office for Standards and Regulations** and the **Office for Hospital and Facilities Services**; **Schistosomiasis Control Council** to the **Schistosomiasis Control Service**; and the HEMDS to the **Public Information and Health Education Service** under the **Office of the Secretary** and the **Health Manpower Development and Training Service** under the **Office for Management Services**.

Other pertinent provisions: The administrative supervision of the **Philippine Heart Center**, **Lung Center**, **Philippine Children's Medical Center** and the **National Kidney Institute** is now under the DOH.

The **Tondo General Hospital** has been dissolved and all its assets, liabilities, properties and personnel transferred to the **Tondo Medical Center** under the DOH.

The **Philippine Medical Care Commission (PMCC)** and the **Dangerous Drugs Board (DDB)** have been attached to the DOH.

Medicare hospitals and other direct patient care or health care extension units of the PMCC have been transferred to the DOH.

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM (DOT)

EXECUTIVE Order 120 transformed the Department of Tourism into a much smaller but more effective organization. Two offices were abolished: the Bureau of Tourism Services (BTS) and the Bureau of Tourism Promotion (BTP) and an attached agency, the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) transferred to the Department of Transportation and Communications.

The functions of the BTS were absorbed by the Office of Tourism Standards and Regional Offices, while BTP was placed under the Bureau of International Promotions.

In the next two years, as stipulated in the transitory provisions, the DOT may be totally dismantled and integrated into a public corporate set-up, depending upon a review by the President. M

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DOST)

BY virtue of EO No. 128, the National Science and Technology Authority (NSTA) has been reorganized into the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) by President Aquino in order to ensure that science and technology development caters to the needs of the nation as government bids to overcome present development difficulties.

The DOST is tasked to harness the country's resources and materials in research using innovative strategies. At the same time, it is expected to speed up the application of science research by improving its links with the private sector.

The old set-up for science development included 16 agencies and sectoral councils, nine institutes, two attached agencies and the NSTA Proper with 12 regional offices.

The new DOST consists of 21 agencies--five sectoral councils, 12 institutes, three attached agencies--and 12 regional offices. Two of the institutes, the Philippine Textile Research Institute (PTRI) and the Metals Industry Research and Development Center (MIRDC) were transferred to the DOST from the Department of Trade and Industry.

The reorganization is a headway for the NSTA because it would be in a better position to push for a more efficient transfer

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT (DOLE)

FOUR new agencies were created and the Bureau of Labor Relations (BLR) was practically abolished under Executive Order 126, otherwise known as the Reorganization Act overhauling the Department of Labor and Employment.

The five bureaus of the DOLE were retained and would continue performing the same functions, except for the BLR whose conciliation, mediation, and voluntary arbitration duties were absorbed by the newly-created National Conciliation and Mediation Board.

A Center for Labor Studies was also created to take over the research and publications functions of the Institute of Labor and Manpower Studies which was abolished.

Likewise, a Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics was created to absorb the functions of the Labor Statistics Service.

The National Productivity Commission was transferred from the National Economic and Development Authority to the DOLE.

Another change in the organization is the establishment of the Human Resource Development Service to absorb the powers and functions of the Administrative Service regarding the administration of personnel programs, including selection and placement, development, performance evaluation, employee relations and welfare.

Under the new set-up, the Labor secretary will be assisted by not more than four undersecretaries who will be appointed by the President, and an equal number of assistant secretaries. M



Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon and family during his oath-taking before President Aquino at Malacanang.

REVAMPED

The composition of the board of directors of the Manila Transit Corporation (MTC) was revamped and membership was increased from five to seven.

Under Executive Order No.

of technology to the end-users, like small farmers and small entrepreneurs. It would also enable the government to the optimum use of personnel in the science and technology area. M

188 amending Section 5 of Presidential Decree No. 492, the board of directors will now be composed of Secretary of Transportation and Communications Reinerio Reyes as chairman; acting Governor Jejomar Binay of the Metro Manila Commission, vice chairman; and Defense Secretary Rafael Ilto, Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion, Jr., Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin, Public Works and Highways Secretary Vicente Jayme and Jesus Estanislao, chairman of the Development Bank of the Philippines. M

MILESTONES

NEW ENVOYS

GEARIOD O'BRION, non-resident ambassador of Ireland to the Philippines, presented his credentials to President Aquino in simple rites held at Malacanang Guest House.

O'Brion is concurrently Ireland's ambassador to China. He was ambassador to Stockholm, Sweden for three years prior to his appointment. O'Brion also conveyed to the President his country's support to her leadership.

MIKOLCHIAK VITALY AND-ROYEVICH, 50, is the next Soviet Union ambassador to the Philippines replacing Vadim Shabaln who has been recalled to Moscow to help in the USSR-China talks on the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Androyevich, an expert on American affairs, has been decorated several times by the Soviet government. He joined the diplomatic service in 1962. He is a graduate of the Moscow State Institute of International Relations.

AURELIO CHU-YI is Panama's new ambassador to the Philippines. He presented his credentials to the President in a courtesy call held at the Malacanang Guest House. Chu-YI replaced Joaquin Moza Izaza.

NILSON V. THURDEKOOS, 44, non-resident ambassador of Ecuador, presented his credentials to President Aquino in simple rites at Malacanang Guest House.

Thurdekoos, concurrently Ecuador's ambassador to Indonesia and Japan, discussed with the President the means of expanding their export of bananas and other fruits to the industrialized countries. He said the Philippines and Ecuador, being both exporters of bananas, had to work together to expand the export of this fruit in the world market.

"What is important... is not the world market, but a reinvigorated domestic economy..."—Pres. Aquino



Irish Ambassador O'Brion

APPOINTED

ADRIANO A. ARCELO, 48, as Undersecretary of the Department of Education, Culture, and Sports (DECS). He was vice president of the Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE) for 13 years. He graduated magna cum laude, major in Liberal Arts from the Far Eastern University and pursued further studies in Economics at Brandeis University in Massachusetts.

NAZARIO S. CABUQUIT, JR., 45, as Undersecretary of Budget and Management (DBM). A certified public accountant, Cabuquit was president of the Drugs Association of the Philippines and the Pharmaceutical Executives of the Philippines, and committee chair-

man of the Philippine Institute of Certified Public Accountants (PICPA). He has a master's degree in business administration from the University of the Philippines.

ABELARDO APORADERA, JR., and SAMUEL SORIANO, as commissioners of the Presidential Commission on Human Rights.

Aporadera, 38, a lawyer and a human rights scholar is officer-in-charge of the PCHR. He was executive director of the Ateneo Human Rights Center and the defunct Presidential Committee on Human Rights. He was also chairman of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) Committee on Human Rights and the Region II chairman of the Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG).

Soriano, 55, lawyer and retired brigadier general from the National Defense College of the Philippines.

EDUARDO TAYLOR, 61, is the new commissioner of the Social Security Commission (SSC). A Bachelor of Laws graduate from the University of the Philippines, Taylor is concurrently chairman of Eduardo Taylor and Associates.

JIAMIL I. M. DIANALAN, 49, former assemblyman and Department of Agrarian Reform officer-in-charge as executive director of the Office of Muslim Affairs (OMA) replaced Candu Muarip. Dianalan majored in agriculture at the Araneta University.



Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari assures the Philippine government of Japanese support during a courtesy call at Malacanang.

MALACANANG JOURNAL

NEW GENERALS

AFP Commander-in-Chief President Corazon Aquino promoted **Major General RENATO DE VILLA** to three-star general, while **Brig. General RESTITUTO PADILLA** and **Brig. Gen. CESAR TAPIA** to the rank of major general.

De Villa, a member of Philippine Military Academy (PMA) Class 1957, is also chief of the Philippine Constabulary (PC) and director-general of the Integrated National Police (INP).

Padilla, also of PMA Class 1957 is commanding general of the Philippine Army (PA).

Tapia, another PMA Class '57 graduate is commander of the Southern Command (Southcom).

Other officers promoted: **Col. Isagani delos Santos**, 8th IB chief in Leyte; **Col. Guillermo Flores**, 3rd IB commander in Tarlac; **Col. Manuel Dizon**, 3/4 Brigade commander in Bukidnon; **Col. Renato Palma**, 2/4 Brigade commander, Butuan City; **Col. Juvior B. Carabonnel**, GHQ Reserve Brigade commander; and **Col. Federico E. Ruiz**, commander, Samar 1/8 Brigade.

From the Philippine Constabulary: **Col. Arturo Castro**, deputy chief of staff for plans, J5; **Col. Emilio Barroga**, 1st Air Division commander; **Col. Rogelio Relova**,



Renato de Villa: promoted to three-star rank.

3rd Air Division commander; **Col. Domingo Casas**, chief 220th Helicopter Wing in Mactan; and **Col. Loven Abadia** 205th Helicopter Wing commander, Villamor Air Base.

From the Philippine Navy: **Capt. Samuel Tolentino**, Naval

District II commander, Manila; **Capt. Juanito Cortez**, Cavite Naval Base commander; **Capt. Pio Garrido**, chief of naval staff; **Capt. Plaridel Garcia**, chief, naval supply command; and **Capt. Virgilio Marcelo**, chief, GHQ and headquarters service command.

TOMAS V. SANTOS and **CLODUALDO PEREZ, JR.** are the new undersecretaries of the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS).

Santos, a lawyer specializing in taxation, labor, education and corporate laws, completed his law degree at the University of the Philippines.

Perez, a former vice-chairman of the technical panel for agriculture at the DECS, has a doctorate in animal nutrition from Cornell University in the United States.

JOSE DE JESUS, 53, replaced **Fulgencio Factoran** as Cabinet Secretary. De Jesus holds a master's degree in Psychology from the Ateneo de Manila. He was undersecretary of Education before he resumed his new post.

The recently retired Major General **RODOLFO CANIESO** is

now head of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA), a top government civilian intelligence arm, replacing Brig. Gen. Luis Villareal who resigned from the service. Villareal will however remain a member of the Armed Forces anti-graft board.

MANUEL N. SABALZA, newly-appointed head of Land Transportation Board, vowed to improve LTB services to the public and

minimize carnapping through computerization. A product of the University of the Philippines since grade school, Sabalza has been in the private sector for the last 20 years. His last position was that of vice president-general manager of a big business firm. He was former vice president of the Capitol Jaycees and treasurer of the Quezon City Jaycee Senate. Sabalza replaced **Mariano R. Santiago**, a colonel in the Armed Forces, who resigned to seek the mayoralty post in Quezon City.

ADELITA A. VERGEL DE DIOS, 41, is the new Commissioner of the Insurance Commission, a government office tasked with the supervision and regulation of insurance companies operating in the country. Ms. Vergel de Dios has been an active member of the insurance industry. She became president of Fili-

EKRATUM

In the Milestone March-April issue, we inadvertently omitted the name of former Labor Minister **Augusto Sanchez** from the LABAN-senatorial slate.

We apologize for the error.

MILESTONES

pino Merchant's Insurance Co., Insurance and Surety Association of the Philippines and was vice chairman of the ASEAN Insurance Council. She finished Bachelor of Science in Business Administration at the University of the East and Bachelor of Laws, magna cum laude, from the same university.

MARIANO S. SALAZAR, 45, is Assistant Secretary of the Presidential Management Staff (PMS). Prior to his appointment, Salazar was consultant-principal at the Economic Development Foundation and task force coordinator of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization (PCGR).

NARZALINA Z. LIM, Undersecretary of the Department of Tourism was named chairman of the Sub-Committee on Tourism (SCOT) of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) committee during its 20th meeting in Singapore.

Lim took over the chairmanship from Abdul Majid, secretary-general of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and concurrently director-general of the Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia.

The SCOT chairmanship is alphabetically rotated among ASEAN member countries every two years.

PROMOTED

Major General RENATO DE VILLA was appointed Armed Forces vice chief of staff while Brig. General RESTITUTO PADILLA was appointed Philippine Army chief succeeding Lt. General Salvador Mison and Major General Rodolfo Canieso respectively, both of whom have retired.

De Villa is also Philippine Constabulary chief and director-general of the Integrated National Police, while Padilla is commander of the Southern Luzon Command (SOLCOM).

Both officers, being members of the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) Class '57 will serve only until April 1, 1988 upon

reaching their compulsory retirement age.

OUTSTANDING MANILAN AWARDEES

Sixteen Manilans who have distinguished themselves in various fields received the Outstanding Manilan Awards from Mayor Gemiliano Lopez, Jr. during the "Araw ng Maynila" celebration marking the 416th anniversary of the city's founding.

The awardees and their re-



Gen. Ramos

spective fields were: CIPRIANO MALONZO, labor; AURELIO PERIQUET, business; NARCISO G. REYES, diplomacy; JOSE D. LINA, youth; HELENA BENITEZ, education; JAIME DE LA ROSA, media; CARLOS LOYZAGA, sports; ORLANDO MERCADO, social welfare; MAX V. SOLIVEN, journalism; GREGORIO G. LIM, and CLARO M. SANTIAGO, medicine; EDUARDO SANTIAGO, construction; JUANITO G. LAGASCA, peace and order; ERNESTO MACEDA, community development; and RENATO S. PUNO, law.

A special award was given to SISTER MATILDE of Senden Home in recognition of her work in rehabilitating streetchildren.

CONFERRMENT

PRESIDENT AQUINO was conferred the First Golden Medalion Award by the Philippine Medical Association (PMA) during its 80th Annual Convention held at the Philippine Plaza.

The award was given to the

President in recognition of the vital role she has played in bringing about better care for the sick and the protection of the health of the Filipino people.

The PMA also cited that Mrs. Aquino's leadership brought into proper focus the importance of the people's health as a positive factor in nation-building.

GENERAL FIDEL RAMOS, Armed Forces Chief of Staff was conferred the Knight Grand Cross, the highest degree of the Order of the Knights of Rizal, during the celebration of the 126th birth anniversary of Dr. Jose Rizal. Ra-



Associate Justice Ferial

mos was cited for his uncompromising and steadfast adherence to the highest levels of patriotism and Rizalian chivalry, from which he drew unmistakable courage, inspiration, and determination to defy the forces of the authoritarian regime and thereby sparked the world renowned Philippine revolution of 1986.

The second highest degree of "Knight Grand Officer of Rizal" was conferred on JOSE Y. FERIAL, former associate justice of the Supreme Court, and EMMANUEL M. CABUSAO, special assistant to the supreme council of the Knights of Rizal.

Ferial was cited for his outstanding achievements and brilliant scholarship in the field of law, while Cabusao was cited for his contributions in promoting and enhancing the image of the Knights of Rizal.

JOSE D. INGLES, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary was conferred the Carlos P. Romulo United Nations Award and the Medal for Human Rights by the United Nations Association of the Philippines.

The CPR-UN Award was presented to him "in recognition of his outstanding government service and dedicated work for the cause of human rights, both nationally and internationally."

The United Nations Association of the Philippines cited Ingles as "a statesman, whose career as a diplomat, particularly as the country's representative to UN Commission of Human Rights and the Committee on the Elimination of Social Discrimination has been most outstanding."

He was also cited as "a champion of human rights projected in the decisive role he played in helping work out the International Covenant on Civic and Political Rights."

Ingles was the first Filipino to argue before the International Court of Justice in Hague in 1950 on the request of the General Assembly for advisory opinion on the international status of South West Africa.

OUTSTANDING UP ALUMNI

Senator-elect and former University of the Philippines President EDGARDO J. ANGARA and Social Welfare Secretary MITA PARDO DE TAVERA were honored as the 1987 Outstanding UP Alumni by the UP Alumni Association.

Angara was a delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention representing the first district of Quezon. He was president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines in 1979, and in 1981 co-founded the Asean Law Association which had him later as first president.



DFA Undersecretary Ingles



DSWD Secretary Tavera

De Tavera, MD'46, a pioneer in community development program, is the chairwoman of the Commission on Population, chairwoman and founder of the Alay Kapwa Kilusang Pangkalusugan, and president and chairwoman of the Philippine Tuberculosis Society. She also spearheaded the Council for the Welfare of Children and the National Coalition for the Promotion of Breastfeeding and Child Care.

NEW AUTHORITY

The National Telecommunications Commission (NTC) has the jurisdiction, control, and regulation over the Philippine Communications Satellite Corporation (PCSC).

Under Executive Order No. 196, President Aquino gave NTC the authority to supervise and regulate the activities of the PCSC and all its satellite terminal stations and their facilities for delivery to common carriers.



Sen. Maceda



Sen. Angara

COURTESY CALL

DAVID ABSHIRE, US representative to the Nova Atlantic Treaty Organization and former Special Counsel to United States President Ronald Reagan called on President Aquino and expressed America's admiration for her extraordinary leadership.

Abshire, who is also the chancellor in Georgetown University of the Center for Strategic Studies, also discussed with Mrs. Aquino matters of mutual interest such as foreign aid and investment, the communist insurgency and the positive role Japan could play in the economic recovery program of the Philippines.

TADASHI KURANARI, Japanese Foreign Minister, paid a courtesy call on President Aquino and gave assurance of Japan's continued cooperation in the country's economic recovery effort.

Kuranari also discussed with President Aquino bilateral and economic relations between the two countries, the forthcoming Japanese missions to Manila, assistance to the Calaca power plant and the possible exportation of Philippine sugar to Japan.

The Japanese Committee on Economic Cooperation and the Keidanren of Japan called on President Aquino at Malacanang and discussed the prospects of social and economic development in the country, as well as the future relations between Japan and the Philippines.

The economic mission headed by Kazuo Haruna, chairman of the committee on economic cooperation of the Keidanren and

MILESTONES

concurrently chairman of the Marubeni Corporation, is composed of industry-wide groups representing major fields as manufacturing, transportation, construction, mining, trade, banking and insurance.

Haruna also expressed hope that the mission would be able to contribute to the economic progress of the Philippines.

TRANSITION

DESDEMONIA TAN MISUARI, wife of Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chairman Nur Misuari died July 4 of heart failure following a gall bladder operation in an Islamabad hospital in Pakistan.

Ms. Misuari, who served as an intermediary in the current peace talks between the government and the MNLF, was founding member of the Bangsa Moro Women's Organization, which rallied women behind the Muslim separatist fighters in their bid for self-rule. She left the Bangsa Moro people an unfinished struggle for autonomy.

DESIDERIO P. JURADO, 69, associate justice of the Court of Appeals died May 26 of cardiac arrest. A noted civil law authority, Jurado wrote many books on civil law review for the Philippine Bar. He was a prebar reviewer of law at the University of the Philippines, Ateneo de Manila University, San Beda College, University of Sto. Tomas, Far Eastern University, and University of Manila.

A native of Ilocos Sur and Abra, he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, summa cum laude from Ateneo de Manila, and his Bachelor of Laws degree from UP and the Philippine Law School. He passed the bar examination in 1948.

Jurado was a hero of the Battle of Bessang Pass. He led the assault on Buccual Ridge, Ilocos Sur, on June 13-14, 1945 that led to the capture of General Yamashita of the Imperial Forces

of Japan. He was also awarded the Gold Cross for gallantry in action.

BEST COP UNIT

The Western Police District (WPD) won the "The Best Police District of the Year Award" during the joint anniversary celebration of the Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) and the PC Capital Regional Command (CAPCOM) at Camp Bagong Diwa, Taguig, Metro Manila.

Formerly known as the Manila Police Department (MPD) and dubbed as "Manila's Finest," the WPD was cited for its outstanding performance as real protectors and guardians of the people.

ARRIVAL

Labor Secretary FRANKLIN DRILON arrived from the 73rd International Labor Organization (ILO) conference in Geneva, Switzerland where he spoke on the Aquino government's removal of repressive provisions of the previous regime's labor laws after only 15 months in power.

The Labor Secretary also reaffirmed the country's adherence to the principle of free collective bargaining and freedom of association, and the strengthening of

trade unions.

Drilon was the first member of the tripartite delegation to arrive from the 22-day meeting.

LEAVING

EMMANUEL PELAEZ, Philippine Ambassador to the United States, and chairman of the Peace and Development Panel for Mindanao and the Cordilleras (PDPMC) will soon be leaving for Washington to attend to his diplomatic chores. To ensure a smooth flow of transition in the peace process, Health Secretary Alfredo Bengzon was designated peace commissioner.

APARTHEID PACT

President Aquino signed the ratification of a convention against apartheid in sports during the call of General JOSEPH GARBA, chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid at the Malacanang Guesthouse.

Garba, who is also the permanent representative of Nigeria to the UN also presented to the President a UN Silver Medal in recognition of her positive stand towards human rights.

The Philippines is the 14th country to ratify the convention against apartheid in sports.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN NAMED

Representative ANTONIO CUENCO of Cebu and Representative FRANCISCO SUMULONG of Rizal were proclaimed Speaker Pro-tempore and Majority Floor leader, respectively, in a general caucus of 145 members of the House of Representatives.

Others named to key positions in the House of Representatives were the following:

1. Rep. RAUL DAZA (Samar), assistant majority floor leader, vice-chairman of the rules committee, and chairman of one of four sub-committees of the appropriations group.
2. Rep. HERNANDO PEREZ (Batangas), chairman of the ways and means committee.
3. Rep. ROLANDO ANDAYA (Camarines Sur), chairman of the appropriations committee.
4. Rep. JOSE YAP (Tarlac), chairman of the committee on defense.
5. Judge QUIRINO ABAD SANTOS, secretary-general of the House.
6. Col. RUDY ENOJES, House Sergeant-at-arms.
7. FRANCISCO SUMULONG, chairman of the committee on rules.

MONITOR

LAST DITCH TRY FOR MARCOS

PRESIDENTIAL Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno commented that Marcos "might try something desperate before the convocation of Congress. I think this will be a sort of a 'last throw' of his political dice." A statement made by the US State Department said the United States was "seriously disturbed" by Marcos' attempts to destabilize the country, and that he was intent on returning "without the express permission of the Philippine government."

Meanwhile, five Swiss high court judges rejected Marcos' earlier plans to conceal details of his massive bank accounts in Switzerland. The decision authorizes six banks in Switzerland to lift their strict secrecy laws and assemble the documents sought by the Philippine authorities. The bank accounts were ordered blocked by the Swiss government last March 1986, a month after the EDSA Revolution.

Guy Fontante, lawyer of the Philippine government, told reporters: "We are delighted. The principle of judicial assistance has been established."



Press Secretary Benigno

"PEOPLE POWER" AGAINST VIOLENCE

IN line with an all-out campaign against terrorism and violence, President Aquino recently called for "people power" to defeat the enemies of democracy.

The President stressed that there is now the need for the citizenry to work closely with the military and police forces in order to effectively maintain peace and order.

Citing the rash of violence in Metro Manila, including the ambush of former NPA Chief Bernabe Buscayno and CPLA Chairman Conrado Balweg, the President said that "it was clear that the enemies of the state would not let the people enjoy the blessings of peace and democracy."

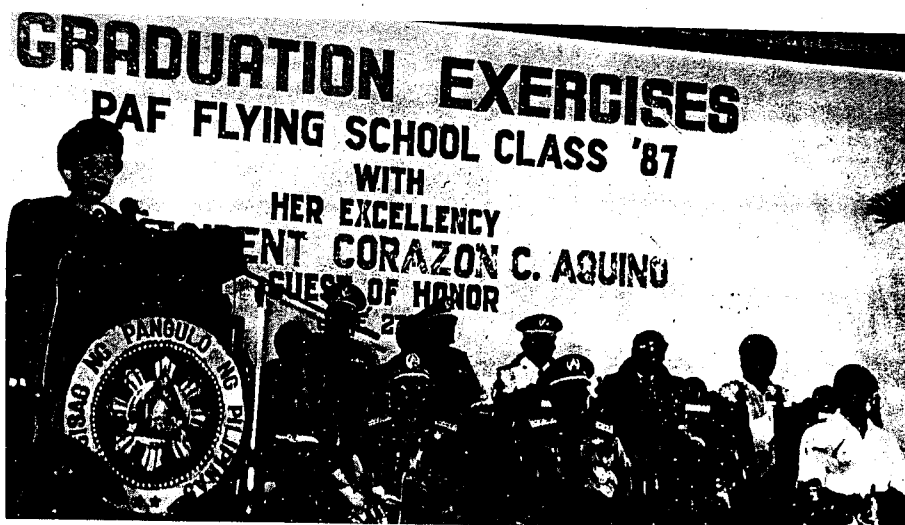
Speaking during the 89th anniversary of the Philippine Navy on June 23, the President said that "terror must be contained and then destroyed."

"It was due to the people's rebuke in the last elections that leftist and rightist elements had intensified their vain attempts to bring down democracy," she said, adding that "the attacks are signs of desperation, attempts to recoup in terms of fear what anti-government forces have lost in terms of credibility."

METRO MANILA SECURITY

ALL of Metro Manila's 17 mayors challenged the military to leave to them the task of securing the city. This came at the heels of a mayors' meeting with Local Government Secretary Jaime Ferrer, who expressed alarm over the metropolis' worsening crime rate, which President Aquino said was "embarrassing." Ferrer promised to "plead to the President to allow this kind of experiment," even as local government sources remained wary of possible legal tangles in the experiment.

Armed vigilante groups were ruled out. But citizens' group to serve as the military's intelligence network will be seriously considered, Ferrer said.



President Aquino: "Terror must be contained and then destroyed."

SKETCH



Taking a break from the burdens of the Presidency, President Aquino lends grace and honor to the "Awit a la Carte," a glittering musical cum dinner show sponsored by the Organisasyon ng Pilipinong Mang-aawit (OPM). Above, the President shares light moments with Danny Javier of the APO Hiking Society trio, while well-known entertainers (left and below) belt out lively songs for a cause -- promoting unity and solidarity among OPM members.



Toodoro C. Benigno
Press Secretary
Chairman, Editorial Board

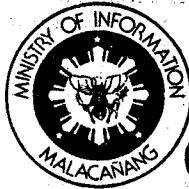
Leonardo C. Macariola, Jr.
Director, ENFI
Executive Editor

Gloria T. Leonardo, Editor-in-Chief; Lorenzo B. Ziga, Managing Editor;
Juanita G. Trinidad, Estrella Mina-Corral, Zenaida A. Flores, Rafael
R. Gomez, Leticia G. Valbuena, Alexis F. Medina, Juan M. Mayor, Writers;
Virginlu S. Rapiritu, Gigi V. Manuel, Editorial Assistants;

Roberto S. Castro, Art Director;
Ernie S. Cruz, Artist; Marcelino
N. Palisoc, Production Coordinator;
Bruno R. Dabu, Circulation

JUN 24 1986

MANILA



ATTACHED DE MANILA
LIBRARIES

MALACAÑANG Journal

Vol. I, No. 1

Ministry of Information, Malacañang, Manila, Philippines

April 1986

AQUINO PROCLAIMS INTERIM CHARTER

ES. Corazon C. Aquino proclaimed March 25 an interim constitution which will be in effect until a new and permanent charter is drafted and approved by the people in a plebiscite. The provisional charter abolished the Batasang Pambansa while retaining the bill of rights and the power of judicial review. The President will exercise the power to legislate, calling it the "Freedom Constitution," President Aquino stressed that the right provided under the unratified constitution is absent from the interim charter.

The Freedom Constitution is "consistent with my promise to you during election to restore the rule of law and full respect for the rights of citizens while the process of constitutional revival is going on," she announced on a television broadcast live at the Mahahall of Malacañang.

To hasten the restoration of full non-constitutional government, she will appoint within 60 days members of a constitutional commission to draft the charter, she announced. She expressed the hope that the commission complete its work within "90 days that our people will have a permanent constitution and a duly elected parliament within one year from this proclamation."

The interim constitution also abolished the position of the prime minister and transitory provisions of the 1973 constitution.

But it adopted the provisions on the bill of rights, citizenship, national territory, duties and obligations of citizens, suffrage, among others of the 1973 charter.

The interim charter also provides for succession of the vice president in case of permanent vacancy arising from death, incapacity or resignation of the president.

All elective and appointive officials and employees under the 1973 Consti-



Corazon C. Aquino taking her oath of office during her proclamation as President of the Philippines from then Senior Justice Claudio Teehankee, in the presence of Doña Aurora Aquino, at the Club Filipino last February 25th.

tution will continue in office until their successors are designated or appointed and qualified, if such is made within a period of one year from Feb. 25, 1986.

The constitutional commission will be composed of not less than 30 nor more than 50 natural-born citizens of recognized probity, known for their independence, nationalism and patriotism.

Following the submission of the draft to the President, a plebiscite will be fixed by the President within 60 days.

National elections will be held as may be provided by the constitution. Local elections will be held on a date to be determined by the President which shall not be earlier than the date of the plebiscite.

Among the mandates of the President are the recovery of ill-gotten properties amassed by the leaders and supporters of the previous regime and protection

of the interest of the people through orders of sequestration or freezing of assets or accounts, eradication of graft and corruption and the punishment of those guilty thereof, rehabilitation of the economy and promotion of the nationalist aspirations of the people.

President Aquino, saying that "we must cut the cancer in our political system," emphasized that "cronies of the previous regime pillaged the economy and the KBL Batasan debased our politics."

Minister of Justice Neptali Gonzales, one of the principal framers of the interim constitution, described the Aquino government as "civil, but revolutionary in origin and nature, democratic in essence, and transitory in character."

He said that the seemingly broad powers vested in the President is limited.
(Turn to page 5)

NO PROPAGANDA IN THE NEW INFORMATION MINISTRY

THE reorganization of the Ministry of Information to make it vibrant and effective in telling the people what the new government is doing to improve livelihood and well-being for all will be thorough and done with all speed but executed with respect for the welfare of the staff.

This was announced by Information Minister Teodoro Locsin, Jr. who met members of media at the auditorium of the Administration building of Malacañang, March 14, to inform them of the policy of his ministry in dealing with the news and dissemination of the same under the new dispensation.

Locsin told the reporters covering Malacañang that the rehabilitation of the

information ministry, notorious for distorting truth to suit the wishes of the previous administration, will take into consideration President Aquino's great respect for the people, especially the many "decent people who still work in the ministry."

"This means," he said, "dismantling job will not be a matter of one cruel stroke of the pen and thousands are out on the streets," admitting at the same time that it would take some time to clean up what he called massive remnants of the propaganda state built up by the defunct administration.

Locsin said that during the short time that he has been in the ministry, he has decided on 1) terminating the ser-

vices of employees whose duties and responsibilities have been redundant unnecessary, resulting in overlapping functions; 2) recalling all attaches assigned in foreign countries until a new policy on marketing Philippines abroad is finalized, retaining the state-run Philippine News Agency (PNA) until such time that a scheme can be formulated for the news agency to be handed over to the private sector.

Locsin said Channel 4 will be retained as a people's television and purely dependent of government like the 1st, 2nd, 9th and 13th, which are under operation, these will continue normal operations and will be managed by private board consisting of private individuals who have nothing to do with government.

The Presidential Press Staff (PPS) Locsin said, will be retained to coordinate with the Malacañang press corps adding that the Office of Media Affairs (Turn to page

VISITING DIGNITARIES

PRESIDENT Aquino met with visiting Prime Minister David Lange last March 30 to discuss matters of mutual interest to their two countries, including areas of cooperation to forge stronger friendly relations.

In their meeting at the Executive House of Malacañang, the New Zealand Premier congratulated the President for her ascension to the highest office of the land even as he lauded her signal achievements such as the restoration of the Great Writ which alone, he said, would justify a revolution.

The President, for her part, told Lange she would never

forget the support his government gave to the Filipino people in their struggle for freedom and democracy.

The President also said her government was also depending on the support of the community of friendly nations to help Filipinos "recover from the depredations of Marcos in the restoration and building of democracy in the country." Lange expressed sympathy for Mrs. Aquino who, he said, had to take over the reins of government so abruptly. He said expectations from the people must be high.

The President said she had never promised anything during the campaign except the enjoyment of freedom and dignity for the Filipinos in exchange for sacrifice.

Lange, who was the first head of state to visit the country under the Aquino government, presented a check for NZ\$.5 million to the President for the United Nations Children's Fund (Unicef) project in Negros.



President Aquino (March 30) welcomes visiting Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, the first head of state to visit the country following the four-day revolution last February that swept the Aquino government to power, upon his arrival at the Executive House of Malacañang, where the two met to discuss bilateral relations between their countries.



President Aquino receives U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at the Premier Guesthouse in Malacañang, where they exchanged meaningful views on Philippine-American relations. Accompanying the American official are U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

JUN 24 1986

THE FREEDOM CONSTITUTION

by CORAZON C. AQUINO
President
Republic of the Philippines

I HAVE listened with care to the arguments about the form in which we should conduct our political affairs while we put in place a new permanent constitution. True to my campaign promise to you, I have sought to hear as wide a range of opinions as possible before reaching a decision.

Now today I am announcing an interim constitution under which our battered nation can shelter after years of dictatorship in order to heal its wounds, restore its strength, and enjoy the first fruits of its new-found freedom. This interim constitution will remain in effect until a new one has been drafted and approved by the people in a genuine and honest plebiscite.

In the meantime, our new won rights and liberties will be protected by this temporary Freedom Constitution. It draws on the existing body of human rights law, to which the previous government had paid hollow respect, and gives the full judicial protection that those rights were denied. No right provided under the unratified 1973 Constitution is absent from the Freedom Constitution. In addition, you now have a democratically elected President and Vice-President so that the spirit of those rights will be honored rather than abused by the nation's leaders.

The Freedom Constitution is consistent with my promise to you during the election to restore the rule of law and a full respect for the rights of our citizens while the process of constitutional renewal is going on.

As the last 14 years have shown, a constitution which is not sustained by a genuinely elected political leadership is not worth the paper it is written on. My whole campaign was based on my pledge to restore a respect for human rights and to create democratic institutions which would guarantee genuine popular representation.

My announcement today is a major step towards the fulfillment of that pledge. It is only proper that in the transition period political power should be vested in the genuinely democratic leadership of the nation. And that it be exercised within a legal framework designed to protect our citizens from any abuse of power or any political maneuver to frustrate their desire for true democratic government.

It is also evident to me that, if political power is to be returned to its proper limits and our society cleansed of the crimes and repression of recent years, we must cut out the cancer in our political system. Just as the cronies pillaged our economy, so the KBL Batasan majority debased our politics. My campaign promise to try and work with the KBL majority as long as it would put the national interest first was thrown back in our nation's face by their conspi-



Signing of the "Freedom Constitution" by President Aquino in Malacañang in the presence of Cabinet members and representatives of media.

racy to cheat the people of their electoral choice. In spite of the brave attempts of the noble Opposition minority, and over its valid objections to the patent fraud, the KBL majority rammed through the false proclamation of Marcos. If the people's will had been respected in 1984, the Opposition would have had the majority of the Batasan. Still, the minority they achieved against all odds was a remarkable feat in itself that will be remembered along with the people's campaign and the February Revolution by a grateful nation. That feat will be given the high recognition it deserves. We intend to harness the virtues and qualities displayed by the noble Opposition in the political reconstruction of our nation.

To hasten the restoration of full normal constitutional government, I shall appoint, within 60 days, men and women of probity and patriotism to a Constitutional Commission which will draft a constitution that will be submitted to the people in a national plebiscite. Public hearings will be conducted by the Commission so that the people will have, not only the voice in its approval, but a hand in determining its configuration. The Commission will have full independence and freedom in accomplishing its sacred task, but it is my hope that they will complete their work within 90 days and that our people will have a new permanent Constitution, and a duly elected parliament within one year from this proclamation.

This then is the route we will take to complete the return to a fully-fledged representative government. With the Freedom Constitution as our vessel, I believe the journey can be a swift and safe one.

PROCLAMATION No. 3

DECLARING A NATIONAL POLICY TO IMPLEMENT THE REFORMS MANDATED BY THE PEOPLE, PROTECTING THEIR BASIC RIGHTS, ADOPTING A PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION, AND PROVIDING FOR AN ORDERLY TRANSITION TO A GOVERNMENT UNDER A NEW CONSTITUTION

WHEREAS, the new government was installed through a direct exercise of the power of the Filipino people assisted by units of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the heroic action of the people was done in defiance of the provisions of the 1973 Constitution, as amended;

WHEREAS, the direct mandate of the people as manifested by their extraordinary action demands the complete reorganization of the government, restoration of democracy, protection of basic rights, rebuilding of confidence in the entire governmental system, eradication of graft and corruption, restoration of peace and order, maintenance of the supremacy of civilian authority over the military, and that transition to a government under a New Constitution in the shortest time possible;

WHEREAS, during the period of transition to a New Constitution, it must be guaranteed that the government will respect basic human rights and fundamental freedoms;

WHEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the sovereign mandate of the people, do hereby promulgate the following Provisional Constitution:

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES ARTICLE I ADOPTION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE 1973 CONSTITUTION, AS AMENDED

SECTION 1. The provisions of ARTICLE I (National Territory), ARTICLE III (Citizenship), ARTICLE IV (Bill of Rights), ARTICLE V (Duties and Obligations of Citizens), and ARTICLE VI (Suffrage) of the 1973 Constitution, as amended, remain in force and effect and are hereby adopted in toto as part of this Provisional Constitution.

SEC. 2. The provisions of ARTICLE II (Declaration of Principles and State Policies), ARTICLE VII (The President), ARTICLE X (The Judiciary), ARTICLE XI (Local Government), ARTICLE XII (The Constitutional Commissions), ARTICLE XIII (Accountability of Public Officers), ARTICLE XIV (The National Economy and Patrimony of the Nation), ARTICLE XV (General Provisions) of the 1973 Constitution, as amended, are hereby adopted as part of this provisional Constitution, insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Proclamation.

SEC. 3. ARTICLE VIII (The Batasang Pambansa), ARTICLE IX (The Prime Minister and the Cabinet), ARTICLE XVI (Amendments), ARTICLE XVII (Transitory Provisions) and all amendments thereto are deemed superseded by this Proclamation.

ARTICLE II THE PRESIDENT, THE VICE-PRESIDENT, AND THE CABINET

SECTION 1. Until a legislature is elected and convened under a new Constitution, the President shall continue

to exercise legislative power.

The President shall give priority to measures to achieve the mandate of the people to:

a) Completely reorganize the government, eradicate unjust and oppressive structures, and all iniquitous vestiges of the previous regime;

b) Make effective the guarantees of civil, political, human, social, economic and cultural rights and freedoms of the Filipino people, and provide remedies against violations thereof;

c) Rehabilitate the economy and promote the nationalist aspirations of the people;

d) Recover ill-gotten properties amassed by the leaders and supporters of the previous regime and protect the interest of the people through orders of sequestration or freezing of assets or accounts;

e) Eradicate graft and corruption in government and punish those guilty thereof;

f) Restore peace and order, settle the problem of insurgency, and pursue national reconciliation based on justice;

SEC. 2. The President shall be assisted by a Cabinet which shall be composed of Ministers with or without portfolio who shall be appointed by the President. They shall be accountable to and hold office at the pleasure of the President.

SEC. 3. The President shall have control of and exercise general supervision over all local governments.

SEC. 4. In case of permanent vacancy arising from death, incapacity or resignation of the President, the Vice-President shall become President.

In case of death, permanent incapacity, or resignation of the Vice-President, the Cabinet shall choose from among themselves the Minister with portfolio who shall act as President.

SEC. 5. The Vice-President may be appointed Member of the Cabinet and may perform such other functions as may be assigned to him by the President.

SEC. 6. The President, the Vice-President, and the Members of the Cabinet shall be subject to the disabilities provided for in Section 8, Article VII, and in Sections 6 and 7, Article IX, respectively, of the 1973 Constitution, as amended.

ARTICLE III GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION

SECTION 1. In the reorganization of the government, priority shall be given to measures to promote economy, efficiency, and the eradication of graft and corruption.

SECTION 2. All elective and appointive officials and employees under the 1973 Constitution shall continue in office until otherwise provided by proclamation or executive order or upon the designation or appointment and qualification of their successors, if such appointment is made within a period of one year from February 25, 1986.

SECTION 3. Any public office or employee separated from the service as a result of the reorganization effected under this proclamation shall, if entitled under the laws then in force, receive the retirement and other benefits accruing thereunder.

SECTION 4. The records, equipment, buildings, facilities and other properties of all government offices shall be carefully preserved. In case any office or body is abolished or reorganized pursuant to this proclamation, its funds and

properties shall be transferred to the office or body to which its powers, functions, and responsibilities substantially pertain.

ARTICLE IV EXISTING LAWS

SECTION 1. All existing laws, decrees, executive orders, proclamations, letters of instruction, implementing rules and regulations, and other executive issuances not inconsistent with this proclamation shall remain operative until amended, modified, or repealed by the President or the regular legislative body to be established under a New Constitution.

SECTION 2. The President may review all contracts, concessions, permits, or other forms of privileges for the exploration, development, exploitation, or utilization of natural resources entered into, granted, issued, or acquired before the date of this proclamation and, when the national interest requires, amends, modifies, or revokes them.

ARTICLE V ADOPTION OF A NEW CONSTITUTION

SECTION 1. Within sixty (60) days from date of this proclamation, a Commission shall be appointed by the President to draft a New Constitution. The Commission shall be composed of not less than thirty (30) nor more than fifty (50) natural born citizens of the Philippines, of recognized probity, known for their independence, nationalism and patriotism. They shall be chosen by the President after consultation with various sectors of society.

SECTION 2. The Commission shall complete its work within as short a period as may be consistent with the need both to hasten the return of normal constitutional government and to draft a document truly reflective of the ideals and aspirations of the Filipino people.

SECTION 3. The Commission shall conduct public hearings to insure that the people will have adequate participation in the formulation of the New Constitution.

SECTION 4. The plenary sessions of the Commission shall be public and fully recorded.

SECTION 5. The New Constitution shall be presented by the Commission to the President who shall fix the date for the holding of a plebiscite. It shall become valid and effective upon ratification by a majority of the votes cast in such plebiscite which shall be held within a period of sixty (60) days following its submission to the President.

ARTICLE VI HOLDING OF ELECTIONS

SECTION 1. National elections shall be held as may be provided by the New Constitution.

SECTION 2. Local elections shall be held on a date to be determined by the President which shall not be earlier than the date of the plebiscite for the ratification of the New Constitution.

ARTICLE VII EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 1. This proclamation shall take effect upon its promulgation by the President.

SECTION 2. Pursuant to the letter and spirit of this proclamation, a consolidated official text of the Provisional Constitution shall be promulgated by the President and published in English and Pilipino in the Official Gazette and in newspapers of general circulation to insure widespread dissemination.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 25th day of March, in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO

By the President:

JOKER P. ARROYO
Executive Secretary

AQUINO PROCLAIMS...

(From page 1)

and principally by the existence of the bill of rights and the power of the judicial review.

He denied that President Aquino is vested with more powers than the powers exercised by President Marcos upon the declaration of Martial Law in 1972, stressing that the provisional government is only of limited duration.

Gonzales predicted the process will culminate in the adoption of a permanent constitution and in the election of officials which would be completed in eight months.

Asked about the form of government that will emerge, Gonzales said that the commission would be independent, but that President Aquino had previously expressed her preference for a presidential system of government with bicameral legislature.

He added that the creation of legis-

lative council to advise the President on law-making can be done by a simple executive order.

The Justice Minister said that before the new constitution was approved, all members of the cabinet including Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile were consulted on their views.

Gonzales admitted that there were debates among cabinet members on the proposed provisions of the provisional constitution.

But he pointed out that all cabinet members stood united after President Aquino made her final decision.

Because of this, he said, it was assumed that the military supported this new constitution.

At the same time, Gonzales stated that Vice President Laurel was no longer the Prime Minister.

He stressed that the prime minister is elected by the Ratasang Pambansa which has been abolished.

Gonzales said that the constitution proclaimed by the President was not a permanent one and was only operational

until the new constitution drafted by the commission she created would have been ratified by the people in a plebiscite.

"There is a possibility that within eight months, the commission shall have drafted a new constitution," Gonzales told newsmen.

He added that the President did not put a time limit on the commission for it to draft a regular constitution, because doing so would mean that it would lose its independence.

Gonzales said that the legislative powers enjoyed by Aquino under Proclamation No. 3 were not similar to those enjoyed by Marcos under Amendment 6 of the 1973 Constitution.

He pointed out that Marcos' power to legislate was only one feature of Amendment 6 with his emergency powers being the other which Aquino did not have.

Gonzales explained that the members of the commission to draft the new and regular constitution would be appointed

(Turn to page 6)

NEWS BRIEFS

Nations hail Aquino Government

The Aquino government was officially recognized by almost all foreign countries with the superpowers—the United States and the Soviet Union—leading the list, which includes China, France, United Kingdom, Japan, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy. Other congratulatory messages were sent to the President by members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Brunei.

Action on the sugar industry mess

Pres. Corazon C. Aquino has assured Fred Elizalde, officer-in-charge of the Philippine Sugar Marketing Association (Philsuma), that the ailing sugar industry will be brought back to normal. She asked Elizalde to discuss the problems of the industry with planters and millers and render a report on the matter as early as possible.

The President also said she wanted an accounting made of the remaining sugar stocks of the defunct National Sugar Trading Corporation.

Write to your President

If people, wanting to know about their government, did not bother to write their President and other government officials because they thought no action would be taken on their letters, they are urged to do so now.

According to Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, the new government is interested in protecting their interests and in promoting their welfare. He said the President would be happy to know how they are faring and what the government should do to improve living conditions.

"Write to us and we will answer your letters as promptly as possible," Mr. Arroyo told the public.

Kasilag appointment

Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo clarified that there has been no replacement made of Cultural Center of the Philippines president Lucrecia Kasilag, contrary to reports that book critic Isagani Cruz has been appointed to take over her post. Arroyo said all presidential appointments must be announced by Presidential Spokesman Rene Saguisag, and that in the meantime Kasilag should stay put.



Rep. Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House of Foreign Affairs subcommittee, is greeted warmly by President Aquino on the former's call in the course of consultations with the Good Government Commission of Jovito Salonga on the alleged "hidden wealth" abroad.



President Aquino trooping the line at the Philippine Military Academy graduation exercises with Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP Chief of Staff.

Smooth flow of operations

Malacañang announced that the resignations of some officials have not yet been accepted to ensure smooth flow of operations in government until such time that their replacements have been appointed.

Assets and liabilities

To enable newly-appointed government officials to start working on their jobs, they have been given more time to file their assets and liabilities rather than engage in the tedious process of consulting with their accountants, Malacañang said.

Comelec officials resign

Members of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) headed by Chairman Victorino Savellano have submitted their resignations to President Aquino. Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo has also announced that all top officials of the Constitutional bodies such as the Supreme Court, the Sandiganbayan, the Tanodbayan, Commission on Audit and Civil Service Com-

mission will resign to give a free hand to the Chief Executive to reorganize her government.

AQUINO PROCLAIMS ...

(From page 5)

instead of elected, because an election does not mean that the most qualified would be chosen to write the basic law.

Gonzales admitted that some sectors of Philippine society like the KBL MP of the defunct Batasang Pambansa would probably reject the provision of the constitution.

But he said that there was a need for a new basic law and added he was confident the majority of the people would accept this.

Should the people in a plebiscite reject the new and regular constitution drafted by the commission, the Justice Minister said that the fallback would be to write a new one that was more acceptable.

BRIEF PROFILES OF PRESIDENT'S MEN

HERE are the profiles of the 20 men and one woman Philippine President Corazon C. Aquino appointed to her cabinet so far:

Committee of Congress

of Marcos

ation

hand

ganize

...

ection

law

ectors

MPs

ated

ational

prisoners

in 1980-84

Sanchez is a

member of Parliament

representing the

Marikina.

Political Affairs Office

Antonio V.

had an early introduction

to

being the son and grandson

of

servants. At 27, he first ran

for

Congressman of the 5th district

of

in 1965. His performances as a

term in the House of Representa-

...

more

...

...

...

...

...

...

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Vice President Salvador Laurel, 57, president of the United-Nationalist Democratic Organization. He was Mrs. Aquino's rival for the nomination for presidential candidate of the Opposition but gave up his candidacy for the sake of party unity to fight Pres. Ferdinand Marcos for the presidency.

A former senator, Laurel comes from a family of politicians. He finished his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws degrees at the University of the Philippines. He passed the bar in 1952 with a grade of 85%. Laurel obtained his Master of Laws and Doctorate of Juridical Science degrees at Yale University.

Defense: Juan Ponce Enrile, 62, is a graduate of Harvard University Law School. He is the only member of the Marcos' cabinet retained under the new government. He and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Gen. Fidel Ramos led the four-day military revolt that hastened the end of the 20-year-old Marcos regime.

Justice: Neptali A. Gonzales, a veteran legislator, a university dean, law professor, bar reviewer and former governor of Rizal province, is a self-made man who did not let poverty stand in the way of his success. He finished at the top of his class in 1949, and obtained a grade of 92.5% in the bar examination.

Labor: Augusto Sanchez y Santos, obtained his Bachelor of Laws at Beda College in 1954. He was a delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention representing the 2nd district of Baguio. He became chairman of MABINI Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism Incorporated, a lawyers' group giving free legal assistance to political detainees and prisoners in 1980-84. Sanchez is a member of Parliament representing the Marikina.

Political Affairs Office: Antonio V. Mico had an early introduction to politics, being the son and grandson of public servants. At 27, he first ran for Congressman of the 5th district of Marikina in 1965. His performances as a term in the House of Representa-

tives earned him a citation from the Philippine Free Press as one of the country's "Ten Outstanding Congressmen" for three consecutive years.

Finance: Jaime Ongpin, 47, heads the country's premier mining company, Benguet Consolidated, and one of Mrs. Aquino's advisers during the campaign. His brother, Roberto, was Marcos' trade minister. The two have long and sharply conflicting economic and political views.

He is a graduate of Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. He took up his Bachelor of Science in Business Administration, major in Management, at Ateneo de Manila in 1956.

Education: Lourdes Quisumbing belongs to a prominent family of businessmen and is concurrently the head of Maryknoll College. She took up B.S. in Education at St. Theresa's College, Manila; M.A. in Education at the University of San Carlos, Cebu City; Ph.D. in Education at the University of Santo Tomas, Manila; and Graduate Studies in Anthropology at the University of Colorado, USA.

Local Government: Aquilino Pimentel, 51, was jailed for about a year by Marcos for charges of giving 100 pesos (5 US dollars) to a communist supporter. Marcos placed him under house arrest, but subsequently gave way to public clamor and allowed him to run in the parliamentary elections, which he won. The charges against him were dropped last year.

Public Works: Rogasiano Mercado, 68, an assemblyman and a former congressman, is identified with the Philippines' biggest coalition of leftist group, Bayan. Martial Law found Mercado working with the National Union for Democracy and Freedom in 1978 and the Unido. He topped the 1984 Batasan elections in his district.

Trade and Industry: Jose Concepcion was head of the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), a citizens' pollwatch that earned the ire of members of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) for their independent count of votes on the Feb. 7 presidential poll.

Concepcion was a trustee of a foundation established in memory of Benigno Aquino. He is connected with several businesses engaged in manufacturing and food processing.

Agriculture: Ramon Mitra, 57, an

assemblyman and former senator. He was among the first people jailed by Marcos when he declared martial law in 1972. Mitra joined the foreign service in 1954, first as legal and political officer of the Philippine Embassy in Washington D.C. and then as senior adviser to the Philippine delegation in the United Nations in New York. He became special assistant to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia and served as senior assistant to the Central Bank's Monetary Board.

Tourism: Jose Antonio Gonzales, a businessman, produced a controversial Filipino film that won international acclaim but was initially banned in the country for showing anti-Marcos street protests.

Information: Teodoro Locsin, Jr. is son of the publisher of the Philippines Free Press, a magazine critical of Marcos that was shut down with the imposition of martial law. Locsin took up his Bachelor of Laws degree at Ateneo Law School and obtained his Master of Laws at Harvard Law School.

Natural Resources: Ernesto Maceda, 51, is a former senator. He returned two years ago from the United States where he practiced law in New York City and joined efforts to unseat Marcos.

Maceda graduated from Ateneo Law School at 22. He was one of the top ten in the 1956 bar examination.

Budget: Alberto Romulo, 52, is a lawyer, an opposition member of the National Assembly. He is also a CPA and a Doctor of Laws. He was with private and semi-private offices before his election to the Batasan. He is a nephew of Gen. Carlos P. Romulo.

Transportation and Communication: Hernando P. Perez, 47, is a practising lawyer, leader of a lawyers' group and law professor. He first held the job of Kagawad ng Sangguniang Panlalawigan of his province, Batangas, before becoming a member of the regular Batasan. Chosen as one of the outstanding leaders in 1980 by the Asia Research Foundation, Perez is president of the Rizalaños, the oldest Batangas civic organization. He is also vice president and director of Bonifacio, a lawyers' association committed to the welfare of the average Filipinos.

Health: Alfredo R.A. Bengson, M.D., MBA, is 50. He has the best medical expertise, management experience and public service orientation. Bengson studied at Ateneo de Manila, graduating Magna Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He obtained his doctorate in Medicine from the University of the

(Turn to page 8)

THE REVOLUTION AND ESCAPE TO HAWAII

IT WAS called the "people's power" which began on Feb. 22 when Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos withdrew their support for President Marcos.

The two officials, whom the former President allegedly ordered arrested on suspicion of staging a coup d'etat, said during a press conference after securing both Camps Crame and Aguinaldo that the President did not really have the mandate of the people since his victory was based on massive fraud and terrorism.

Meanwhile, holding a press conference in Malacañang, President Marcos presented Capt. Ricardo Morales, Major Saulito Aromin, Major Ricardo Brillantes and Lt. Col. Jake Malajacan as among the conspirators to stage a coup.

Expressing his willingness to accept Enrile and Ramos back to the fold once they surrender, Marcos said he

would forget everything. But this was not to be. For the two deserters, there was no turning back now—officers and men and other reformists of the Armed Forces had flocked and guarded the two military camps, ready to support Enrile and Ramos.

The area teemed with human barricades and at about 9 a.m. many more supporters heeded the call to block possible attackers on the camps.

Marine battalions under Brig. Gen. Artemio Tadiar could not attack Camp Crame though given the go-signal by Pres. Marcos because civilian massacre would probably lead to a bloody revolution.

Millions of people from all walks of life prayed the rosary, offered food and showed signs of friendship and goodwill to everyone.

Hours passed as Enrile and Ramos decided to move and make Camp Crame the center for operation and communication with troops.

There was still uncertainty till day-break but in the afternoon of Feb. 24, Monday, the government-controlled TV channel 4 was seized by the rebel reformists and the tide of battle turned in favor of the revolutionists.

The transmission lines of Radio Veritas in Bulacan were sabotaged. However, it managed to go on the air through private radio stations.

At another point the revolutionists blocked some major thoroughfares leading to Malacañang Palace. A few held rally at Mendiola Bridge at that time.

It was on the same day, Tuesday of Feb. 25, when both Ferdinand Marcos and Corazon Aquino were inaugurated as presidents of the Republic of the Philippines, in separate ceremonies.

Hundreds of supporters witnessed the oath-taking of Marcos, without the presence of his running mate at Malacañang though aware that he was to leave the palace a few hours later.

At Club Filipino, Corazon Aquino was sworn into office by Justice Claudio Teehankee.

Her proclamation, attended by Aquino supporters, marked a jubilant and peaceful event in the history of Philippine politics.

In Malacañang, nine hours after Marcos took his oath, it was reported that angry mobs invaded the palace throwing the place out of kilter.

But before that, the First Family with some close associates and relatives were able to evacuate.

On four US Air Force H-3 helicopters provided them upon the request of Ambassador Stephen Bosworth, the Marcos family and company fled, first to Clark Air Force base, then to Hawaii. ●

NO PROPAGANDA...

(From page 2)

(OMA) building complex on Visayas Ave., Quezon City will house all the agencies and bureaus of the ministry except for the PPS which will remain in Malacañang.

According to him, the press under the new government will be free and will work on the principle of competition, adhering to democratic values of freedom of speech and opinion, which also means he said, "freedom to criticize the government."

Locsin ended the briefing with a plea for a little understanding if there are delays in the issuance of passes, a bureaucratic snag, he said, while his ministry goes on a most radical shakeup including massive cuts in staffing and "complete surgery in terms of functions."

BRIEF PROFILES...

(From page 7)

Philippines, and completed his Master's degree in Business Administration (MBA) at Ateneo de Manila Graduate School of Business.

Presidential Commission on Good Government: Jovito Salonga, 66, is in charge of weeding out graft and corruption from government. Salonga, former senator, is a respected voice in the Opposition. He is blind in one eye and deaf in one ear as a result of injuries he received during the bombing of opposition leaders in a meeting in 1971.

Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization: Luis Villafuerte was a trade minister in Marcos' cabinet but resigned and joined the Opposition in the May 1984 assembly election. An expert in trade and industry, he was cited one of the Ten Outstanding Young Men for investment, banking and finance some years ago.

Presidential Spokesman: Rene Saguisag at 45 is a human rights lawyer and spokesman of Mrs. Aquino during the campaign. Saguisag studied at St. Beda College, graduating Cum Laude with a Bachelor of Laws degree. He obtained his Master of Laws at Harvard University.

Executive Secretary: Joker Arroyo belongs to a lawyers' group that defends political prisoners and human rights causes. He was chief counsel to Mrs. Aquino during the election campaign.

MALACAÑANG Journal

Minister

TEODORO M. LOCSIN, JR.
Chairman, Editorial Board

Deputy Minister

EDUARDO C. ZIALCITA
Vice Chairman

JOSE JESUS NAZARENO
Editor

ALFREDO O. CUENCA
Managing Editor

CARLOS G. NOVENARIO
Assistant Editor

Staff Writers:

ENRIQUE MA. SUAREZ
PERCIVAL R. CENTINA
ESTRELLA MINA CORRAL
DEMETRIO V. DALUSAG

Production In-Charge:
MARCELINO N. PALISOC

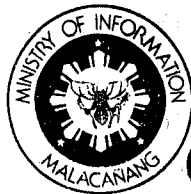
Artist-Stripper:

ISABELO M. CALIXTO

Circulation In-Charge:
FLOR M. DE LA CRUZ

A chronicle of monthly events published by the Presidential Press Office. All materials are copyright-free and may be reproduced with or without credit to the Ministry of Information, Malacañang, Manila, Philippines. Printed by the National Media Production Center.

Tels: 49-86-74 & 61-37-39

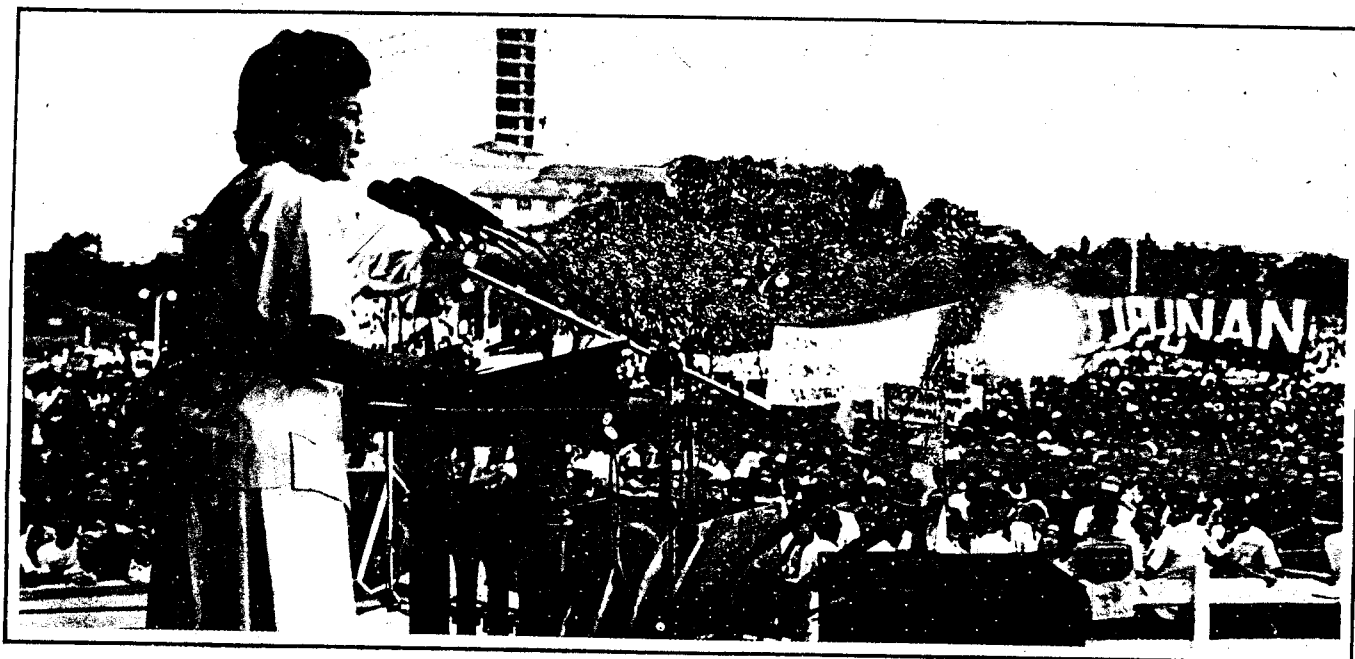


MALACAÑANG Journal

Vol. 1, No. 2

Ministry of Information, Malacañang, Manila, Philippines

May 1-15, 1986



"... freedom and dignity"

COMMITMENT TO SOCIAL JUSTICE

PRESIDENT Aquino announced measures designed to propel the country into an economic revolution where workers and trade unions can share fully in the benefits of development and create the climate for the "full human development of the laboring poor."

In her first Labor Day speech at the Luneta last May 1, marked for the first time by the unity of the labor sector, the President set aside unjust decrees and strictures that shackled most of union activities under the deposed regime.

"Under this government there will be justice for workers under the laws, and the laws will be just," she declared, adding her hope that labor and management will respect the final adjudications of their disputes and will cooperate to reduce uncertainties that have paralyzed

- * Suspension of contributions to Pag-ibig fund
- * Abolition of "one-union, one-industry" policy
- * No replacement of workers defying return-to-work order
- * Simple majority vote for a union to strike
- * Removal of 13th month pay ceiling for rank-and-file

economic activity.

In her speech, she announced the following steps:

1. Repeal of a Letter of Instructions that allows management to replace striking workers who defy return-to-work orders. The government also will not pursue the "the one-union, one-industry policy" which, she said, caused much dissension in the labor ranks.

2. Adoption of a policy of holding an automatic certification election to establish the unquestioned majority status of a union during collective bargaining agreements.

3. Allowing only 20 percent of all employees to hold a certification election or to register a union.

4. Removal of the 13th month pay
(Turn to page 11)



The President honoring the PAF with a grand salute.

Give peace another chance

PRESIDENT Aquino pledged that her government will persevere in its efforts to find a lasting peace despite attacks by "obstinate fanatics" and "bought and benighted loyalists" of the deposed regime.

"We shall give peace a chance. One more chance and we will give it our best effort," the President told the officers and men of the Philippine Air Force during its golden anniversary celebration at the Villamor Air Base in Pasay City.

The President said her government's tolerance of agitation should not be held as a sign of weakness.

"It is the clearest sign of our con-

crete confidence in our strength. The pinpricks of bought and benighted loyalists will not provoke us to violate the basic principles for which we struggled and make us no better than the tyrant we deposed. The attacks of obstinate fanatics will not deflect us from our course to lasting peace," she said.

The President said the Armed Forces know how to defend the people.

"The positive response of the Armed Forces to this repeated message of peace assures our people of the durability of the new democracy that we have established, the certainty of our democracy, and the imminence of peace," she added.

Imminence of peace

THE Republic honored the Philippine Air Force by calling this base "Villamor" for what the air force did on December 10, 1941. Captain Jesus Villamor and five other Filipino pilots took off in their P-26's from the flaming wreckage of their base and engaged the overwhelmingly superior forces of the Empire of Japan.

Today we honor the Philippine Air Force for what it did not do during those fateful days in February when the life of this nation hung in the balance and the air force tipped the scale in its favor. Ordered to attack the rebel camps in EDSA and the people who had massed to protect it, the helicopter gunships under the command of Colonel Sotelo swooped down on the camps and landed. And declared for the rebellion

and democracy. The rest of the Air Force followed suit.

In both instances, in December 1941 and in February 1986, the Air Force took the initiative to protect our people and their freedom. In both instances, it refused to accept the situation. In December 1941, the situation called for resignation to defeat. In February 1986, the situation called for obedience to orders. In both cases, the Air Force refused to accept the situation and acted on the promptings of its sense of higher duty and honor.

It seems that lately in our history the Filipino people have looked up at their skies for deliverance.

Ninoy came down from the bright noon sky in a China Airlines flight with a message of reconciliation and peaceful transition to democracy. He arrived at martyrdom and thereby galvanized the nation to fight for freedom upon his unique terms of peace and reconciliation.

In the angry months that followed, the people marching in the streets to

protest the latest shameless act of the dictatorship looked up at the tall buildings for those signs of solidarity, the yellow confetti.

And in February, the people massing around the rebel camps in EDSA watched anxiously as helicopter gunships made straight for them and then landed to join them. The Air Force had denied the sky to tyranny, just as the people had denied it the earth. The circle had closed. All the forces of Philippine society had joined in the cause of democracy.

Isolated, with nowhere to turn, the dictator and his wife, and their armed retainers and flunkies, took to the skies for exile.

Now democracy is covered on every side, and above, by the forces of peace. Now our people can devote themselves single-mindedly to the long delayed task of making this country as prosperous, just and progressive as it richly deserves to be.

The task requires that this nation has peace, as much as our pride as Filipinos demands that it shall always be democratic. Our new democracy has been criticized because it is tolerant of agitation. This is regarded by certain ignorant quarters as weakness. It is not. It is the clearest sign of our concrete confidence in our strength. The pinpricks of bought and benighted loyalists will not provoke us to violate the basic principles for which we struggled and make us no better than the tyrant we deposed. The attacks of obstinate fanatics will not deflect us from our course to lasting peace. The Armed Forces know how to defend our people. And they will, but without jeopardizing the peace initiative we have made. No one loves peace more than the soldier who is the first and last to taste its horrors.

We shall give peace a chance. One more chance and we will give it our best effort. This nation cannot continue in its agony. I am glad to deliver this message that we shall persevere in our efforts to find a lasting peace before a branch of the Armed Forces that we honor specially today. It is among the men in uniform that we expect to find the steadfastness and courage to move inexorably toward a difficult, and at times, seemingly distant goal. The positive response of the Armed Forces to this repeated message of peace assures our people of the durability of the new democracy that have established, the certainty of their security, and the imminence of peace.

Congratulations to the Philippine Air Force on its Golden Anniversary! ●

President Corazon C. Aquino's speech at the golden anniversary of the Philippine Air Force at the Villamor Airbase, Pasay City, May 2, 1986.

May 1-15, 1986

LIBRARIES

TOWARDS HONORABLE PEACE

AUG 13 1986

President Aquino offers ceasefire between gov't and Communist rebels

PRESIDENT Corazon C. Aquino will soon call formally for a ceasefire for a "definite and inextendible period" during which her government would negotiate with the top Communist guerrilla leaders.

Addressing the 75th commencement exercises of the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City, the President also warned supporters of the deposed Marcos regime not to "stand in the way of our passage to lasting peace" as she stressed that "the government of peace is not unarmed."

"My government is willing to negotiate with the top leadership of the Communist party to work out the mechanics for the reassimilation of the insurgents in civil society and their participation in the democratic processes," she said.

The President said, however, that "negotiations will be with the top leadership of the Communist party or there will be none."

She also added that she would encourage the communities directly affected by Communist insurgency to take the initiative and reach out for their brothers and sisters who she noted, "were not as patient for peaceful change as they were."

The President admitted that she could not tell whether the negotiations

would even take place or result in a lasting peace. But she said she hoped there would be a "positive response" considering that "the balance of forces in our society today argue strongly against persisting in a military solution."

The military, the President said, will undergo a "radical change" in strategy, away from the reckless expenditure of force in the past to a more discriminating and effective application of it, by better trained, better equipped, and more mobile units.

"The new AFP in the field will be

as concerned about shielding the civilian population from the worst aspects of combat, as it will be in meeting the armed threat to the security of the Republic," she said.

In making the call for a formal ceasefire, the President said she was offering the insurgents an "honorable peace," one that will not ignore their just demands, but one also that will not detract in any way from the security of the people, the stability of the government, and the honor of the new armed forces.

"Let us give peace a chance," she concluded.



Rebels listening to their leader somewhere in the hinterlands.

ROLE OF NEW AFP DEFINED

President calls for peace and reconciliation

PRESIDENT Aquino said that peace and reconciliation are the underpinnings of her government even as she defined the role of the armed forces in her administration.

In a speech before the graduating class of the Philippine Military Academy at Fort Gregorio del Pilar in Baguio City last March 22, the President said: "To rebuild one's nation we must have peace. Without peace we cannot have growth."

"Peace and reconciliation are now the most powerful weapons in our na-

tion's armory," she said.

On the role of the military, the President said the armed forces should guarantee the people's security and protect the government.

She stressed that the armed forces should never engage in politics, saying "a soldier's role is not in politics."

The President called on the armed forces to couple their vigilance with socio-economic programs to increase productivity in the countryside because, she said, the country's problems will not be solved "by sheathing our words

alone. "We must also harness our ploughshares," she said.

She cited the importance of soldiers participating in the rebuilding of the nation and mentioned the Church as another partner in development.

But the President emphasized that her administration's drive for peace "will not leave us unprepared for war."

The President enjoined the general staff of the armed forces to return the military to its peak of combat readiness "after years of professional decline."

She warned any group intending to undermine the stability and peace of the nation that it will not be facing the demoralized armed forces under the deposed Marcos regime before but a "national army," trained and ready to protect our sovereignty and the democratic government chosen by our people."

Minister Locsin spells out media policies

THE truth, easy accessibility to official news sources, abolition of censorship powers exercised by the defunct Office of Media Affairs, liberalized entry of foreign publications into the country—these are among the policies spelled out recently by Information Minister Teodoro Locsin, Jr.

The Ministry of Information has only one reason for being, and this is to tell the truth about what Pres. Corazon C. Aquino and the government are doing, Locsin said.

There will be no room for propaganda or the twisting or managing of facts to suit the taste of the new administration, he added.

The Information Minister vowed that at no instance would there be any

attempts at developing the cult of the personality for the president or any officer of government.

Minister Locsin also said that anyone can demand information on what the government is doing, and that this demand would not be unheeded.

This is why the Aquino administration has lifted whatever censorship powers were exercised by the abolished Office of Media Affairs under the previous administration, he said.

In this connection, he added, the entry of any foreign publication into the country has been liberalized.

At the same time, Minister Locsin also called for the cultivation of civic virtues and a sense of patriotism in order to strengthen the Republic.

In disseminating information, we foster the spirit that the strength of the Republic depends on each individual citizen, even as we must destroy the myth that the Filipino is prone to follow their leaders blindly, Minister Locsin said.



Minister Locsin

The Information Minister added a minor qualification: in reporting the truth, we must report the truth in an interesting fashion.

Deputy Spokesperson named



The newly appointed Deputy Spokesperson taking her oath of office before President Aquino while Minister Locsin looks on.

PRESIDENT Corazon C. Aquino appointed a working journalist, Alicia Villadolid, as deputy spokesperson

and officer-in-charge of the Malacanang Press Center.

The appointment seeks to accelerate

the dissemination of news from the Presidential Office.

Before her appointment, Alice Villadolid was vice president of the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines and a ranking member of the Catholic Mass Media Awards Committee.

For the last 18 years, she has worked as Philippine correspondent for *The New York Times*, *Newsweek* and *Asiaweek* magazines. She started out as a reporter of the *Manila Chronicle*.

A summa cum laude graduate of the University of Santo Tomas (B.A.—October 1951), she taught part time as instructor in English and Social Sciences while pursuing postgraduate work in the same university.

Saguisag gets a new job

PRESIDENTIAL Spokesman Rene Saguisag has taken a leave of absence as spokesman to work as a Special Counsel to the President in regard to the Philippine Nuclear Power Plant (PNPP-I).

Saguisag cited his "love for lawyering" as the reason for his leave. He said he now plans to concentrate on legal work specifically that revolving around the PNPP-I. He also revealed plans of traveling to the U.S. this

month to confer with Filipino anti-nuke lawyers.

Saguisag also disclosed that the seeming consensus in the Cabinet is "not to operate" the plant, adding that not one member of the Cabinet has unconditionally proposed its operation.

The spokesman also revealed that he now has a new post in government, that of director of the Philippine Air Lines.

He said that despite the fact that it is in the law that he can find "true happiness," he would readily agree to be Cory Aquino's spokesman if he had to do it all over again.



Saguisag

May 1-15, 1986

Malacañang Palace restoration plan outlined

"OUR long-range goal is to de-Marcosify Malacañang Palace and restore it to its stately elegance before deposed President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife occupied it," Eva Toledo, a young museologist who was trained in England and Germany, said when asked what the government plans to do about the palace.

Since March 13, 1986, when the palace was converted into a public museum upon Pres. Corazon C. Aquino's orders, Toledo has been its assistant curator. Unlike others in the palace museum staff, she is not an unpaid volunteer. She was assigned there by Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzalez because of her professional expertise. Her task is to see to it that Malacañang is at par with other state museums all over the world.

According to her, 6,000 to 8,000 visitors flock daily to the palace "because they would like to have a glimpse of the extravagant lifestyles led by its former occupants, ex-President Ferdinand E. Marcos and his wife, Imelda.

She said that opening Malacañang to the public has served a good purpose, since it has made Filipinos as well as foreigners aware of the excesses and corruption of the 20-year Marcos regime. But she foresees the time when Filipinos and foreigners will no longer be fascinated with the bizarre aspects of the lifestyles of the Marcoses.

"There will come a day," she said, "when people will no longer be interested in gawking at Imelda's 3,000 pairs of shoes and hundreds of expensive gowns."

As a result, she and palace museum curator, Maria Teresa Roxas, have recommended to President Aquino that Malacañang be ultimately transformed into a "museum of olden days."

Under their plan, only a few rooms will showcase the excesses of the Marcos regime. Other rooms in the palace will be converted into "period rooms" reconstructed to appear as they were when Malacañang was the residence of other Philippine presidents like Manuel Quezon, Sergio Osmeña, Sr., Manuel Roxas, Elpidio Quirino, Ramon Mag-saysay, Carlos P. Garcia and Diosdado Macapagal.

"The aim of the plan," Toledo explained, "is to preserve for future generations the political and cultural heritage of the Filipino people."

She said Malacañang will be transformed into an edifice like Versailles Palace in France which is a museum but is also used for official govern-



De-Marcosification of Malacañang Palace.

ment functions like Cabinet meetings.

According to her, preliminary steps towards achieving this transformation have already been undertaken. She said relatives of former Philippine presidents have been approached by the museum staff for information on how Malacañang looked like in the past.

Among them were Nini Quezon Avanceña, who is the daughter of President Quezon, and Vicky Quirino Gonzales, who is the daughter of President Elpidio Quirino.

Toledo admitted that the biggest obstacle towards the realization of their plan is lack of money. "Funds for the restoration of Malacañang Palace still have to be allocated by the government," she said.

She revealed that undoing the damage done by Imelda Romualdez Marcos when she had Malacañang renovated from 1976 to 1979 would be expensive.

"The former First Lady may have spent P200 million to renovate the palace," Toledo said, "but she had very poor taste."

She said Imelda's ideas on how to renovate the palace were "a triumph of kitsch." In other words, they were expensive, but gaudy and showed she was *nouveau riche*, she added.

"Imelda destroyed the 'bahay na bato' which was the architectural concept on

which Malacañang Palace was built," she said.

Under the concept, Malacañang was originally a large, airy, and well-lighted stonehouse in the tradition of Antillean-style mansions.

"Imelda blatantly disregarded this concept," Toledo pointed out. "She had centralized air-conditioning installed in the palace and bullet-proof glass placed in the reception hall which was once an open veranda."

The palace interiors which were done upon Imelda's orders, on the other hand, were a mishmash of styles arranged without logical thought, Toledo said.

"That woman had too many expensive chandeliers placed in the reception hall," Toledo pointed out.

Since the Aquino government has financial problems, restoring the architectural concept of Malacañang may take some time, Toledo admitted.

Converting Malacañang into "a museum of olden days" would have to be done gradually and within the limited financial means of the Aquino government, she said. However, Toledo strongly feels that this must be done.

Malacañang Palace is a part of Philippine history which Filipinos must preserve if they want to keep their heritage," she explained. (EWS)

Quisumbing discloses 3-phase MECS program

A THREE-PHASE plan involving major changes regarding policies and personnel of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECS) was disclosed recently by Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing.

These proposed changes, Quisumbing said, will involve some 250 top ministry officers from regional directors to school superintendents and assistants.

Minister Quisumbing has set three deadlines within which to accomplish the top-to-bottom reorganization of the ministry.

The deadlines for education appointees are as follows: retirement of all retireable officials, April 30; appointment or reshuffle of regional directors and their assistants, May 2; of state colleges and universities heads, June 15; of division school superintendents and their assistants, July 15.

On the reshuffling of regional directors, the education minister said that she would zero in on officials "who have stayed too long in their posts."

When completed, this overall reorganization will stabilize the MECS by the start of the new school year on June 16," she added.

Minister Quisumbing, however, gave the assurance that she will only recog-



Minister Quisumbing

nize merit and not political leanings or influence as the basis for the appointment of new MECS officials.

She said that she will welcome anyone who questions the appointees and the procedures employed in choosing them.

She, however, warned militant groups not to use "people's power" to lobby for their proteges for choice po-

sitions in the MECS.

"Strict criteria will govern the screening of those to be promoted to choice and higher positions," she added.

Among these would be "integrity, competence, acceptability, professionalism, and academic stature."

In addition, Minister Quisumbing said that "in case of vacancies created by retirement, these will be filled not later than May 2, with officers-in-charge being designated not later than June 15.

Meanwhile, Minister Quisumbing stressed she will brook no dishonesty, graft or corruption in running the 300,000-man MECS.

She also ruled out "pomp and fanfare" in whatever activities her ministry will undertake, such as receptions and field trips.

In relation to this, she has prohibited monetary exactions and contributions from teachers.

During the first meeting held recently with the MECS regional directors and staff officers, she said that "simplicity will be the lifestyle and teachers are expected to live by this rule as community exemplars."

Stressing this point further, Minister Quisumbing added that "we must now stage a revolution of the mind and the heart, a movement that will take longer than the four-day people power revolution."

During the meeting, MECS heads of offices, agencies and the 14 regions discussed plans and problems the more crucial being those of low salaries, red tape, and interference of politicians.

Minister Quisumbing also reassured ministry personnel that those who feel that they should stay on the basis of integrity, efficiency and competence should have no fear of losing their jobs."

She disclosed that a special team will be created to handle an average of 6,000 complaints against ministry officers and teachers.

"These complaints were against such crimes as bribery, extortion, illegal designatories and misappropriation of funds," she said.

She would also seek the allotment of 20 percent of the national budget for MECS to accommodate the proposed monthly salary increase from the present P1,200 to P3,000 of teachers.

Members of the Education Minister's immediate staff include, among others, Dr. Vic Ordoñez, her predecessor as president of the Maryknoll College; Deputy Ministers Minda C. Sutaria and Jose P. de Jesus and former member of Parliament Arthur Defensor.





President Aquino presses a button to lower the Asian Development Bank building marker to its base, assisted by Masao Fujioka, ADB president.

President Aquino lays ADB foundation stone

PRESIDENT Corazon C. Aquino laid the foundation stone for the nine-storey, six-hectare Asian Development Bank (ADB) headquarters building complex between E. de los Santos Avenue and San Miguel Avenue in the Ortigas commercial complex.

The ceremonies led by ADB president Masao Fujioka with President Aquino as honored guest underscored the cooperation between the Bank and the Philippine government signified by the approval of a US\$100 million loan by the ADB to the country.

In laying the foundation stone, the President said that the construction of

the New ADB building "underscores the faith and confidence of the bank and its 47 member countries in a bright Philippine future."

"I am told that the plan to construct it was aborted or suspended after the shameful February election, and now it has been resumed," the President said. The President also noted that the ADB "is among the first to lend a generous helping hand to the Filipino people."

In his speech, ADB president Fujioka congratulated Aquino for bringing about "a renewal of confidence and optimism about the future of the country."

A generous helping hand

I AM honored by your invitation to have me lay the symbolic foundation of the new Asian Development Bank headquarters. I am also pleased that I can immediately repay the honor by pointing out to you that the ADB is doubly honored to have this site on which to erect its building. For the Filipino hallowed this area in the astonishing revolution they carried out in February.

It was about a year ago that the ADB decided to build a new and bigger headquarters, one designed to last half

Speech of President Corazon C. Aquino at the foundation-laying ceremonies of the Asian Development Bank Building, Ortigas Ave., Pasig, April 8, 1986.

a century, I am told. Your decision expressed confidence in the future of the Philippines. And yet that decision was made in the darkest period in our history. I suppose it showed that you were looking beyond the tangle of problems that beset our country to the durable virtues of the Filipinos who would ultimately solve them. For this trust in our qualities, my people have rewarded you by consecrating this field in an unprecedented show of courage, tenacity, and faith. And never once, in that frightful trial, raising a hand in anger. You are truly honored to be able to locate your headquarters in one of the two places that history will commemorate when the heroic age of our race is recounted.

The first is the Manila International Airport, where Ninoy through his courageous sacrifice aroused the Filipinos from 11 years of torpor and servitude. The second is this place where they

Fujioka said that the ADB shared "her optimism about the Philippines and the future of economic and social development of the region as a whole."

The ADB headquarters, scheduled for completion in 1988, is designed to meet the Bank's accommodation needs until the year 2,000 and beyond.

The Bank was established in the Philippines in 1966 and has so far provided nearly 80 loans to the country totalling more than \$2 billion.

The \$100 million loan extended recently will finance local currency needs for 36 ongoing bank-assisted projects for 1986 and 1987. These are in the key sectors of agriculture, irrigation, water supply, transport, education and energy. The loan is payable in 40 years, with half of it interest-free.

It carries a fixed interest rate of 9.65 percent per annum or a variable interest rate at the borrower's option.

The country's per capita Gross National Product had declined from a high of \$820 in 1982 to \$660 in 1984, and fell even further last year. The Philippines' foreign exchange situation is critical today in that the country has had to reschedule a large proportion of its foreign debt repayment obligations and has to contend with continuing heavy debt service obligations.

The restoration of normal implementation schedules of the 36 projects under the special assistance will increase employment and income-earning opportunities, accelerate project completion and generate attendant economic and financial benefits.

made their final stand against the last resource—the armed might—of discredited government.

The new ADB building, I am told, is designed to last 50 years. This underscores the faith and confidence of the Bank and its 47 member-countries in a bright Philippine future. I am also told that the plan to construct it was aborted or suspended after the shameful February election. And now it has been resumed.

I would like to believe that this renewed optimism is grounded in the new environment of freedom and justice that the people's revolution created. That would show that the old notion has been discarded—that loss of liberty is an acceptable price for the promise of progress.

That notion died hard. Time and again, aid and credits were offered to the Filipinos during their servitude to a rapacious but professedly efficient dic-

(Turn to page 15)

International community of nations welcomes Aquino government



President Aquino receives American Undersecretary of State Richard Armacost, a former ambassador to the Philippines.

FOREIGN government representatives and other visiting dignitaries have pledged their recognition and support for the Aquino administration and have opened bilateral talks for greater social and economic agreements with the Philippine government.

The latest offer was made by US Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost, who said that his government was ready to give the Philippines additional \$150 million in economic and military aid.

Armacost, former US ambassador to the Philippines, said the \$150 million aid offer would be in addition to more than \$400 million already appropriated or awaiting US congressional approval.

Armacost said Washington hoped that its extra aid would encourage other countries "to reach further deeply into their own pockets to provide assistance

along with international banks."

The first group of foreign dignitaries who made courtesy calls were the Socialist group from the European Parliament composed of Enrique Barona from Spain, Gerd Walter and Helmut Kurth from West Germany and Dick Toornstra and Eisso Wolfer from the Netherlands. They were welcomed by President Aquino last March 24.

The delegation informed President Aquino of the group's efforts to increase economic aid to the Philippines. The group said that the move to increase aid to the Philippines is contained in a resolution which had already been approved by the European Parliament. It was the second resolution they submitted sometime in February.

Then came New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange who was received by President Aquino last March 30 at the

Executive House, Malacañang, for talks on matters of mutual interest.

Lange is the first head of government to visit the Philippines since the installation of the new government last Feb. 25. His government was among the first to extend recognition to the Aquino government.

He also refused to send a message of congratulations to former President Marcos even after Marcos' proclamation as duly elected president by the defunct Batasang Pambansa last Feb. 15.

The Philippines and New Zealand have entered into various bilateral agreements. The New Zealand Prime Minister also presented a check for NZ\$5 million to President Aquino for the United Nations Children's (UNICEF) projects in Negros.

Other foreign dignitaries who made a courtesy call on President Aquino were US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, People's Republic of China Ambassador Chen Songlu and a delegation of diplomats from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), led by Ambassador Vadim Shabalin, USSR Minister counsellor Alexander Losyulov and Counsellor Victor Samoilenko.

US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger was met by President Aquino last April 7 at the Premier Guesthouse. He called on the President accompanied by a ten-man delegation composed of Richard Armitage, assistant defense secretary; Robert Sims, assistant defense secretary; Lt. Gen. Philip Gast, director of the defense security assistance agency; Vice Admiral Donald Jones, senior military assistant to Weinberger; John Monjo, state department representative for East Asia and the Pacific and Anthony Less, assistant deputy director, Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the US armed forces.

Ambassador Chen Songlu called on President Corazon Aquino last April 15 to explore all possible avenues towards further promoting understanding and cooperation between the People's Republic of China (PROC) and the Philippines.

Ambassador Songlu was met by the President at the Premier Guesthouse of Malacañang. It was his second call on the President after having accompanied the PROC minister of culture last month to extend congratulations and support for the President and her government.

USSR Ambassador Vadim Shabalin and his delegation of diplomats met with the President last April 17 for the first time since her inauguration as President to discuss bilateral relations and the prospect of further strengthening cooperation between the USSR and the Philippines.



Asian Development Bank officials toast President Aquino during a reception after the cornerstone laying ceremony of the ADB building on Ortigas Avenue. The President is flanked by ADB President Masao Fujioka and Mrs. Ronnie De Mel (to her left) and Sri Lankan Finance Minister Ronnie De Mel and Mrs. Fujioka.



President Aquino receives the pin making her Chief Girl Scout of the Philippines from ex-senator Helena Benitez, president of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines. The President said she is glad to have the support of the Girl Scouts of the Philippines behind her in the difficult task of national reconstruction.

Renewal of hearts and minds

AS YOU probably know, I have four daughters, each with a personality quite different from the other. As our four girls were growing up, Ninoy and I did our best to infuse them with the right values, a sense of discipline and propriety, respect for themselves and for other people, and most important, with a healthy fear of God.

When Ninoy was imprisoned, the responsibility for raising our children fell more heavily on my shoulders. It was when I had to carry on alone that I realized how great an influence

other people and institutions had on the growth of my girls. Outside of our home, there was the church, the neighborhood, their schools, their friends, and whatever clubs and movements they chose to join.

Though we strive to do our best, we as parents have only partial control over the course of our children's lives. At a certain point, we can only pray and hope that the forces outside the family are guided by principles and values similar to our own.

For this reason, and I'm sure I speak for parents everywhere, I am relieved and thankful there are such institutions as the World Association of Girl Guides and Scouts, and of course the Girl Scouts of the Philippines. And I am specially honored and proud to assume responsibility as

chief Girl Scout of the Philippines.

The country, as you know, is going through a difficult phase. The process of reconstruction requires not only the building of new institutions, new government programs, and new laws in place of the old, but also the rebuilding and renewal of hearts and minds.

The Girl Scouts of the Philippines invites the participation of girls from ages four to twenty-one. These are the crucial and impressionable years. The years when values, attitudes and principles are acquired and tested against harsh realities. I am glad that when a child becomes a Girl Scout she is asked to pledge to serve God, her country, and mankind. For when she takes that oath, and takes it to heart, I know that one more strong and dependable citizen has been enlisted in the task of national reconstruction.

When a young girl pledges to abide by the Girl Scout Law, she means to be a true Filipino: clean in thought and word and deed, compassionate, disciplined, industrious, law-abiding, ready to help others, self-reliant and so on. And that means, the country will be in the hands of a stronger, more responsible generation.

These past years, it seems, women have been playing a greater, more prominent role in the shaping of the country. I am glad and fortunate to have one of the original, and pioneering, concerned-women's organizations of the Philippines behind me now. For before women's lib and women's rights movements came into vogue, there was the Girl Scouts of the Philippines.

The New Spirit of PUBLIC SERVICE



Speech of President Aquino before the Girl Scouts of the Philippines, Malacañang, Manila, April 29, 1986.

NEWS BRIEFS

President Aquino nominated for Peace Education Award

PRESIDENT Aquino, together with the Filipino people, has been nominated by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP) for the 1986 Peace Education award, carrying a \$60,000 prize, of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

The nomination for the award was in recognition of President Aquino's and the Filipino people's roles in the "peaceful and non-violent struggle for the overthrow of a despised tyranny."

The IBP's nomination has been sent to the UNESCO's Paris headquarters through the Philippine embassy in Paris.

The Peace Education plum is acknowledged second to the Nobel Peace Prize.

Lawyer Benito Pe, IBP secretary and executive director, said the "phenomenal feat of President Aquino and the Filipino people has no precedent anywhere or at any time in the history of the world," adding that foreign governments readily expressed admiration for Mrs. Aquino and the Filipino people "for the remarkable way of peace and non-violence by which they saved their country from the brink of civil war." ●

No en masse replacements in judiciary—Teehankee

SUPREME Court Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee said that President Corazon Aquino has no intention to replace en masse the country's justices and judges.

The Chief Justice said that there will be no wholesale acceptance by the President of the courtesy resignations submitted by all the judges of the lower courts and justices of the Intermediate Appellate Court and the Supreme Court.

"I understand that, as a whole, there will be no wholesale acceptance of courtesy resignations, as well as wholesale replacements," Teehankee said.

The Chief Justice said that before he took his oath of office, President Aquino informed him that the resignations tendered by lower court justices as well as higher court justices were courtesy resignations and they will continue to serve until they are replaced.

He said that the President has one year in which to take action on these courtesy resignations. ●

President Aquino seeks early DBP rehabilitation

PRESIDENT Aquino directed newly appointed Chairman Jesus Estanislao of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) to rehabilitate as soon as possible the bank's lending program, particularly to small and medium-scale industries in the countryside.

The President also assured Chairman Estanislao that the bank would be free from any political influence to pursue

a truly developmental lending program with stress on the viability of the projects.

On the proposal to merge the DBP with the Philippine National Bank, Estanislao said the first task would be for both banks to clean up and "then we will see whether there is a real rationale for merging, putting them together or keeping them separate."

The DBP chairman also pointed out that the bank has suffered an average loss of ₱4 billion a year in the past two years or so.

He also stressed that there will be no developmental lending unless the projects are really viable. He cited the past practice of using development funds for "politically-favored projects" as one of the reasons for the near collapse of the bank. ●

Rice harvest to increase by 11 percent this year

THE country will experience an 11 percent increase in rice harvest for the year ending June 30, 1986.

This was reported to President Corazon C. Aquino by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra who attributed the increase in production mainly to a seven percent increase in harvested areas and 3.7 percent increase in yield.

Larger harvests are expected in all regions of the country, Minister Mitra said.

The favorable rice harvest for 1985-1986 will raise the ending stock inventory to 1,370 thousand metric tons representing a 95-day supply at the current daily consumption rate of 14.4 thousand tons, he said.

The agriculture minister also disclosed that the Marcos administration overimported rice last year to the detriment of Filipino farmers.

Price of local variety plummeted, he said, when 400,000 tons of imported rice from Thailand arrived in the Philippines at the height of the harvest.

Filipino farmers have been spared from losses when President Aquino ordered government support price to remain at ₱3.50 per kilo of palay to ensure that "the lowly farmer gets his rightful return for his labor." ●

Belt tightening mandated by budget deficit

THE AQUINO government will have to tighten its belt this year to prevent a projected budgetary deficit of ₱17 to ₱19 billion by the end of December if the 1986 budget is followed.



Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany exchanges pleasantries with Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador H. Laurel. Genscher, the world's most senior foreign minister, expressed his government's admiration and sympathy for the Filipino people who have "opened the way for democracy and self-determination."

May 1-15, 1986

According to Budget Minister Alberto Romulo, all government offices will have to cut down on expenses because the 1986 budget, as approved by the Batasan last year, is not viable.

Minister Romulo said the situation is only temporary as he expects the local and foreign businessmen to invest anew because of better business prospects spawned by the stabilized political situation.

He also made an assessment of the government's budgetary standing with the revelation that the government incurred a budgetary deficit of P9.6 billion for the first quarter of 1986.

Government expenditures of P24.1 billion as against P14.5 billion revenue from January to March created the deficit, he said.

The Aquino government's new order of priorities will emphasize the provision of basic services to the people and

(Turn to page 24)



Spanish Foreign Minister Fernandez Ordoñez is welcomed at the airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Ingles.

COMMITMENT TO...

(From page 1)

ceiling for all rank and file employees.

The President also changed the two-thirds union strike vote requirement under Batas Pambansa Blg. 130 to a simple majority vote. In case of dismissal of union officers, which is a form of union busting, she said a union can now ignore the 15-day cooling-off period and to act at once to protect the existence of the union.

She ordered the police or the military to keep out of the picket lines except when violence or other criminal acts occur.

In a follow-up of her meeting with labor and management in Malacañang, the President directed the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MOLE) to call a national tripartite conference between the Labor Advisory Consultative Council and the Employers Confederation of the Philippines to forge a Code of Industrial Harmony.

The President announced she will soon appoint representatives of the unions in all policy-making bodies of government in pursuance of her policy of broad consultation.

The President said she would also seek tripartite agreement on the following:

1. Amendments to Batas Pambansa Blg. 130 and 227 to rid these laws of restrictive and oppressive provisions.

2. Removal of exemptions from present wage decrees and in the integra-

tion of the cost of living allowance into the basic pay of workers.

3. A study of all mechanisms for profit-sharing which are consistent with the government policy of equitable distribution of wealth.

She directed the MOLE to professionalize the dispute settlement machinery, remove sectoral interests in the National Labor Relations Council and appoint better men in the council.

Aware of the plight of workers, she said their basic needs cannot be delayed. She vowed to work for lowering the prices of basic commodities, electricity and petroleum products.

The President suspended contributions to PAG-IBIG to ease the burden on fixed-income groups, but announced she will undertake a massive low-income housing program.

She said she will study the rechanneling of a substantial amount of government loans to existing workers and peasants' cooperatives.

In a challenge to the labor unions, the President called on them to "purify your ranks of racketeers, kingpins and mini-dictators."

"You are not only the backbone of industry but the vanguard of democracy as well," she said. "Freedom and dignity for our nation start with you."

The President called on the unions to exercise restraint in using their right to strike and to carry it out only as a last resort.

To prevent exploitation of the workers, the President directed the MOLE to limit apprenticeship to six months and only in highly technical industries.

The President said these measures constitute a revolution of "Filipinos going back to work" and called on Filipinos to "increase productivity and efficiency."

She said that with minimum of government interference, the workers can fully exercise their right to form organizations and unions of their choice.

Security guards in the private sector, and employees of government corporations organized under the corporation code can now unionize and bargain collectively with their respective employers, she added.



Progressive Alliance of Government Employees (PAGE)



A HARD-WORKING GOVERNMENT—President Aquino gestures animatedly as she presides over a meeting of her Cabinet aboard RPS Ang Pangulo, in which a wide range of issues was discussed.



EXPRESSION—President Aquino warmly received the man who was killed in the K Man in the Crema.

BACK IN MADI—Lopez took with United Nations cañang produce

THERE



UPHOLDING HUMAN RIGHTS—President Aquino with the members of the Presidential Committee on Human Rights. From left: Mrs. Zenaida Quezon Avanceña, Miss Haydee Yorac, Sr. Marianni Dimaranan, Justice JBL Reyes, Chairman Jose W. Diokno, William Claver and Tony Quintos.



THE NATIONALISTRI—no inducts into former Minister for Mrs. wife and child

PLEDGE OF—Re Armed Forces Philipp Jesus Vargas ple the administrative



MISSION OF SYMPATHY—President Aquino personally receives the sister of Italian Fr. Tullio Favali who was killed in Kidapawan, Cotabato last year. In the background is Italian Ambassador Mario...

KEY IN THE MIDDLE—Ambassador Salvador P. Zayas takes oath as Permanent Delegate to the United Nations before President Aquino at the Malacañang presidential guest house.

THE PRESIDENCY



EMOTIONAL STREAM—President Aquino greets former MP Candu Muarip as he returns home with his children in the presence of his...

OF SUPPORT—Retired generals of the Armed Forces of the Philippines led by Lt. Gen. ... pledge their support for President Aquino.



"BRIDGE OF FRIENDSHIP"—President Aquino receives visiting Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa (at center) accompanied by Soviet Ambassador Vadim Shabalin. Kapitsa cited the need to build a "bridge of friendship" between the Philippines and the USSR in both the political and economic fields.



PROCLAMATION NO. 9

Law governing the Constitutional Commission of 1986

PRESIDENT Corazon C. Aquino signed Proclamation No. 9 enacting the "Law Governing the Constitutional Commission of 1986" which will write a new Constitution for the nation.

The law provides for the details of the commission's operations and establishes the procedure for the ratification of the proposed Constitution.

Following is the full text of Proclamation No. 9.

WHEREAS, the new Government was established by the direct action and will of the sovereign Filipino people.

WHEREAS, the "FREEDOM CONSTITUTION" was promulgated under Proclamation No. 3 in accordance with the mandate of the people to work toward the establishment of a just, free and democratic constitutional order within the shortest time possible.

WHEREAS, it is now necessary to organize the Constitutional Commission to provide for the details of its operation and establish the procedure for the ratification or rejection of the proposed new Constitution;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by the powers vested in me by the sovereign mandate of the Filipino people and in accordance with the "FREEDOM CONSTITUTION," do hereby promulgate the following "Law Governing the Constitutional Commission of 1986":

THE LAW GOVERNING THE CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION OF 1986

SECTION 1. Title.—This law shall be known and cited as the "Law Governing the Constitutional Commission of 1986."

SEC. 2. Composition.—(1) The Constitutional Commission shall be composed of not more than fifty (50) national, regional, and sectoral representatives who shall be appointed by the President.

(2) The national representatives, shall, in addition to the qualifications hereinafter provided, be men or women of national standing, experienced in government or with recognized competence in their respective fields.

(3) The regional representatives who have held elective offices are to be apportioned among the thirteen (13) regions as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants on the basis of the latest census.

(4) Sectoral representatives shall be chosen among others, from farmers, fishermen, workers, students, professionals, business, military, academic, ethnic, and other similar groups.

(5) The number of national, regional, and sectoral representatives shall be determined by the President, provided, however, that each of the thirteen (13) regions shall have at least a Member.

Sec. 3. Nominations.—(1) Nominations of Members of the Commission may be made by political parties or agrupments of parties, civic, religious, ethnic or other sectoral groups, or by individual citizens,

(2) All nominations shall be filed with the Secretariat, Office of the President, not latter than May 5, 1986, provided, however, that in meritorious cases, the President may consider late nominations.

(3) Nominations must be in writing and accompanied

by the following supporting documents, namely: (a) a duly verified curriculum vitae of the nominee; (b) an indication of whether the nomination is for a national, regional or sectoral representative; (c) an endorsement by the nominating group or individual; (d) a certification by the nominee that he/she will accept appointment to the Commission and resign from any government office he may be holding upon the issuance of such appointment; and (e) other materials that may help the appointing authority.

(4) The names of the nominees shall be published in newspapers of general circulation for three consecutive days not later than May 10, 1986. Nothing in this provision will prevent the publication of the names of nominees as their nominations are received.

(5) Reactions to and comments on the nominations, including verified oppositions thereto, may be expressed in letters and telegrams addressed to the President, through the Secretariat, Office of the President, not later than May 20, 1986.

Sec. 4. Qualifications.—No person shall be appointed Member of the Commission unless he be a natural born citizen of the Philippines, a qualified voter, of recognized probity, independence, nationalism, and patriotism.

Sec. 5. Disqualifications.—The following are disqualified from being Members of the Commission.

(1) Public officials unless they resign their respective offices upon their acceptance of the appointment of the Commission; provided that failure to resign shall automatically nullify the appointment;

(2) Persons convicted of crime involving moral turpitude, unless granted absolute pardon or amnesty;

The Commission shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its Members.

Sec. 6. Oath or Affirmation.—Members of the Commission shall qualify and assume office by taking the following oath or affirmation:

"I (name), do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfill my duties as Member of the Constitutional Commission of 1986 to hasten the return of normal constitutional government by drafting a fundamental law truly reflective of the ideals and aspirations of the Filipino people, endeavor to complete the work of the said Commission within the period provided by law, not to run for any office in the first local and the first national elections to be held after the ratification of the Constitution, that the Commission will propose, preserve and defend the FREEDOM CONSTITUTION of the Republic of the Philippines. So help me God." (In case of affirmation, the last sentence may be omitted.)

Sec. 8. Future Disqualification.—Any person appointed and qualified as Member of the Commission shall not be eligible to run for office in the first local and first national elections to be held after the ratification of the new Constitution; or appointed to any government office or position while the Commission is in session and during the period of one (1) year after its final adjournment.

Sec. 9. Organization and Status of the Commission.—(1) The Minister of General Services shall take charge of all arrangements for the convening of the Commission.

(2) The opening session of the Commission shall be held in the Session Hall of the former Batasang Pambansa

May 1-15, 1986

on June —, 1986, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

(3) The Vice-President shall preside at its opening session until a presiding officer is elected by the Commission. The election of a Chairman and presiding officer from among its Members shall be the first order of business. The Commission shall be deemed organized upon the election and qualification of a Chairman and presiding officer.

(4) A majority of all its Members shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent Members in such manner and under such penalties as the Commission may provide.

(5) The Commission may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its Members, expel a Member.

(6) The plenary sessions of the Commission shall be public and duly recorded. It may hold its session in any place in the Philippines.

(7) The Commission shall conduct public hearings to ensure that the Filipino people will have adequate participation in the formulation of a new Constitution.

(8) The Batasang Pambansa building and premises are hereby made available for use of the Commission. All government entities, agencies and instrumentalities shall place at the disposal of the Commission such personnel, premises, and furniture thereof as can, in their judgment, be spared without detriment to the public service, without cost, refund or additional pay.

Sec. 10. Filling of Vacancies—Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Commission, the President may, upon due certification by the Chairman of the Commission, fill the vacancy by appointment after consultation with the group or sector represented by the Member who caused such vacancy.

Sec. 11. Parliamentary Immunities.—(1) A Member of the Commission shall, in all offenses punishable by not more than six (6) years imprisonment, be privileged from arrest during attendance of its session, and in going to and returning from the same.

(2) A Member of the Commission shall not be questioned nor held liable in any other place for any speech or debate in the Commission, in any committee thereof, or in any public

hearing conducted by the Commission or any committee thereof whenever held.

(3) The penalties imposed in Articles 143, 144 and 145 of the Revised Penal Code, as amended, for offenses defined therein shall apply if such offenses are committed against the Commission, or its committees or subcommittees, or the Members thereof.

Sec. 12. Compensation.—(1) Each Member shall receive a per diem of Five Hundred Pesos (P500.00) for every day of attendance in the Commission or any of its committees and to necessary traveling expenses to and from his residence when attending the sessions of the Commission or of its committees.

The Commission may determine the amount for the office and staff expenses of its Members.

Sec. 13. Completion.—The Commission shall endeavor to complete its work on or before Sept. 2, 1986 and, thereafter, present to the President the proposed new Constitution.

Sec. 14. Ratification.—The President shall fix the date of the plebiscite for the ratification or rejection of the proposed Constitution which shall not be later than sixty (60) days following its submission to the President.

It shall become valid and effective upon ratification by a majority of the votes cast in such plebiscite.

Sec. 15. The sum of Twenty Million Pesos (P20,000,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the operational expenses of the Commission.

The Commission shall not be subject to the rules and regulations of the Ministry of the Budget on allocations and release of funds; however, it shall account for and report on its expenses to the Commission on Audit at the termination of its work.

Sec. 16. This proclamation shall take effect immediately. Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of April in the year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six.

CORAZON C. AQUINO
President

By the President:

JOKER P. ARROYO
Executive Secretary

A GENEROUS ... (From page 7)

tatorship. In spite of all the accolades paid to the notion that dictatorship is the best engine of progress, Filipino productivity dropped and lassitude grew. The Filipinos did not seem to care about progress and allowed their once laggard neighbors to outstrip them, even if at the cost of liberty and dignity. The Filipino people just would not have any of it.

The world should have known from the history of the race that Filipinos could never buy the notion of progress without freedom. For all the devastation around them after the Second World War, a wreckage that only continued colonial servitude could remedy fastest, the Filipinos opted for indepen-

dence and the unilateral burden of rebuilding their country. And rebuild it they did, and progress they made, until the old regime presented them with the insulting alternative of progress or liberty. Throughout 14 years of dictatorship, Filipinos refused to stir themselves and cooperate in one well-funded economic program after another. When they finally stirred themselves it was for the supreme act of unprecedented politics—a peaceful revolution where they pitted prayers against power and overcame. I hope the point that for the Filipinos progress must always be married to freedom has been driven home securely.

Now the Filipinos are free—politically. But they remain shackled by the economic legacy of Marcos, the net effect of his reckless borrowing and profligate spending. It is a longer and humdrum struggle that now begins, but

it is no less heroic, for the Filipino people, after retrieving their home, will start to rebuild it. The old tenant took virtually all the fixtures, after undermining the foundations and mortgaging the property.

I am happy and you should be pleased that the Asian Development Bank is among the first to lend a generous helping hand to the Filipino people. I take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the special loan of \$100 million which the ADB approved yesterday.

The ADB, not too many years hence, will look back to this period of its assistance to a reborn country with pride for the role it played in its recovery. By then, I hope that my country will have so progressed that it can be in turn a giving nation. The ADB will by then have an assured place in the grateful memories of our people.

RULE OF LAW

The full complement of members of the Supreme Court headed by Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee, underscoring the Aquino administration's commitment to justice.



Abad Santos



Fernan



Narvasa



Feria



Chief Justice Teehankee



Yap



Herrera



Alampay



Gutierrez



Cruz



Paras

Supreme Court upholds government on OICs

THE Supreme Court has upheld the power of the Aquino government through the Ministry of Local Governments to replace and appoint elective officials.

In a unanimous resolution, the high court said the power of Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. as alter ego of President Aquino to appoint officers-in-charge in lieu of those elected under the 1973 Constitution stands on firm legal ground.

In its ruling, the Supreme Court cited Article III, Section 2 of the Provisional Constitution which states that "all elective and appointive officials and employees under the 1973 Constitution shall continue in office until otherwise provided by proclamation or executive order or upon the designation or appointment and qualification of their successors, if such is made within a period of one year from Feb. 25, 1986."

The Supreme Court said that "there is no question that each and everyone of the petitioners was elected under the 1973 Constitution."

"Accordingly, they may continue in office but should vacate the same upon the occurrence of any of the events stipulated in the provision of the Provisional Constitution. An officer-in-charge is a specie of successor and is within the ambit of the provision," the Supreme Court said.

TASK FORCE FORMED

Meanwhile, Minister Pimentel decentralized the procedure in selecting replacements for local executives.

He said the processings, signing, and release of officer-in-charge appointments will be done by a task force on appointments by region on a daily basis and under the following schedule:

1. Monday — Regions 1 (Ilocos), 2 (Cagayan Valley), and 3 (Central Luzon).
2. Tuesday — Regions 4 (Southern Tagalog), 5 (Bicol), and 6 (Western Visayas).
3. Wednesday — Region 7 (Central Visayas), 8 (Eastern Visayas), and 9



Minister Pimentel

(Western Mindanao).

4. Thursday—Regions 10 (Northern Mindanao), 11 (Southern Mindanao), 12 (Central Mindanao).

5. Friday—National Capital Region. Task Force members asked all prospective applicants to follow the schedule strictly.

Applicants were also reminded to comply with the basic requirements as officers-in-charge. These include a letter-request for appointment, personal

May 1-15, 1986

data sheets (forms available at the Minister's office) and endorsements from various civic, religious and social organizations, as well as from multi-sectoral groups.

Minister Pimentel said that should any local official feel aggrieved because of a ministry decision, the official can avail himself of all remedies, provided the protest is done peacefully.

LIST OF OICs

Below are the names of officers-in-charge in various areas of the country as of press time:

PLACE	POSITION	DESIGNATED OIC			
Metro Manila Commission	Vice-Governor	Joey Lina	Sta. Ana	Mayor	Canuto Rodriguez
City of Manila	Mayor	Emiliano Lopez, Jr.	Sta. Praxedes	Vice-Mayor	Darwin Tobias
Quezon City	Vice-Mayor	Danilo Lacuna		Mayor	Petronillo Estabillo
Pasay City	Mayor	Brigido Simon	Sta. Teresita	Vice-Mayor	Juan Quiñola
	Mayor	Eduardo Calixto		Mayor	Bernoli Arquero
	Vice-Mayor	Rey Bagatsing	Sto. Niño	Vice-Mayor	Eduardo Savella Jr.
Makati	Mayor	Jejomar Binay		Mayor	Vicente Pagurayan
Caloocan City	Mayor	Virgilio P. Robles	Solana	Vice-Mayor	Vicente Singson
Malabon	Mayor	Jose "Peng" Oreta		Mayor	Alexander Bulaitan
Mandaluyong	Mayor	Benjamin Abalos, Sr.	Tuao	Vice-Mayor	Pastor Aglay
Parañaque	Mayor	Rodolfo G. Buenavista		Mayor	Manuel Maniba
San Juan	Mayor	Reynaldo A. San Pascual	Calayan	Vice-Mayor	Jesus Musni
Pasig	Mayor	Mario Raymundo		Mayor	Ernesto Castillejos
San Mateo, Rizal	Mayor	Domingo Natividad	Camalaniugan	Vice-Mayor	Angel Lasam
Antipolo, Rizal	Mayor	Francisco de Jesus		Mayor	Domingo Tuzon
Las Piñas	Mayor	Alfredo Juntilla	Claveria	Vice-Mayor	Antonio Palingayan
Valenzuela	Mayor	Wilfredo Chongco		Mayor	Placido Leaño
REGION I			Enrile	Vice-Mayor	Carlos Sagucio
Abra	Governor	Andres Bernos		Mayor	Domingo Pauig
Ilocos Norte	Governor	Castro Raval	Gattaran	Vice-Mayor	Leo Manauis
	Vice-Governor	Emerito Salva		Mayor	Dr. Harim Santos
La Union	Governor	Robert Dulay	Gonzaga	Vice-Mayor	Gerardo Verzosa
Mt. Province	Governor	Saturnino Moldero, Jr.		Mayor	Hermogenes Baclig
Baguio City	Mayor	Francisco Paraan	Iguig	Vice-Mayor	Ricardo Paddayuman
Ifugao	Governor	Juan Dait, Jr.		Mayor	Proceso Maramag
Benguet	Governor	Bantas Suanding	Lallo	Vice-Mayor	Manuel Sunga
	Vice-Governor	Felix Cabadling		Mayor	Aladino Dupayo
Pangasinan	Governor	Demetrio Demetria	Lasam	Vice-Mayor	Valeriano Combate
Urdaneta	Mayor	Norberto del Prado		Mayor	Eusebio Barot
REGION II			Pamplona	Vice-Mayor	Sotero Bernal, Sr.
Cagayan	Governor	Benjamin Ligot		Mayor	Bienvenido Quirolgico
	Vice-Governor	Leonardo Mamba	Tuguegarao	Vice-Mayor	Potenciano Aquino, Jr.
Abulug	Mayor	Florencio Vargas		Mayor	Apolonio P. Reyes
	Vice-Mayor	Eliodoro Lorenzo	Isabela	Vice-Mayor	Edwin Pascua
Alcala	Mayor	Leonardo Catral		Governor	Melanio Singson
	Vice-Mayor	Lito Tabangcura	Kalinga Apayao	Governor	William Claver
Allacapan	Mayor	Protacio Zaldivar		Governor	Betty Calderon
	Vice-Mayor	Mariano Florida	Nueva Vizcaya	Vice-Governor	Ruth Padilla
Amulung	Mayor	Juan Malamug	REGION III		
	Vice-Mayor	Rosefield Matote	Bataan	Governor	Leonardo Roman
Aparri	Mayor	Rosario Pablo		Governor	Roberto Pagdanganan
	Vice-Mayor	Manuel R. Littaua	Bulacan	Governor	Eduardo Joson
Baggao	Mayor	Virgilio Herrero		Governor	Bren Z. Guiao
	Vice-Mayor	Leticia Pada	Pampanga	Mayor	Oscar Tetangco
Ballesteros	Mayor	Buenvenido Quirolgico		Governor	Candido Guiam
	Vice-Mayor	Gavino Collado	Apalit, Pampanga	Governor	Amo Deloso
Buguey	Mayor	Jorge Arreola, Jr.		Governor	Teddy Macapagal
	Vice-Mayor	Efrain Aquino	Tarlac	Mayor	
Peñablanca	Mayor	Alberta O. Quinto		Mayor	
	Vice-Mayor	Washington Taguinod	Zambales		
Piat	Mayor	Jacinto Villacete			
	Vice-Mayor	Percival Tugade	Olongapo City		
Rizal	Mayor	Raul de la Cruz	REGION IV		
	Vice-Mayor	Jacinto Cabbuag	Antipolo	Mayor	Francisco de Jesus
Sanchez Mira	Mayor	Federico Galapia			
	Vice-Mayor	Edward Pacis	Batangas		
			Agoncillo	Mayor	Nemesio de Sagun
				Mayor	Corason Cañena
			Taal	Vice-Mayor	Pacifico Maraña
				Governor	
			Cavite	Vice Governor	
				Mayor	Juanito Rosanes
			Alfonso	Mayor	Romeo Batino
			Amadeo		

(Turn to page 18)

SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS GOV'T . . .

(From page 17)

Bacoor	Mayor	
Carmona	Mayor	
Cavite City	Mayor	
Dasmariñas	Mayor	Restituto Enriquez
Gen. E. Aguinaldo	Mayor	Elpidio Barzaga, Jr.
Gen. Trias	Mayor	
Imus	Mayor	Miguel Trias, Jr.
Indang	Mayor	Wilfredo Garde
Kawit	Mayor	Iluminada Salazar
Maragondon	Mayor	German Bay
Magallanes	Mayor	
Mendez	Mayor	Conrado Aure
Naic	Mayor	Eduardo Enchaiz
Noveleta	Mayor	Jasmin A. Ilano
Rosario	Mayor	
Silang	Mayor	Ruben Madlangasacay
Tagaytay City	Mayor	Francis Tolentino
Tanza	Mayor	Roberto Colmenar
Ternate	Mayor	Rodolfo Peliña
Laguna	Governor	Felicisimo San Luis
	Vice Governor	Joaquin Chipeco
Rizal, Laguna	Mayor	Rolen Urriquia
Pagsanjan	Mayor	Hernando Zaide
Biñan, Laguna	Mayor	Noe Zarate
Oriental Mindoro	Governor	Benjamin Espiritu
Palawan	Governor	Victoriano J. Rodriguez
	Vice-Governor	David Ponce de Leon
	SP Member	Rosalino Acosta
	SP Member	Jose Zabala
	SP Member	Halikul Usop
	SP Member	Rocardo Baldevieso
	SP Member	Jaime Josal
	SP Member	Eustaquio Gacati
	SP Member	Gonzalo Gonzales
El Nido	Mayor	Arturo Acosta
Quezon	Mayor	Cenon Pagayona, Sr.
Cuyo	Mayor	Manuel Contreras
Aboslan	Mayor	Rafael Ortega
Brooke's Point	Mayor	Wilson Lim
Marcos	Mayor	Jesus Ocampo
Culion	Mayor	Apollinar de la Torre
Magsaysay	Mayor	Antonio Alvarez
San Vicente	Mayor	Vicente Rodriguez
Roxas	Mayor	Gabriel Cayonan
Cagayancillo	Mayor	Benjamin Dawson
Dumaran	Mayor	Perla Fariñas
Taytay	Mayor	Rafael Rodriguez
Linapagan	Mayor	Eladio Dacunan
Agutaya	Mayor	Conrado Cerdan
Balabac	Mayor	Hadji Abdulhaniaad Usman
Bataroza	Mayor	Clarito Dimaala
Bumanga	Mayor	Sotero Alarcon
Araceli	Mayor	Ernesto Austria
Quezon	Governor	Cesar Bolaños
Alabat	Mayor	Nori Juqueta
Atimonan	Mayor	Ricardo Verdan
Lucena City	Mayor	Euclides Abcede
Infanta, Quezon	Mayor	Isagani Pradillada
Buenavista	Mayor	Vicente Cawa
Burdeos	Mayor	Mamerto Villaseñor
Gen. Luna	Mayor	Rodolfo Buhay
Macalelon	Mayor	Roberto Avio

Mulanay	Mayor	Alfaro Aguirre
Pagbilao	Mayor	Jaime Zaporteza
Pitogo	Mayor	Rafael Glinoga
Polillo	Mayor	Rosendo Escara
Quezon	Mayor	Romeo Follante
San Andres	Mayor	Dionisio Villanueva
San Antonio	Mayor	Pablo Rosales
San Francisco	Mayor	Elias Ojastro
San Narciso	Mayor	Jesus Cortez
Sariaya	Mayor	Teddy Quininiano
Tiaong	Mayor	Ramon Umali
Unisan	Mayor	Joselito Tolentino
Dolores	Mayor	Nicolas Alilio
Alabat	Mayor	Honorio Juguetta
Catanauan	Mayor	Gregorio Orfanel
Agdangan	Mayor	Jose Lim
Calauag	Mayor	Edgardo Cabangan
Luchan	Mayor	Armando Racelis
Tayabas	Mayor	Pepito Silang
Mauban	Mayor	Ferdinand Llamas
Infanta	Mayor	Primo Buñag
Gumaca	Mayor	Robert Yap-Diangco
Tagkawayan	Mayor	Vicente Salumbides
Sampaloc	Mayor	Alban Nantes
Gen. Nakar	Mayor	Abdon Cuervo
Guinayangan	Mayor	Mariano Roldan
Jumalig	Mayor	Flor Acunin
Lopez	Mayor	Nerio Olea Ramos
Padre Burgos	Mayor	Raymundo Tan
Panukulan	Mayor	Laudelino Pestañas
Perez	Mayor	Magtanggol Villabroza
Plaridel	Mayor	Rodolfo Magbuhos
Real	Mayor	Amando Diestro
Unisan	Mayor	Arturo Constantino
Rizal	Governor	Ben Esguerra

REGION V

Camarines Norte	Governor	Roy Padilla
Catanduanes	Vice Governor	Calvin Arcilla
Masbate	Governor	Jolly Fernandez
	Vice-Governor	Antonio Ag. Medina
Sorsogon	Governor	Elizalde Diaz
Casiguran	Mayor	Dr. Ananias Hibo
Camarines Sur	Governor	Luis Villafuerte
Naga City	Mayor	Carlos del Castillo
Iriga City	Mayor	Politico Corporal
Nabua	Mayor	Eleuterio Salazar
Pili	Mayor	Florencio Celino
Ocampo	Mayor	Delfin Recto
Tigaon	Mayor	William Pan
Goa	Mayor	Moises Fernandez
Presentacion	Mayor	Pedro Arcilla
Garchitorena	Mayor	Benjamin Asido
Masbate		
Mobo	Mayor	Jose Duran

REGION VI

Bacolod City	Mayor	Amado Pareño, Jr.
Negros Occidental	Governor	Daniel Lacson
Aklan		
Kalibo	Mayor	Juan P. Dayang

REGION VII

Cebu	Governor	Osmundo Rama
	Vice-Governor	Democrito Barcena

May 1-15, 1986

LIST of the latest appointees of Pres. Corazon C. Aquino since the installation of her new government:

1. Emmanuel Pelaez—Philippine Ambassador to Washington
2. Salvador P. Lopez—Philippine Ambassador to the United Nations
3. Federico Alday—National Irrigation Administrator (NIA)
4. Lito Atienza—Gen. Manager, National Housing Authority
5. Angelito T. Banayo—Postmaster General
6. Atty. Feliciano Belmonte—General Manager, Government Service Insurance System (GSIS)
7. Martin Bonoan—OIC, Philippine Airlines (PAL)
8. Jose J. Burgos, Sr.—Chairman, Phil. Tobacco Administration (PTA)
9. Cicero Campos—Chairman, National Police Commission (Napolcom)

LATEST APPOINTEES

10. Jesus Antonio Carpio—Director, National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)
11. Jose L. Cuisia, Jr.—Actg. Administrator, Social Security System (SSS)
12. Dr. Irineo L. Domingo—Director, Bureau of Forest Development (BFD)
14. Ramon Felpe, Jr.—Chairman, Commission on Elections (Comelec)
15. Celerina G. Gotladera—OIC, Civil Service Commission (CSC)
16. Vicente R. Jayme—President, Philippine National Bank (PNB)
17. Commodore Serapio C. Martillano—PN Acting Flag Officer-in-Command

18. Orlando Mercado—Administrator, Luneta Park
19. Horacio Morales, Jr.—Head, Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM)
20. Pete Nicomedes Prado—Manager, Philippine National Railways (PNR)
21. Dr. Nemesio S. Prudente—President, Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP)
22. Col. Mariano R. Santiago—OIC, Land Transportation Commission (LTC)
23. Oscar F. Santos—Chairman, Phil. Coconut Authority (Philcoa)
24. Primitivo S. Solis—Manager, Phil. Ports Authority (PPA)
25. Fidel P. Villanueva, Jr.—OIC, Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration (PVTA)
26. Jose Yap—Gen. Manager, Metropolitan Waterworks & Sewerage System (MWSS)

Cebu City	Mayor	John Osmeña
Sangguniang Bayan		
Dr. Filemon Alberta		Gregg Sanchez
Jesus P. Cuenco		Roberto Ybanez
Winston Garcia		Crisologo Montecan
Ribomafil Holganza, Jr.		Ferdinand Jokoslem
Lapu-Lapu City	Mayor	Silvestre Diguos
Toledo City	Mayor	Amado Arrieta
Negros del Norte	Governor	Jose Puey

REGION VIII

Eastern Samar	Governor	Antonio Bolastig
Laoang	Mayor	Madeleine Ong
Catarman	Mayor	Justiniano Singson
Leyte	Governor	Benjamin Abella
Tacloban City	Mayor	Emmanuel Veloso
	Vice Mayor	Vicente Quintero
Ormoc City	Mayor	Emeterio Larrazabal
Abuyog	Mayor	Francisco Villamor
Dulay	Mayor	Silvino Navarro
MacArthur	Mayor	Pacifico Matol
Mahaplag	Mayor	Manuel Kanen
Palo	Mayor	Salvador Moran
Sta. Fe	Mayor	Pacifico Lacaba
San Miguel	Mayor	Eulogio Labaga
Tanauan	Mayor	Felix Cortez
Tolosa	Mayor	Eliodoro Lauzon
Alang-Alang	Mayor	Enrico Antonio
Basugo	Mayor	Virgilio Binales
Burauen	Mayor	Eliseo Advincula
Capoocan	Mayor	Lorenzo Robel
Carigara	Mayor	Jose Grapilon
Jaro	Mayor	Rufo Ribo
Julita	Mayor	Ignacio Meniano
La Paz	Mayor	Paucilo Carillo
Pastrana	Mayor	Romeo Metilla
Tunga	Mayor	Martinito Uribe
Dagami	Mayor	Pablo Ontimare
Biliran	Mayor	Antonio Bravo
Almeria	Mayor	Jose Victorioso
Kawayan	Mayor	Ricarte Atok

Caibiran	Mayor	Jesus Maderazo
Cabucgayan	Mayor	Timostocles Ticoy
Maripipi	Mayor	Martin Gil
Calubian	Mayor	Victorio Laygos
San Isidro	Mayor	Ibarra Villarino
Villaba	Mayor	Pressillo Martin
Merida	Mayor	Guillermo Lumantao
Matag-ob	Mayor	Bonifacio Tardillo
Bato	Mayor	Ernesto Montejo
Baybay	Mayor	Florencio Centeno
Hilognos	Mayor	Henry Viterbo
Hindang	Mayor	Ponciano Alconera
Kananga	Mayor	Arturo Cornejos
Matalom	Mayor	Lorenzo Pando
Inopacan	Mayor	Constancio Chiong

REGION IX

Tawi-Tawi	Governor	Almarin C. Tillah
Zambo del Norte	Governor	Ernesto Amatong
Zambo del Sur	Governor	Javier Ariosa
Pagadian City	Mayor	Benjamin Arao

REGION X

Camiguin	Governor	Antonio Gallardo
Agusan del Sur	Governor	Ceferino S. Paredes, Jr.
Misamis Occidental	Governor	Alfonso Tan
Misamis Oriental	Governor	Vicente Emano
Ozam City	Mayor	Francisco Fuentes
Gingoog City	Mayor	Arturo Lugod

REGION XI

Davao del Norte	Governor	Prospero Amatong
Davao Oriental	Governor	Josefina C. Sibalo
Davao City	Mayor	Zafiro Respicio

REGION XII

Lanao del Sur	Governor	Sardamin B. Pangarungan
Iligan City	Mayor	Alan Flores
	Vice-Mayor	Romeo D. Maata
Marawi City	Mayor	Hadj. Abbas Mamhani Basman

PITAK-PILIPINO

Ang ating pangalawang rebolusyon

MGA kababayan at mga kasama: sa muling pagbangon ng ating inang-bayan, malugod ko kayong binabati sa pagdiriwang ng Araw ng Paggawa.

Bagamat maaaring hindi natin lubusang namamalayan, kayong nasa lakas paggawa, at kami na nasa oposisyon noong panahon ni Marcos ay matagal nang magkakapit-bisig.

Magmula sa daan-daang libong nakiramay at milyun-milyong nakipaglibing kay Ninoy hanggang sa ating tagumpay noong Pebrero, tayo ay magkakabuklod. Magkakasama rin tayong nagdasal at mapayapang nakibaka. Minithi natin bilang sambayanang nagkakaisa ang pagkakamit ng tunay na kalayaan. Walang mayaman at walang mahirap sa ating mga pagpupunyagi. Walang Kapampangan, Tagalog, Ilokano o Bisaya. Iisa tayong puwersa na nagsumikap matamo ang isang malayang bayan. Magkakasama tayong naghirap subali't magkakasama rin tayong nagwagi. Tayo ang naging "people's power." Tayo ay naging iisang bayan na walang paghahati-hati. Nakilala tayo sa buong mundo sa pamamagitan ng ating katang-tanging mapayapang rebolusyon.

Hawak na nating muli ang ating bayan. Nagwagi na ang rebolusyon para sa kalayaan. Subali't magsisimula nang muli ang isa pang uri ng rebolusyon. Ito ang rebolusyon sa larangan ng pangkabuhayan na mag-aangat sa atin mula sa kahirapan tungo sa kaunlaran

Talumpati ng Pangulong Aquino nang ipagdiwang ang Araw ng Paggawa sa Rizal Park, Maynila noong Mayo 1, 1986.

at katarungan. Magtatagumpay lamang muli ito sa pamamagitan ng nagkakaisang lakas ng ating sambayanan.

Wala nang bandilang iwagayway, wala nang mga talumpati, at wala na ring martsa sa rebolusyong ito. Matahimik ang rebolusyong ito. Magaganap ito sa loob ng mga pagawaan at mga opisina, sa mga ahensiya ng pamahalaan, sa sakahan, at sa lunsod. Masigasig tayong babalik sa ating gawain at sigurado tayo sa darating pang tagumpay. Subali't nararapat lamang na kalimutan nating muli ang ating mga pagkakaiba. Sama-sama tayong magpupunyagi. Kinakailangang kalimutan nating muli na tayo ay manggagawa o kapitalista, taga-probinsiya o tagalunsod. Kailangan tayong magsumikap upang paunlarin ang ating ekonomiya at ang ating mga sarili. Kailangang sama-sama tayong magtrabaho upang mabayaran ang mga pagkakautang ni Marcos at ng kanyang mga "cronies." Sa ganitong paraan lamang tayo makapagmamalaki pang muli sa buong daigdig.

Tulad nang sinabi ko sa ating kampanya, hindi ko hihingin ang pagsasakripisyong hindi ko mismo makakayanan. Hindi ko daragdagan pa ang paghihirap ng ating sambayanan. Subali't hindi ibig sabihin nito na lubusang mawawala ang pagsasakripisyo at paghihirap. Kaya mahalaga na sama-sama nating pagtulungan ang pagbubuo sa ating bayan, isang bayang winusak ni Marcos.

Hinihingi kong muli ang inyong angot tulad ng inyong pagsagot sa aking panawagan na pabagsakin natin si Marcos. Kayang-kaya ito ng people's power. People's power muli ang magbabangon sa ating ekonomiya, magpapakain sa

INAUGURATION
KMP/TUCP FARM
MONSTRATION CENTER
LABOR DAY '86



Ang katarungang panlipunan para sa manggagawa ang binigyang diin ng Pa-

ating mga tiyan, magdadamit sa ating katawan, magtatayo ng ating tahanan, at higit sa lahat, magpapabusog ng ating puso. Kailangang patunayan natin na kahit ninakaw na lahat ni Marcos ang ating yaman, hindi pa rin niya mapipigil ang ating pagpupunyagi. Lalo lamang tayong pinalakas ng mga paghihirap na idinulot niya sa atin.

Noong panahon pa ng ating kampanya, nangako ako na pagtuunan ng pansin ang kapakanan ng mga manggagawa. Una, ang pagpapawalang-bisa o pagbabago ng mga batas na sumusupil sa karapatan ninyong mga manggagawa at ng inyong mga unyon. Ikalawa, ang pagseseguro na makatarungang makikibahagi ang mga manggagawa sa mga bunga ng ating kaunlaran. At ikatlo, ang pagpapairal ng mga kondisyon para sa pangkalahatan at makataong pag-unlad ng mga manggagawa.

Ngayong araw na ito, ako'y humaharap sa inyo para tuparin ang aking mga pangako. Umaasa rin ako na sana habaan ninyo ang inyong pasensiya at pag-unawa sa aming mga patakaran at mga programa. Ang iba dito ay hindi agud makakadulot ng knbutlhan sa inyo. Subali't sa pangmatagalan, lalakas ang ating ekonomiya at matatamo ninyo ang ninanais na kaginhawaan.

Lubusang igagalang ng aking administrasyon ang mga resolusyon ng ILO



ngulong Corazon C. Aquino sa kanyang talumpati kaugnay ng Araw ng Paggawa noong Mayo 1 sa pasinayaan ng demonstration farm ng kilusang paggawa.

Convention 87 ukol sa "Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize" at ang ILO Convention 141 ukol sa "Rural Workers' Organization."

Magiging patakaran ng inyong pamahalaan na itaguyod at protektahan ang karapatan ng lahat ng mga manggagawa upang magtatag ng mga unyong nais nila nang walang pakikialam ang gobyerno. Papayagan ring mag-organisa ng unyon at mag-Collective Bargaining ang mga security guards sa pribadong sektor at ang mga manggagawa sa korporasyon ng gobyerno na itinatag ayon sa Corporation Code.

Ipinawawalang-bisa ko ang LOI 1458 na pinapayagan ng manggagawa na palitan ang mga manggagawang nagwewelga na ayaw sumunod sa "return to work orders." Hindi na rin itutuloy ng inyong gobyerno ang patakarang "one-union, one-industry" na naging dahilan ng mga pag-aaway sa inyong hanay. Bahala na kayong gumawa ng angkop na paraan ng pagsasama-sama.

Sa mga "representation issues," magiging patakaran ang "automatic certification election" sa loob ng "Freedom Period" ng "Collective Bargaining Agreements" kapag may naghain ng petisyon.

Sa mga pabrikang walang unyon, 20 porsyento lamang ng lahat ng empleyado ang kailangan para sa petisyon ng

certification election o sa pagrerehistro ng unyon.

Simula ngayon, tinatanggal ko ang "ceiling" ng 13th month pay para sa lahat ng empleyadong rank and file.

Noong panahon ni Marcos, ginagamit ang apprenticeship program upang apihin ang mga manggagawa. Inaatasan ko ang Minister of Labor na pag-aralan ang umiiral na listahan ng mga apprenticeable na trabaho. Papayagan lamang ito sa mga highly technical industries. Hindi rin dapat sumobra sa anim na buwan ang haba ng apprenticeship program.

Ngayon, pinapawalang-bisa ko rin ang mga sumusunod na probisyon tungkol sa lehitimong welga:

* ang pangangailangan ng 2/3 strike vote ng BP 130 ay papalitan ng "simple majority" na lamang.

* sa mga kasong union-busting kung saan tinanggal ang mga opisyal ng unyon, hindi na kailangang sundin ng unyon ang "15 days cooling off period." Kaagad-agad ay puwede na itong kumilos. Ang ibang kaso ng ULP ay kailangan pa ring dumaan sa mga umiiral na batas at patakaran.

Sa ating gobyerno, magkakaroon ng katarungan para sa mga manggagawa at magiging makatarungan ang batas. Ngunit inaasahan ko na igagalang ng labor at management ang mga desisyon ukol sa kanilang kaso. Dapat tayong

magtulungan para maging mapanatag ang kalagayan ng ating ekonomiya.

Bahagi rin ng "minimum program" ng aking gobyerno ay ang pagseseguro na kayo ay kokonsultahin at pakikingan. Maglalagay ako ng mga kinatawan ninyo sa lahat ng "policy-making bodies" ng gobyerno. Umaasa ako na ibihigay ninyo sa akin ang inyong mga rekomendasyon sa mga "labor issues."

Para naman sa aking makinaryo ng konsultasyon sa mga manggagawa at may-pagawaan, inaatasan ko ang Minister of Labor na tumawag ng isang National Tripartite Conference ayon sa kasunduang pinirmahan noong Lunes ng Labor Advisory Consultative Council at Employers Confederation of the Philippines. Gagawa ito ng Code of Industrial Harmony na magiging batayan ng ating pamahalaan sa paggawa ng mga patakaran at programa.

Sa pagtitipong ito, imumungkahi kong pag-usapan ang mga sumusunod:

* mga susog sa BP 130 at BP 227 para maalis dito ang probisyong mapanupil.

* ang pagtanggap sa lahat ng "exemptions" sa umiiral na wage decrees at ang pagsama ng COLA sa basic pay.

* ang pag-aaral ng mga mekanismo ng "profit sharing" na ayon sa aking patakarang makatarungang pagbabahagi ng yaman.

Isasaayos din ang "dispute settlement machinery" upang mapabilis ang pagdedesisyon sa mga kaso. Sa NLRC, hihirang tayo ng mga Commissioners na walang kinakatawang sektor at kailalang matatapat, mararangal at mapagkakatiwalaan.

Nalalaman ko ang kalagayan ng mga manggagawa. Kailangang tuunan kaagad ang inyong pangunahing pangangailangan. Kayat ipagpapatuloy ng ating gobyerno ang pagsusumikap na babaan ang presyo ng gasolina at mga bilihin. Sinususpindi ko rin ang pagbibigay ng kontribusyon sa PAG-IBIG. Pag-aaralan din ng ating gobyerno ang mga paraan para maglunsad ng malawakang "low-income housing program." Pag-aaralan din natin ang paglalaan ng mga pautang ng gobyerno sa mga kooperatiba ng mga manggagawa at mag-sasaka.

Ipagpapatuloy kong tuparin ang aking mga ipinangako. At ngayon bibigyan ko kayo ng isang hamon.

Kailangang linisin ninyo ang inyong hanay. Dapat maalis ninyo ang mga "racketeers" mga maliliit na diktador, at mga naghahari-hariang lider-manggagawa. Hindi lamang kayo saligan ng ating mga industriya kundi taliba rin ng demokrasya. Paano tayong lalakas

(Sundan sa pahina 23)

Ilalathala sa pahayagan ang kasali sa Con-Com '86

ILALATHALA sa mga pahayagan nang hindi lalampas ang Mayo 25 ng taong ito ang lahat ng kalahok sa Constitutional Commission ng 1986 na nakatakdang magpulong sa Hunyo 2 sang-ayon sa Proklamasyon Bilang 9 ng Pangulong Aquino.

Alinsunod sa Proklamasyon, hindi hihigit sa 50 lahat ang mga kagawad ng Komisyon na hihirangin ng Pangulo mula sa mga pampurok at sektoral na kinatawan at lahat ng mapipili ay hindi maaaring kumandidato sa alinmang halalang lokal o pambansa man na idaraos pagkaraang mapagtibay ang babalang-kasing Saligambatas ng bansa. Bukod dito, hindi rin sila maaaring hirangin sa alinmang tungkulin sa pamahalaan sa loob ng isang taon matapos ang pulong ng Con-Com '86.

Ang hihirangang bumalangkas ng Saligambatas ay mga taong may karanasan sa paglilingkod sa pamahalaan at yaong mga kilala na sa iba-ibang larangan, nguni't ang baw't rehiyon ay tiyak na magkakaroon ng isa man lamang kinatawan. Sa kabuuan, 13 rehiyon ng buong bansa, kasama ang *National Capital Region*. Ang pagpapadala ng pangalan ng mga taong ipapasok

na kagawad ng Komisyong Pansaligambatas ay dapat gawin nang hindi lalampas ang Mayo 5. Kung may mahuli, nguni't karapat-dapat, isasaalang-alang pa rin.

Katangian—Ang mga pipiling kagawad ng Komisyon ay kailangang taal na Pilipino, at manghahalal na kilala sa kalayaan ng diwa, pagmamahal sa bayan at pagmamalasakit sa bayan. Hindi maaaring ipasok ang pangalan ng sino mang pinunong bayan, maliban kung ang mga ito ay maghibitiw sa tungkuling hawak sa sandaling sila ay mapiling kagawad ng Komisyon. Ang mga taong nahatulan sa krimen na sangkot ang dangal ay hindi maaaring maging kagawad ng Komisyon maliban kung sila ay napagkalooban nang lubos na kapatawaran o amnestiya kaya.

Kung magkaroon ng bakante sa Komisyon, ito ay papalitan ng Pangulo matapos na magkaroon ng patibay ang tagapangulo ng Con-Com '86 at pagkaraang sumangguni sa pangkat o pulutong ng mga taong kinakatawan ng kasapi.

Ang mga mahihirang sa Komisyon ay hindi maaaring dakpin sa panahong

isinasagawa ang kumbensiyon kung ang kasalanan ay mapaparusahan lamang nang hindi hihigit sa anim na taong pagkabilanggo. Hindi rin maaaring papanagutin ang kagawad ng komisyon sa ano mang sakdal na kaugnay ng kanyang talumpati o pakikipagtalo sa loob sa hayagang pagdinig na isinagawa ng Komisyon.

Gugulin ng Komisyon—Dalawampung milyong piso ang ilalaan para sa mga delegado sa kapulungan at baw't kagawad ay tatanggap ng P500 isang araw na pagdalo sa pulong at dagdag na gastos sa biyahe.

Sa Batasang Pambansa idaraos ang pulong at ang Pangalawang Pangulong Salvador H. Laurel ang pansamantalang mamumuno habang hindi nahahalal ang tagapangulo ng Komisyon. Ang tungkulin ng komisyon ay ipinatatapos ng Pangulo sa Setyembre 2, 1986 upang maiharap kaagad sa plebisito ang binuong Saligambatas. Ang plebisito ay gagawin nang hindi lalampas ang 60 araw matapos maiharap ang balangkas ng Saligambatas sa Pangulo.

Hayagan Ang Pagdinig—Ang lahat ng pagdinig na isasagawa ng Komisyon ay ibubukas sa madla at itatala nang ayos kahit saan ito gawin. Ang mga hayagang pagdinig ay gagawin upang matiyak na ang mabubuong Saligambatas ay yaong tunay na kumakatawan sa damdamin at hangarin ng taong bayan.

Bakit kailangan ang Kagawaran ng Kabatiran?

BAWA'T sangay ng pamahalaan, kahit maliit na sangay lamang, may *public information office*. Ang mga pribadong tanggapan ay may *pr department* na ang pangunahing tungkulin, ipagbigay-alam sa madla ang lahat ng bagay na may kaugnayan sa naulit na tanggapan o bahay-kalakal.

Kung sa mga bahay-kalakal at ngay ng pamahalaan, mayroong opisina ng binibigyan ng saguting magbibigay-alam sa madla ng mga gawain ng naturang mga tanggapan, lalong kailangan at dapat magkaroon ang Pangulo ng Pilipinas ng isang tanggapang tuwirang magpapatalastas sa taong bayan ng mga ginagawa ng Pangulo ng Bansa.

Tunay ngang ang mga reporter ay tuwirang dumadalo sa ano mang palatuntunan, pagtitipon o kumperensiya ng Pangulong Aquino, subalit kailangan pa rin ang Ministri ng Kabatiran upang ipagbigay-alam sa madla

kung ano ang ginagawa at balak pang gawin ng Pangulo sa kapakanan ng taong bayan. Ang isa sa mahahalagang tungkulin ng Pangulong Aquino ay ipaalam sa bayan ang lahat ng hakbang tungo sa kagalingang panlahat at katapatan naman ng mamamayan na mabatid kung ano ang nagawa na, ginagawa at gagawin pa ng Pangulo para sa kanila. At ito ay magagawa lamang nang mabisa sa pamamagitan ng Ministri ng Kabatiran.

Ang paghahatid ng kabatiran tungkol sa pamahalaan at sa mga gawain ng Pangulong Aquino ay hindi propaganda kung hindi pagpapatalastas sa taong bayang nagluklok sa kanya sa kapangyarihan. Kung tunay mang may pulu-pulutong ng mga tao na na-

"Nagwagi na ang rebolusyon para sa kalayaan."—Pang. Aquino

kakausap ng Pangulo araw-araw, magiging napakahirap para sa kanya na makausap at malaganapang lahat ang may 54 milyong Pilipino. Dahil dito, kailangan niya ang isang tanggapang walang ausikasuhin kundi ipabatid niya sa sambayanan ang mga panukala, palakad, hakbang at mahalagang bagay na ginagawa ng Pangulo para sa kanila.

"Iba at mahalaga ang gagampanan ng Ministri ng Kabatiran sa ilalim ng Pangulong Aquino," sabi ni Minister Teodoro Locsin, Jr. nang usisain tungkol sa kapalaran ng Office of Media Affairs.

Idinugtong niya na "ang kalayaan ng pamamahayag ay lubos na igagalang, gayundin ang laya ng sino mang mamamahayag na pilantikin ang pamahalaan kung karapat-dapat na pilantikin."

Kung paano magiging mabisa ang MOI sa pagtupad sa bagong tungkulin ito ang idinaraan sa masusung pag-susuri ni Minister Locsin. "Ang Presidential Press Office ay mananatili sa Malakanyang," sabi ng Minister. "Samantalang ang ibang tanggapan naman ay pagpipisanin na lamang sa gusali ng dating OMA sa Visayas Avenue." •

Pag-iibayuhin pa ang reporma sa lupa

"PAGBUBUTIHIN at pag-iibayuhin pa ang programa ng reporma sa lupa upang lubos na mapalaya ang magsasaka at matulungan silang umasa sa sariling kakayahan."

Ito ang sinabi ng Pangulong Aquino kaugnay ng patakaran ng bagong pangasiwaan tungkol sa programa ng reporma sa lupa na ang bagong puno ay si Minister Heherson Alvarez na dating delegado sa Kapulungang Pansaligambatas.

Sinabi ng Pangulo na ang lahat ng mabubuting nagawa na sa nakaraang mga panahon kaugnay ng reporma sa lupa ay ipagpapatuloy at hihigtan pa upang lalong matulungan ang mga magsasaka na makaahon sa suliranin ng pakikisama sa mga may-ari ng lupain.

Ipinaliwanag ng Pangulo na masusing pinag-aralan kung sino ang karapat-dapat ilagay bilang Minister ng Repormang Pansakahan bago hinirang si Minister Alvarez sa tungkuling nasabi.

"Ang ministring ito ay isa sa pinakamahalagang sangay ng ating pamahalaan sapagka't tuwirang may kinalaman sa higit na malaking bahagi ng ating mamamayan," wika pa ng Pangulo.

"Task Force" sa Laguna Bay

ANG Laguna Bay ay isa sa malaking problema ng nagdaang pangasiwaan. At, ang daing ng mga dukhang mangingisda, sila ang nawawalan ng hanapbuhay sapagkat ang lahat halos ng mainam na bahagi ng lawa ay nalagyan na ng *fish pen* o baklad ng mga may kaya sa buhay.

Upang malaman ang lahat ng bagay na may kaugnayan sa mga suliranin sa Laguna Lake, nilikha sa tagubilin ng Pangulong Aquino ang *Task Force* na mag-aaral sa lahat ng suliraning may kaugnay sa Laguna Lake.

Ang *Task Force* na pinangungunahan ni Conrado A. Limcaoco, Jr. ang maghaharap ng kaukulang ulat na ma-



Nasa sipag ng magsasaka at pagtataguyod sa mga reporma ang susi ng kanunlaran sa kabukiran at mga nayon.

giging saligan ng angkop na patakarang susundin ng pamahalaan ng Pangulong Aquino tungkol sa Laguna Lake.

"Kailangang turulin ang mga suliranin at ang gawin ng Laguna Lake Development Authority para magawa ang lunas sa lalong madaling panahon," sabi ni Kalihim Tagapagpaganap Joker P. Arroyo sa kanyang Memorandum Order No. 7.

At upang magampanang mabuti ang tungkulin ng *Task Force*, lahat ng sangay ng pamahalaan ay maaaring mahingan ng tulong. Ang mga kagawad ng *Task Force* ay sina Benedicto Adan, Ariel Almendral, Celso Roque, Florencio Abad at Miguel Lopez.

porsyento ng sektor paggawa. Kaya dapat kayong tumulong sa pag-oorgani-sa ng inyong kapwa-manggagawa, ng mga magsasaka at mga mangingisda.

Bilang huli, nakikiusap ako na huwag ninyong dagliang gagamitin ang welga lalung-lalo na ngayong maselan ang ating kalagayan. Gamitin ninyo sana ang welga bilang huling paraan lamang matapos ninyong subukin ang iba pang paraang malutas ang inyong hidwaan sa management.

Aking mga ka-manggagawa, kung napatalisik natin ang paghahari ng

Pagbubutihin ang buhay ng taga-nayon

ANG pagpapabuti ng buhay ng 70 bahagdan ng mamamayang Pilipino na naninirahan sa mga nayon ang pagtutuunan ng 5-bahaging programa ng pamahalaan, alinsunod sa Pangalawang Pangulong Salvador H. Laurel.

Ang programang ito ay mga tiyakang patakarang bahagi ng hangaring maisulong ang kabuhayang bansa na nalugso sa nakaraang dalawampung taon.

Ang programang ito ay ang sumusunod:

a) Puspasang pagpapatupad ng reporma sa lupa upang maging pag-aari ng magsasaka ang lupang kanyang binubungkal at mapabuti niya ang pagsasaka sa naulit na lupain.

b) Titigilan ang malalaki at lubhang magastos na mga proyekto at sa halip, ang gagawin ay ang katamtamang laki; mga proyektong ang saligan ay ang produkto ng kabukiran.

k) Pagpapagawa ng mga lansangan upang ang mga kabukiran ay maiugnay sa mga kabayanan at nang madala ang mga produkto ng magsasaka sa mga pamilihan sa pinakamabilis na paraan.

d) Isang makabuluhang patakarang desentralisasyon ng pamahalaan na kalakip ang awtonomyang pangkabuhayan ng iba-ibang rehiyon at tinambalan ng makatotohanang programang pangkanunlarang lokal.

e) Pagpapalaganap ng mga banko rural na ang pinagtutuunan ng pansin ay ang pag-aaral sa mga proyektong inihihiram ng salapi, at hindi ang panagot lamang na ibinigay ng nangungutang.

Binanggit pa rin ni Laurel na pinsimulan na ng pamahalaan ang hakbang tungo sa normalisasyong pampolitika sa pamamagitan ng paglikha ng komisyong bubuo ng Saligambatas na sa madaling panahon ay ihararap sa bayan sa pamamagitan ng plebisito.

PANGALAWANG...

(Mula sa pahina 21)

kung kayo ay mahina? Paano tayong tatayo bilang malayang bayan kung hindi ninyo ipaglalaban ang inyong sektor?

Igiit ninyo ang inyong kasarinlan at ipakita ninyo sa lahat na hindi kayo galamay lamang ng mga pulitiko at ng mga partido pulitikal.

Ngayon, kayo, ang organisadong bahagi ng mga manggagawa, ay sampung

iisang tao, kaya nating alisin ang paghahari ng karukhaan at kawalan ng kanunlaran sa ating bayan. Magiging higit ang aking kasiyahan kung matagumpay nating mailunsad ang ikalawang rebolusyong ito. Hahanga na naman ang buong daigdig kapag nakita nila ang pagsibol ng ating bayan mula sa kahirapan. Dahil sa ating pagkakaisa, walang hadlang sa ating tagumpay.

Simulan na natin ang ikalawang rebolusyon, ang rebolusyon ng kanunlaran. Ipagpatuloy nating ipagmalaki ang ating pagka-Pilipino.

DIRECTORY OF GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES

AGRICULTURE—Elliptical Road, Q.C.
Min. Ramon Mitra —Tels: 99-89-46
97-42-44

Dep. Min. Carlos Dominguez—96-64-34
NFA Administrator Emil Ong

EDUCATION, CULTURE & SPORTS
—Palacio del Gobernador, Aduana,
Intramuros, Manila.

Min. Lourdes Quisumbing—49-47-44
40-29-49

Dep. Min. Minda Sutaria —49-85-12

Dep. Min. Jose P. de Jesus—47-91-13

Dep. Min. Arthur Defensor—40-96-48

FINANCE—Agrifina Circle, Manila.
Min. Jaime Ongpin —59-52-62
59-71-39

Butch Millena (PRO)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS—Padre Faura St.,
Ermita, Manila.

Min. Salvador H. Laurel —50-1192

Dep. Min. Jose D. Ingles —59-19-52

Dep. Min. Leticia Shahani

PRO Susan O. Castrence —58-03-19
50-20-81 (Loc. 287)

HEALTH—San Lazaro Hospital Com-
pound, Manila.

Min. Alfredo Bengzon —711-60-80
711-60-95

PRO Marietta Bernaje —711-62-45

JUSTICE—Padre Faura, St., Ermita,
Manila.

Min. Neptali Gonzales —521-83-44
521-37-21

PRO Jorge Dee —58-86-36

LABOR—MOLE Executive Bldg., In-
tramuros, Manila.

Min. Augusto Sanchez —47-02-64
47-09-86

48-92-76
48-88-31

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—6th Floor,
Ablaza, Bldg., E. Rodriguez Ave.,
Quezon City.

Min. Aquilino Pimentel —711-39-59

(Makati Office)—85-15-50

Dep. Min. Douglas Cagas —711-39-52

NATIONAL DEFENSE—Camp Agui-
naldo, Quezon City.

Min. Juan Ponce Enrile —78-97-26
79-03-90

Dep. Min. Lt. Gen. Rafael Ileto —70197-28

PRO Yoyong Afafe —78-52-44
78-98-96

Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel V. Ramos
—79-68-84

NATURAL RESOURCES—Visayas
Ave., Quezon City.

Min. Ernesto Maceda —97-66-71
99-96-62

Dep. Min. Dante Sarraga —99-49-69

Dep. Min. Ruben R. Santos —96-30-11

PRO Alfonso Policarpio —97-66-71

PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS—
Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Mia.

Min. Rogaciano Mercado —40-35-52

TOURISM—Agrifina Circle, Manila.

Min. Jose Antonio Gonzalez —58-55-28
50-17-51

PRO Wally Reyes —50-47-60

**TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICA-
TION**—3rd Floor, Philcomsen Bldg.,
Ortigas Ave., Pasig, Metro Manila.

Min. Hernando Perez —79-55-58

INFORMATION—3rd Floor, Adminis-
tration Bldg., Malacañang, Manila.

Min. Teodoro Locsin, Jr. —521-29-01

Loc. 67-20 & 67-21

Dep. Min. Ed. Zialcita —61-90-12
47-30-86

49-60-71
& 48-98-30

**PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON
GOOD GOVERNMENT**—DAP Bldg.,
Shaw Blvd., San Miguel St., Man-
daluyong, Metro Manila.

Chairman Jovito Salonga —673-52-03
673-52-04

Commissioners: Atty. Ramon Diaz

" Atty. Raul Daza

" Atty. Pedro Yap

" Atty. Mary Concep-
cion Bautista

**PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION ON
GOV'T REORGANIZATION**—10th Flr.,
State Financing Center Building,
Ortigas Ave., Mandaluyong, Metro
Manila.

Min. Luis Villafuerte —721-83-61
721-83-62

AGRARIAN REFORM—Elliptical Rd.,
Quezon City.

Min. Heherson T. Alvarez —99-35-73
97-29-66

NEWS BRIEFS

(From page 11)

payment of the salaries of some 1.3
million government employees.

The budget minister pointed out that
the restoration of democracy in the
country has also restored the confidence
of local and foreign businessmen in the
economy.

The New Spirit of PUBLIC SERVICE



Progressive Alliance of Government Employees (PAGE)



MALACAÑANG Journal

Minister
TEODORO L. LOCSIN, JR.
Chairman, Editorial Board

Deputy Minister
EDUARDO C. ZIALCITA
Vice Chairman

JOSE JESUS NAZARENO
Editor

ALFREDO O. CUENCA, JR.
Managing Editor

CARLOS G. NOVENARIO
Assistant Editor

Staff Writers:
ENRIQUE MA. SUAREZ
ZENAIDA A. FLORES
ESTRELLA MINA CORRAL
DEMETRIO V. DALUSAG
A. CESAR D. TENEBRO
LETY G. VALBUENA
MICHAEL M. MIQUIABAS
MARICOR PATAJO
JACQUELINE MASAYON

Art/Production In-Charge:
MARCELINO N. PALISOC

Artist-Stripper:
ISABELO M. CALIXTO

Circulation In-Charge:
FLOR M. DELA CRUZ

Published by the Presidential Press Office.
All materials are copyright-free and may
be reproduced with or without credit to the
Ministry of Information, Malacañang, Ma-
nila, Philippines. Printed by the National
Media Production Center. Tels: 61-37-39,
61-46-84 & 521-23-01 to 10 (Loc. 6817)

ATENED DE MANILA
LIBRARIES

JAN 20 1987



MALACAÑANG Journal

VOL. I, No. 4

Official Publication of the Office of the President

NOVEMBER 1986



The President expresses her profound gratitude to the members of the Constitutional Commission for giving the Filipino people a new Constitution they can be proud of.

A NEW CHARTER FOR RP

**"Democracy is safe
with this Constitution"**

A NEW Constitution for the country has finally been drafted by the 48-member Constitutional Commission after 133 days of hard work and polemics.

Written in 109 pages, the document was presented to President Aquino by Con Com President Cecilia Munoz-Palma in ceremonies at Malacañang recently.

The proposed Charter has now been submitted for the people's consideration and eventual decision in plebiscite scheduled for February 2, next year.

The Chief Executive herself commenced the campaign for the ratification of the document. In remarks about its merits, the President stated that:

"Democracy is safe with this constitution, safe in regard to its necessary institutions and in regard to the inalienable rights of our people. The powers of government are widely divided in the time-honored fashion of enduring democracies, where the energy of the single hand, to use Jefferson's reference to the Executive, finds its counterpoise and

guidance in the collective wisdom of a representative legislature and in the strict accountability of all elected officials. More than safety, democracy finds in this constitution the firm ground from which to step upwards to the other goals of our nation: its material progress and the well-being of our people.

With this constitution, we have the framework of the house of democracy that we hope to build, a house worthy of the great collective act that made it possible: the rising of the Filipino people to vindicate their voice, a rising that continues to be the wonder of the world."

In various provisions the proposed Charter mandates the institutionalization of "People Power" or popular democracy, the promotion of social justice, and the forceful assertion of national sovereignty.

(Turn to page 22)

**JAPAN ASSURES RP
OF BIG HELP** (See page 3)



Members of the 1986 Constitutional Commission are prohibited from running or being appointed to any public office as provided for in Section 8 of Proclamation No. 9--the law governing the Con Com of 1986.

CCA reiterates ban for Con Com members

PRESIDENT Aquino has reiterated her policy to ban members of the Constitutional Commission from running or being appointed to public office.

She told members and officials of the Manila Overseas Press Club (MOPC) at the Hotel Intercontinental in Makati recently that she did not strike any deal with the commissioners to lift the ban.

She said, however, that she committed herself to preserve the integrity of the new Constitution they presented to her, and that "the document would never be put in question by suspicions of selfish motives."

"I stand by that commitment and reject any suggestion to remove that ban," the President stressed.

She added that the new Constitution will "establish for posterity the link 'between the February Revolution of 1986 and this moment when we all must build upon our accomplishments,' rather than close 'the book on one phase of our history.'"

"We shall move on from the ratification of this Constitution to the election of Congress until all the familiar landmarks of a democratic country are in place to guide us on our way to the future we have dreamed of," she said.

She expressed confidence that the Filipino people will ratify the proposed Constitution. "I see nothing here that endangers the deeply-held values for which our people struggled with such

distinction, but on the contrary protects those values," she said.

She, however, noted that there will be attempts to becloud and distort some issues in the new Constitution. "But the essential rightness of his document will come through to the people in whom I have always reposed my final confidence," she added.

Among the issues she cited were the sequestration powers of the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) and her term of office.

On the PCGG, she said that "the country must make up its mind whether we should continue to go after those who stole the country's wealth for many years, to come only to pay off what they looted."

She categorically stated that going after ill-gotten wealth is "not vendetta but plain and simple justice" and that due process of law will be respected.

She took note of the fact that this may be a long process, citing that in other parts of the world the search for World War II criminals continues.

On her term of office, she said: "My election by the people is the one certain landmark we have as we move towards the future."

"The event that established my claim to the Presidency, and Doy Laurel's to the Vice Presidency, was our election by the people. The act that put the reins of power in my hand was the rising of a people to defeat the attempt of my predecessor and his unlamented Batasan to frustrate their will," she added.

She recalled that in a Cabinet meeting, Vice President Laurel pointed out that the number one factor behind the phenomenal success of South Korea, which he visited recently, was hard work.

The President also noted that the "foreign provenance" in the constitutions of Japan and West Germany did not dampen the spirits of their people in giving their all to the reconstruction and progress of their countries.

"Little politics and much hard work would explain the fantastic success of these countries I have mentioned," she said.

IT WAS intended to be just a goodwill visit to one of the country's closest friends and second largest trading partner.

But President Aquino's friendly sojourn in Japan converted into another run-away success in geopolitics and economic diplomacy.

In just four short days, not only was the Chief Executive able to win the awe and affection of her hosts she was also able to gain trade concessions, more investments, and increased development aid for the country.

Right at the start of the visit and even before the President could rest from the four-hour flight, the Japanese government had already committed to extend a total of \$818 million in various forms of assistance to her national economic recovery program.

In his announcement of the aid package, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed his government's great confidence in the stability and future of the country, capping the remarks with the assurance that "Japan would not spare its support to the Aquino government."

Almost immediately after, the Sogo Shosha, the association of Japan's largest trading conglomerates, followed suit with the promise to increase the amount of its members' imports from the Philippines to \$1.03 billion. It also assured the President that many of its members would be bringing in soon more investments in various industries and agri-businesses in the country.

Development assistance

The proffered help from the Japanese government for the country's development consisted of:

1. \$252 million (40.4 billion yen)--for a coal-fired power plant in Calaca, Batangas, with four percent interest rate and a 20-year repayment schedule with a 10-year grace period;

2. \$195 million (P3.9 billion)--counterpart fund of Japanese commodity loans to the Philippines rural-based employment programs;

3. \$309 million (49.7 billion

PRESIDENT AQUINO'S STATE VISIT Japan assures RP of big help



President Aquino speaks before officials of the Japan Economic Organization. The President was assured by the Japanese businessmen of more trade and business ventures in the Philippines.

Nakasone vows \$818-M aid, more investments, imports

yen) or more--14th official technical cooperation program.

The prime minister also said that his government plans to double the number of Philippine trainees in agriculture from 30 to 60 next year, dispatch a mission to study the flood control master plan for Metro Manila, and send a comprehensive economic mission for future cooperation between the two countries.

Investments and trade

During the luncheon tendered in her honor by top leaders of Japanese business at the Imperial Hotel on the second day of her visit, the President was informed that they had slowed down their business operations in the Philippines and many of them even pulled out their investments altogether because of loss of confidence in the deposed Marcos regime.

But that since her assumption of the presidency they have regained their confidence and they

now foresee a future full of bright prospects for the country. Consequently they want to participate again in the economic activities of the country.

Among the corporate giants which disclosed their plans in the country were:

Marubeni which wants to double its investments and which expressed interest in textiles, biotechnology, agri-business, marine projects, garments, and tourism development;

Sumitomo which intends to engage in agri-business, particularly fish and prawn culture;

C. Itoh which is interested in tourism development in Palawan and in truck manufacturing;

Nissan Iwai which is interested in canning pineapples, production of transmission parts, and production of ramie;

Mitsubishi which wants to increase its importation of non-trade items by about \$50 million more, and to invest in tourism projects; and

(Turn to page 13)

The President issues tax amnesty

by ROMULO M. VILLA, BIR Deputy Commissioner

IN RESPONSE to the numerous requests from Filipino taxpayers (including those residing abroad) for the new government to declare a tax amnesty to enable them to now rectify their tax posture, a package of one-time tax amnesties has been promulgated by President Aquino.

These amnesties would allow taxpayers to wipe their tax slates clean, start anew, possibly bring home foreign assets without question from the tax authorities and settle pending disputed assessments and contested cases that have gone through long-drawn processes of litigation.

Two of the measures offer tax amnesties to delinquent taxpayers while the third authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to accept payments for amounts lower than that demanded in disputed assessments in full and complete settlement of such cases pending as of December 31, 1985.

Executive Order No. 54

The first of these measures which was effected by Executive Order No. 41 has already lapsed October 31, this year. But its effectivity was extended by President Aquino up to December 5, 1986. It is an amnesty for tax liabilities on incomes from January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1985.

The extension which was contained in Executive Order No. 54 the President cited the taxpayers who have responded to her call to settle their tax arrears with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and said they would continue to enjoy the benefits, immunities and privileges provided under the original order.

The new order stipulated that the amnesty tax will have to be paid in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) if the amount of the tax is P50,000 or less, it must be paid at the time of the filing of the



THE AUTHOR

return which should not be later than December 5;

(2) if the amnesty tax is more than P50,000 but not exceeding P500,000 it must be paid on or before December 15;

(3) if more than P500,000 the tax may be paid in two installments, the first upon the filing of the return and the second on or before December 31, 1986.

If the amnesty tax or any installment thereof is not paid on its due date, the order imposes a surcharge equivalent to 25 percent of the unpaid amount.

The unpaid tax or its installment and surcharge will have to be paid not later than one month from the date it is due.

Executive Order No. 42

This measure is the second in the tax amnesty package. It applies to property owners who are delinquent in the payment of real property as of December 31, 1985 with respect to the following properties:

1) Those which are undeclared and subject to back taxes;

2) Those which are declared but the real property taxes thereon

have not been paid; and

3) Those included in public auctions conducted by local governments but were not purchased by private persons or entities.

Those who would like to avail of this tax amnesty should file the prescribed form not later than December 31, 1986 at the Office of the Treasurer of the city or municipality where the real property is situated and pay 50% of his accumulated delinquent real property tax as of December 31, 1985 net of penalties.

After such payment, the other 50% of such tax and the entire amount of penalties shall be condoned. Furthermore, the taxpayer availing of the amnesty shall be exempt from any civil, criminal and administrative liability arising from violation of the Real Property Code with respect to the real properties declared.

The amnesty, however, does not apply to any of the following:

1) Delinquent real properties which have been disposed of at public auction to satisfy the real property tax delinquencies;

2) Real properties subject of pending cases in court for real property tax delinquencies; and

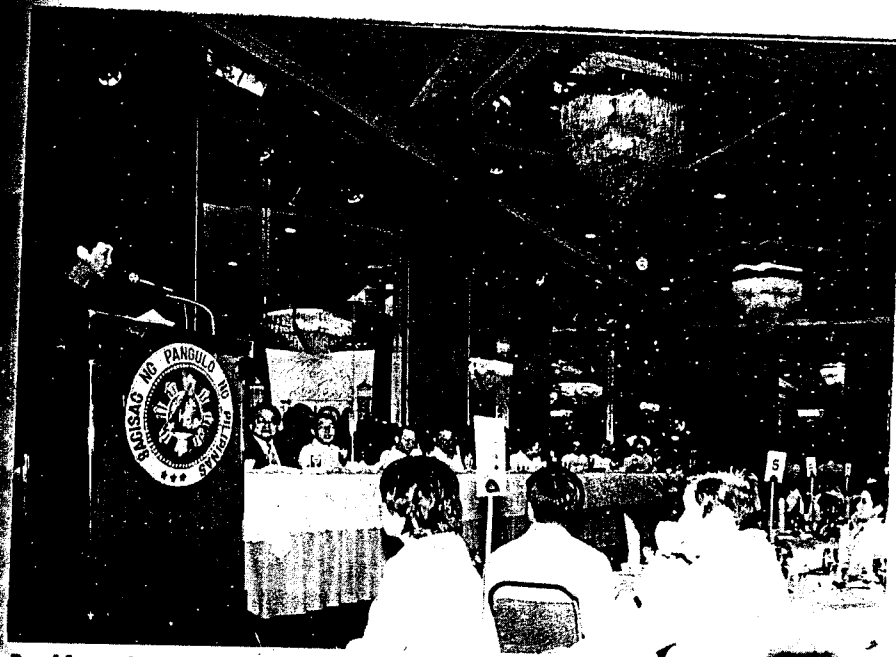
3) Real properties with tax delinquencies which are being paid pursuant to a compromise agreement.

Executive Order No. 44

There have been accumulated over the past ten years 16,000 cases of assessments for different kinds of taxes involving approximately P8,900,000,000 in principal assessments, penalties and interests and the number of such cases is still growing. To clear the backlog so that the attention of the BIR can be addressed to more urgent and important matters, President Aquino under this Executive Order has authorized the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his designated representative to accept up to March 31, 1987, as a compromise payment in full and complete settlement of any disputed claim as of December 31, 1985, the amount of 30% of the

(Turn to page 12)

PR
Fl
"t
off
Flr
Phi
her
cit
rev
"m
mu
eco
fou
priv
hon
is
Pre
exe
pres
in
trav
mor
the
grat
Sub
Kua
mad
cour
giving
rega



President Aquino calls on all Filipino businessmen to help in the national economic recovery effort.

TO THE FILIPINO BUSINESSMEN: "Your turn at the bat"

PRESIDENT Aquino challenged Filipino financial executives to "take their turn at the bat."

In her remarks before the officers and members of the Financial Executives of the Philippines (FINEX) who called on her at Malacanang, the President cited the efforts she has taken to revive the economy, adding that "my government can only do so much."

In the private enterprise economy that you demanded and fought for and won, it is you, private business, that must hit the homeruns and pile up the scores. It is now your turn at the bat," the President emphasized.

The President told the executives' group, headed by its president, Mr. Ricardo Librea, that in the past six weeks, she had travelled far and wide to seek moral and financial support for the country. She expressed her gratitude to Indonesian President Suharto and to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore when she made official visits to their countries, last September, for giving her valuable insights regarding the Philippines' current

problem with insurgency, a problem which Indonesia had similarly faced some years ago. She disclosed that the two ASEAN leaders freely shared their experiences with her.

On an urgent mission to secure peace and political stability for the country, the President said she was compelled to undertake "a pilgrimage of peace to our very own estranged brothers and sisters in Jolo and in the Cordilleras." She added that her meetings with MNLF leader Nur Misuari and rebel ex-priest Conrado Balweg gave her more hope for peace and for the non-violent approach to settlement of differences.

The President also recalled to the executives her gruelling nine-working day visit to the United States last Sept. 19 to 27 where she met many US government leaders and businessmen whom she apprised of the current Philippine, economic and political situation, and whose assurances of support she was successfully able to enlist.

US President Ronald Reagan, according to the President,

personally told her that the US government fully supports the present Aquino government and that he feels "bullish" about the Philippines.

The President also revealed that President Conable of the World Bank and Managing Director De Larosierre of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had agreed with her to flash the go-signal for the approval and release of the \$508 million stand-by loan from the IMF and the \$300 million economic recovery loan from the World Bank.

After receiving the green light from the IMF and the World Bank, President Aquino said the government is now ready to negotiate with the country's 483 foreign creditor banks for easier repayment terms and conditions.

"I have talked with the members of the Advisory Committee of our creditor banks; they gave me more than applause; they also assured me of their understanding and support," the President said.

The Philippine government, the President said, is seeking to defer \$3.25 billion of principal payment for the next 5-6 years. Due to lower interest rates, a consolidation of the 1984-1986 rescheduling into the 1987-1991 rescheduling of payments is also being sought by the Philippine government in order to lighten our over-all interest burden on some \$3.25 billion loan. Also, the President added, another \$3 billion should be affected by rescheduling a portion of our trade facility and by extension of the trade facility beyond December 1986.

She informed the executives that Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Economic Planning Minister Solita Monsod and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez have stayed behind in the United States to work out the details of the negotiations for easier repayment terms with the country's creditor banks.

The President is confident that with a more favorable environment of trust and the supportive attitude of the American leaders for the new Philippine government, the country

(Turn to page 12)

US STATE VISIT

A REMARKABLE SUCCESS

A REMARKABLE success.

This is the judgement of observers on the results of President Aquino's official visit to the United States last September 19 to 27.

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra said that President Aquino's nine-day visit to the US enabled her to make a conquest of the American political power base, financial community, and academe.

"There is no way to quantify the value of the visit at this time," Minister Mitra said, "but the returns in goodwill and in dollars are going to be considerable."

Among the "dollar returns" were the \$200 million financial assistance allocated by the House of Representatives immediately after delivering her well-received speech before the joint session of the US Congress. The appropriation was later passed by the Senate and then approved by President Reagan.

The American president also pledged to release as soon as possible a \$100-million portion of the bases' rentals, \$50 million in military assistance, \$20 million in medical supplies and services, and \$18.5 million for rural water systems. Most of these pledges has already been received by the Philippine government as of this writing.

A warm welcome everywhere was given to President Aquino during her official visit to the US. Her visit took her to four key American cities: San Francisco, Washington DC, New York and Boston.

While in the US, President Aquino:

a) received full assurances of support for the Philippines government from US President Ronald Reagan who told her that he feels "bullish" about the Philippines;

b) met with top officials of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund who agreed to help support her economic initiatives;

c) appealed for continued US aid to the Philippines as she addressed a joint session of the US Congress where she was given a standing ovation;

d) reiterated before her American audience that she will not seek election even as she thanked American media for its role in helping restore democracy in the Philippines;

e) appealed to US businessmen to invest in the Philippines;

f) assured US bankers that the Philippines will honor all its legitimate obligations even as she appealed for easier terms on the payment of its \$26-billion debt;

g) stressed before her American audience that she will continue her policy of trying to obtain peace with Philippine rebels through non-violent means;

h) paid a sentimental visit to the Boston home where she and her late husband lived during their three-year exile in that city;

i) extolled Filipinos for their dedication to the cause of freedom as she addressed a group that included Filipino-Americans;

j) vowed as she addressed an audience of human rights lawyers that human rights will never again be abused or curtailed in the Philippines;

k) pledged as she addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations that the Philippines would support any action the international community will take to hasten the advent of peace and freedom in South Africa and to show solidarity with its people;

l) predicted before an audience of Filipino-Americans that an economic miracle would soon take place in the Philippines; and,

m) stressed before journalists the necessity first of a ceasefire by Communist-led rebels before the Philippine government would start peace negotiations with them.

Honorary doctorate degrees in law were conferred upon her by



two of the most prestigious universities in the US. These are Boston University and Fordham University. Mayor Edward I. Koch also presented to her the city's Eleanor Roosevelt Human Rights Award.

"I have come to America to share with its people our proud memories of how we won back democracy and the excitement of building a new country. I have come here also to thank the American people for their prayers and their cheers as we Filipinos advanced to freedom in our country," President Aquino said in her arrival statement at the San Francisco airport, September 16.

Flying to New York, she met with IMF Manager Jacques de Larosiere and World Bank President Barber Conable and conducted negotiations for a new standby facility from the IMF worth \$508 million.

She also met there that same day US Vice President George Bush who assured her that US President Reagan wants the new Philippine government to succeed.

Arriving in Washington DC, she met with President Reagan in his OVAL Office at the White

H
h
re
ai
he
re
E
m
m
se
Fo
\$1
sy
bo
wi
wi
bo
bo
se
ne
Aq
sta
the
the
An
Phi
ecc
and
whi
det
gre
def



President Aquino waves to welcomers at MIA as she arrives from a nine-working day trip to the USA.

at Harvard University in Boston. But she added that she would not discount the future use of force should the ceasefire negotiations fail.

In New York, she delivered a speech at the Time Inc. Distinguished Speakers Forum at the Elmer Holmes Bobst Library. Responding to a question afterwards, she told her listeners that she will not seek reelection after her term expires in 1992. During her address, she thanked the American media for being the companion of the Filipino people in their long journey to freedom.

Later that night, she addressed US businessmen at the gala dinner hosted by the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce and the New York Economics Club at the New York Hilton. She urged them to invest in the Philippines which has fair and clear guidelines on foreign investment. She also assured them that the Philippines would honor its debts. But she asked for more liberal terms of repayment explaining that the Philippine economy needed breathing space in order to recover.

The following day she flew to Boston which she fondly calls "my second home." There she paid a sentimental visit to the house where she stayed with her late husband during the last three years of his life. The 14-room residence has now been sold to the Benigno S. Aquino Foundation and houses several of his memorabilia.

That day, at Harvard University, she delivered the annual Samuel L and Elizabeth Jodidi lecture. She told her audience that talking peace with Philippine rebels does not mean that she is going "like sheep to slaughter." She added that this strategy is politically sophisticated.

Later, at Boston University, she received a doctorate in law, honoris causa. In her address, she

(Turn to page 15)

House. The US President assured her of his country's assistance in rebuilding Philippine democracy and the Philippine economy.

President Reagan pledged to her that he would facilitate the release of \$100 million in Economic Support Funds, \$50 million in military assistance, \$20 million in medical supplies and services for the New Armed Forces of the Philippines, and \$18.5 million for a rural water system.

"From this meeting today, both our governments will go out with a clear sense of priorities, with a recognition that we must both work hard to strengthen the bonds between us. I hope we have set the tone and directions for a new relationship," President Aquino said in her arrival statement at the South Lawn of the White House.

Addressing a joint session of the US Congress she told American legislators that the Philippines must get all the economic aid to spur development and counter a growing insurgency which feeds on economic deterioration "even as we carry a great share of the free world's defenses in the Pacific."

She also spoke of how a heroic people struggled and offered to give their lives and regain democracy. But she added that to preserve it, America must also do its share so the Philippines may stand "as a shining testament to our two nations' commitment to freedom."

Her speech was interrupted by applause 13 times and she was given two standing ovations. Many US congressmen and senators praised her speech as one of the best they had listened to. Speaker Thomas O'Neill called it the greatest he has ever heard in all his 34 years in the House. Moved by her address, the US House of Representatives approved that day an appropriation measure granting the Philippines an additional \$200 million in aid. The measure had recently passed the US Senate.

The next day, before flying to New York, she addressed former Peace Corps volunteers at what is known there as the Mall. There, she said that the Philippine government had opted to pursue ceasefire negotiations with communist rebels rather than escalate hostilities to give peace a chance. She repeated this message in her talk the next day

PRES. AQUINO'S SPEECH AT US CONGRESS

"THE GREATEST EVER" ~ Speaker "Tip" O'Neill

(It was a tour de force, that speech of President Aquino before the joint session of the Congress of the United States during her State visit in that country last September. She was applauded nine times and at the end given a five-minute standing ovation.)

"...it was the greatest speech I've ever heard in all my 34 years in Congress," House Speaker Thomas "Tip" O'Neill commented. Following is the full text of the speech:

THREE years ago, I left America in grief to bury my husband Ninoy Aquino. I thought I had left it also to lay to rest his restless dream of Philippine freedom. Today, I have returned as the President of a free people.

In burying Ninoy, a whole nation honored him. By that brave and selfless act of giving honor, a nation in shame recovered its own. A country that had lost faith in its future found it in a faithless and brazen act of murder. So in giving, we receive; in losing we find; and out of defeat, we snatched our victory.

For the nation, Ninoy became the pleasing sacrifice that answered their prayers for freedom. For myself and our children, Ninoy was a loving husband and father. His loss, three times in our lives, was always a deep and painful one.

Fourteen years ago this month was the first time we lost him. A president-turned-dictator, and traitor to his oath, suspended the Constitution and shut down the Congress that was much like this one before which I am honored to speak. He detained my husband along with thousands of others -- senators, publishers and anyone who had spoken up for democracy as its end drew near. But for Ninoy, a long and cruel ordeal was reserved. The dictator already knew that Ninoy was not a body merely to be imprisoned but a spirit he must break. For even as the dictatorship demolished one by one the institutions of democracy -- the press, the congress, the independence of the judiciary, the protection of the bill of rights -- Ninoy kept their spirit alive in himself.

The government sought to break him by indignities and terror. They locked him up in a tiny, nearly airless cell in a military camp in the north. They stripped him naked and held the threat of sudden midnight execution over his head. Ninoy held up manfully under all of it. I barely did as well. For 43 days, the authorities would not tell me what had happened to him. This was the first time my children and I felt we had lost him.

When that didn't work, they put him on trial for subversion, murder and a host of other crimes before a military commission. Ninoy challenged its authority and went on a fast. If he survived it, then, he felt, God intended him for another fate. We had lost him again. For nothing would hold him back from his determination to see his fast through to the end. He stopped only when it dawned on him

that the government would keep his body alive after the fast had destroyed his brain. And so, with barely any life in his body, he called off the fast on the fortieth day. God meant him for other things, he felt. He did not know that an early death would still be his fate, that only the timing was wrong.

At any time during his long ordeal, Ninoy could have made a separate peace with the dictatorship, as so many of his countrymen had done. But the spirit of democracy that inheres in our race and animates this chamber could not be allowed to die. He held out, in the loneliness of his cell and the frustration of exile, the democratic alternative to the insatiable greed and mindless cruelty of the right and the purging holocaust of the left.

And then, we lost him irrevocably and more painfully than in the past. The news came to us in Boston. It had to be after the three happiest years of our lives together. But his death was my country's resurrection in the courage and faith by which alone they could be free again. The dictator had called him a nobody. Two million people threw aside their passivity and fear and escorted him to his grave. And so began the revolution that has brought me to democracy's most famous home, the Congress of the United States.

The task had fallen on my shoulders to continue offering the democratic alternative to our people.

Archibald Macleish had said that democracy must be defended by arms when it is attacked by arms and by truth when it is attacked by lies. He failed to say how it shall be won.

I held fast to Ninoy's conviction that it must be by the ways of democracy. I held out for participation in the 1984 election the dictatorship called even if I knew it would be rigged. I was warned by the lawyers of the opposition that I ran the grave risk of legitimizing the foregone results of elections that were clearly going to be fraudulent. But I was not fighting for lawyers but for the people in whose intelligence I had implicit faith. By the exercise of democracy, even in a dictatorship, they would be prepared for democracy when it came. And then, also, it was the only way I knew by which we could measure our power even in the terms dictated by the dictatorship.

The people vindicated me in an election shamefully marked by government thuggery and fraud. The opposition swept the elections, garnering a clear majority of the votes, even if they ended up, thanks to a corrupt Commission on Elections, with barely a third of the seats in Parliament. Now, I knew our power.

Last year, in an excess of arrogance, the dictatorship called for its doom in a snap election. The people obliged with over a million signatures; they drafted me to challenge the dictatorship and I obliged them. The rest is the history that

dramatically unfolded on your television screens and across the front pages of your newspapers.

You saw a nation, armed with courage and integrity, stand fast by democracy against threats and corruption. You saw women poll watchers break out in tears as armed goon crashed the polling places to steal the ballots, but just the same, they tied themselves to the ballot boxes. You saw a people committed to the ways of democracy that they were prepared to give their lives for its pale imitation. At the end of the day, before another wave of fraud could distort the results, I announced the people's victory.

Many of you here today played a part in changing the policy of your country towards us. We, Filipinos, thank each of you for what you did: For, balancing America's strategic interest against human concerns, this illuminates the American vision of the world.

The co-chairman of the United States observer team in his report to the President said:

"I was witness to an extraordinary manifestation of democracy on the part of the Filipino people. The ultimate result was the election of Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino as President and Mr. Salvador Laurel as Vice-President of the Philippines."

When a subservient Parliament announced my opponent's victory, the people turned out in the streets and proclaimed me the President of all the people. And true to their word, when a handful of military leaders declared themselves against the dictatorship, the people rallied to their protection. Surely, the people took care of their own. It is on that faith and the obligation it entails, that I assumed the presidency.

As I came to power peacefully, so shall I keep it. That is my contract with my people and my commitment to God. He had willed that the blood drawn with the lash shall not, in my country, be paid by blood drawn by the sword but by the tearful joy of reconciliation.

We have swept away absolute power by a limited revolution that respected the life and freedom of every Filipino. Now, we are restoring full constitutional government. Again, as we restored democracy by the ways of democracy, so are we completing the constitutional structures of our new democracy under a constitution that already gives full respect to the bill of rights.

A jealously independent Constitutional Commission is completing its draft which will be submitted later this year to a popular referendum. When it is approved, there will be elections for both national and local positions. So within about a year from a peaceful but national upheaval that overturned a dictatorship, we shall have returned to full constitutional government. Given the polarization and breakdown we inherited, this is no small achievement.

My predecessor set aside democracy to save it from a communist insurgency that numbered less than 500. Unhindered by respect for human rights, he went at it with hammer and tongs. By the time he fled, that insurgency had grown to more than

16,000. I think there is a lesson here to be learned about trying to stifle a thing with the means by which it grows.

I don't think anybody, in or outside our country, concerned for a democratic and open Philippines, doubts what must be done through political initiatives and local reintegration programs. We must seek to bring the insurgents down from the hills, and by economic progress and justice, show them that for which the best intentioned among them fight.

As President of all my people, I will not betray the cause of peace by which I came to power. Yet equally, and again, no friend of Filipino democracy will challenge this. I will not stand by and allow an insurgent leadership to spurn our offer of peace and kill our young soldiers, and threaten our new freedom.

Yet, I must explore the path of peace to the utmost, for at its end, whatever disappointment I meet there, is the moral basis for laying down the olive branch of peace and taking up the sword of war. Still, should it come to that, I will not waver from the course laid down by your great liberator.

"With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and for his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Like Abraham Lincoln, I understand that force may be necessary before mercy. Like Lincoln, I don't relish it. Yet, I will do whatever it takes to defend the integrity and freedom of my country.

Finally, may I turn to that other slavery: Our \$26 billion foreign debt. I have said that we shall honor it. Yet must the means by which we shall be able to do be kept from us? Many conditions imposed on the previous government that stole this debt continue to be imposed on us who never benefited from it. And no assistance or liberality commensurate with the calamity that was visited on us has been extended. Yet ours must have been the cheapest resolution ever.

With little help from others, we Filipinos fulfilled the first and most difficult condition of the debt negotiation: the full restoration of democracy and responsible government. Elsewhere, and in other times of more stringent world economic conditions, Marshall plans and their likes were felt to be necessary companions of returning democracy.

When I met with President Reagan, we began an important dialogue about cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between our two countries. That meeting was both a confirmation and a new beginning. I am sure it will lead to positive results in all areas of common concern.

Today, we face the aspirations of a people who had known so much poverty and massive unemployment for the past 14 years and yet offered their lives for the abstraction of democracy. Wherever I went in the campaign--slum area or impoverished village--they came to me with one cry: democracy; not food. Although they clearly needed

(Turn to page 15)

THE Philippine government will no longer utilize the flesh trade to lure foreign tourists to visit the country.

President Aquino made this pledge as she spoke before 500 delegates to the tri-sectoral conference on tourism at the Manila Peninsula Hotel.

"Let me make it clear: We shall not trade for tourist dollars, the misery and desperation of our women and children," President Aquino stressed before her audience of tourism industry executives.

In making this statement, President Aquino in effect repudiated an unwritten policy of her predecessor's government regarding the promotion of Philippine tourism.

Under this unwritten policy, the Philippine government quietly encouraged sex tours to the country. The result was that the Philippines gained a reputation abroad as the Sodom and Gomorrah of the Pacific.

In place of the flesh trade,

Tourism ministry shuns sex tours

the Philippine government would now project instead the achievements of the Filipino people to encourage tourists to visit the country.

The Chief Executive told the opening of the three-day convention of the Board of Airline Representatives, the Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines, and the Philippine Travel Agencies Association that her tourism policy was tied to the economic development of the country.

"No one wants to visit misery. If we succeed in uplifting the lot of our people, foreigners will come to share our delight in our new country," President Aquino said.

At the same time, the Chief Executive promised that the private sector would now have a greater hand in running the tourism industry since the government has plans to divest its holdings in hotels and industries "which it has no business running."

She also assured the tourism industry executives that this industry would be further deregulated by the government so that the private sector could better manage it.

To further boost the tourism industry, the Chief Executive told her audience that the government will continue to provide the infrastructure and services that the private sector cannot provide. Among these are the construction of roads linking resorts, providing communication facilities and maintaining peace and order.

In an earlier but related development, the Chief Executive told some 50 women professionals from Australia that her administration is exerting efforts to make the Philippines a major tourist attraction in the Asia-Pacific region.

In her brief remarks, she also batted for closer ties between the Philippines and Australia. She described Australia as a special friend of the Philippines.

The 50-woman delegation arrived in the Philippines for a ten-day tour of the country upon the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism.

During their call at Malacanang, they were accompanied by Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzales and Australian Ambassador to the Philippines Roy Fernandez.



The tourism industry has been urged by the President to stop using sex as a come-on for tourists coming to the Philippines.

Land for the displaced sugar cane workers



SUGAR workers in Negros Occidental displaced by the collapse of the sugar industry due to low world market prices will be given land through a lease-purchase scheme to enable them to survive the current economic crisis.

President Aquino ordered the Philippine National Bank (PNB) to distribute some 10,000 hectares of foreclosed land to the sugar workers through a lease-purchase scheme.

Addressing a crowd of 50,000 at the Paglaum Sports Complex in Bacolod City, the President also ordered the release of some P6 billion to Negros province for its infrastructure projects.

"In addition," the President said in her speech, "PNB Negros will extend farm loans for the fiscal year 1987-1988. These loans will be used as capitals to set up business ventures that will employ the displaced sugar workers," Mrs.

Aquino said.

The President also ordered the Ministry of Agriculture to provide technical assistance to the recipients to make their lands productive.

Yellow was the color that pervaded the festive air: yellow shirts, yellow streamers, yellow confetti and yellow ribbons met the President as she made her way to the sports complex where she was given a warm welcome by the residents.

The President went to Bacolod City to continue her campaign pledge of a presidency in close touch with the people. She told the crowd that she chose Bacolod as the starting point of the government's information drive for the ratification of the draft Constitution.

"I chose to start the campaign for its ratification in your province," the President said.

Mrs. Aquino asked her

audience to ratify the proposed Constitution because "it embodies the ideals of our countrymen, and it shows the direction we should take to achieve our goals."

"I know we have problems," the President said, "but if we help each other, our problems will be solved. Let us help one another return democracy the peaceful way," the President added.

"The ceasefires that I have initiated in Mindanao and the Cordilleras are slowly bearing fruit," the President emphasized, adding that "nothing is lost in these initiatives because I believe in attaining peace through peace."

Negros Occidental Governor Daniel Lacson and his wife led

P6 billion to be released to Negros to put up infrastructure projects

the residents in welcoming Mrs. Aquino and her party. The governor described Mrs. Aquino as "the lady who brings light to the province of Negros."

Bacolod City Mayor and Mrs. Amado Parreno also welcomed the President who brought with her Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers to give first-hand information on the problems confronting the sugar workers and the industry.

The President assured the people of Bacolod that "the government is doing its best to maintain peace and order to make sure that our children will be able to reap the fruits of our labors."

The people of Bacolod paid tribute to her late husband, former senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. by asking the President to unveil a statue of her late husband located just outside the Bacolod airport.

De La Salle College, Bacolod, presented the President the Fides Award for being a "Woman of Faith." The award is the highest form of praise given by the De La Salle brothers to persons who have shown exemplary displays of faith.

-- MDP

TAX AMNESTY...

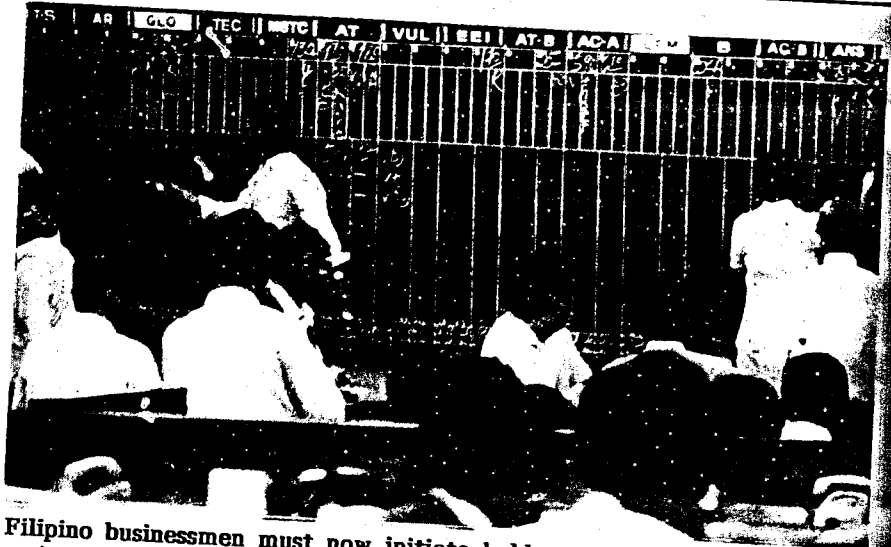
(From page 4)

basic assessment figure, waiving all penalties and interests.

If the circumstances of the case warrant the acceptance of a lower compromise figure, the compromise can go as low as 10% of the basic assessment. However, this will have to be determined by a committee to be formed by the Commissioner specially for that purpose.

By virtue of Revenue Memorandum Circular No. 31-86 dated September 12, 1986, the privilege to avail of the 30% compromise settlement was extended to delinquency assessments issued after December 31, 1985 and before August 22, 1986. This means that taxpayers who received assessments during this period may also compromise those assessments by paying 30% of the basic assessment figure, not under Executive Order No. 44 but under Section 246 of the Tax Code. Thus, these taxpayers will have to justify the compromise settlement of their tax liabilities by reason of doubtful validity of the assessments or financial distress demonstrating clear inability to pay the assessed taxes.

The New Spirit of PUBLIC SERVICE



Filipino businessmen must now initiate bold and dynamic moves to revive the economy.

"YOUR TURN..."

(From page 5)

can obtain more liberal terms on its \$26-billion foreign debt.

The country's financing requirements have been greatly enhanced by the generous assistance of the US government, the President said. She mentioned the \$100-million Economic Support Fund signed by US Secretary of the Treasury Baker and Minister Ongpin; the \$50-million military assistance grant; the \$20-million donation of medicine to our military and civilian sectors, and the \$200-million supplemental aid package favorably voted by both houses of the US Congress.

These financial and material assistance, according to the President, are helpful, not because of the sums involved, but because of the goodwill and broad support they express.

US Senator Richard Lugar, the President said, told her that the favorable action of the US Congress on the supplemental aid package is "convincing testimony to the extraordinary success of your visit to the United States." "Even more importantly, the vote is proof of the strong underlying faith Americans have in the endurance and resolve of Philippine democracy," Sen. Lugar told the President.

She urged the financial executives to take vigorous actions

to win markets for our export products as she revealed that the United States has made a commitment to a "Buy Filipino Policy" for US defense facilities in the Philippines and elsewhere in Asia, and that her government is setting up a business promotion council to continue to explore and exploit more opportunities for Philippine exports to the United States.

She reiterated her call for the private sector to do their share in fleshing out the framework which the government has begun in order to realize the country's economic potentials in our great thrust towards economic recovery.

During the 20-minute meeting with the financial executives, the President signed a proclamation declaring the 2nd week of October every year as Financial Executives' Week. She cited their contribution in education, environment, and economic recovery.

In turn, the financial executives presented the President with a plaque of support and cooperation with her government's efforts towards economic recovery and political stability.

The President thanked the officers and members of FINEX for their interest and support as she expressed the hope that this supportive cooperation will continue to grow as the country moves towards political stability and economic recovery.--MDP

JAPAN ASSURES RP... (From page 3)

Toyo Menka which wants to import more Philippine coffee.

It was Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, Jr. who asked during the President's conference with the Sogo Shosha members that Japan increase its imports from the Philippines and improve access to its markets.

Concepcion pointed out that of Japan's total importation of \$103 billion, only the portion of \$875 million comes from the Philippines. The balance of trade between the two countries however, is still in favor of the Philippines by \$141.7 million. And as of now Japan is the country's second biggest trading partner (next to the United States).

The leaders of several other business organizations, including those of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI), also met with the Chief Executive and informed her that they were completely convinced with the stability of her government. It is for this reason, they said, that they reiterate their support for her economic recovery program and urge the Japanese government to do the same.

JCCI President Noboru Gotoh declared that "we are completely convinced about the President's statements regarding the political stability" of the Philippines and that the "misunderstanding" about the supposed political unrest only "arose from media reports."

On her part, the President told the conference about improvements in the national economy which her government has been able to introduce since its assumption of office.

Inflation has been reduced to only one percent, she pointed out, foreign exchange rate has been stabilized to only a little over P20 to the dollar, capital flight has stopped, IMF has approved a \$508-million standby agreement, and the World Bank has extended a new loan of \$300 million.

She added that her government has also initiated structural reforms in the economy among which are the liberalization

of trade, privatization of government corporations, and the setting up soon of a one-stop shop which would provide incentives to investors and facilitate the processing of applications for business ventures.

Press Secretary Teodoro C. Benigno disclosed that the luncheon meeting turned out to be the biggest ever help in Japan for any visiting government dignitary.

The five other organizations which attended the conference with more than 200 representatives were the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations, Japan Committee for Economic Development, Japan Federation of Employers Associations, Japan Foreign Trade Council, and Japanese National Committee for Economic Cooperation with the Philippines.

Meeting with Emperor

Emperor Hirohito on his own expressed high regard for the efforts of President Aquino to reestablish and strengthen democracy in the country and to solve its economic problems.

The Japanese monarch paid the tribute to Mrs. Aquino during a State banquet that he tendered for her on the second day of the visit.

"The people of Japan," the Emperor remarked, "are greatly impressed by the renewed task of nation-building by the people of the Philippines with the vitality and cheerfulness inherent in their character."

President Aquino in turn said that the interest and unflagging efforts of the Japanese people to make their country strong and progressive are inspiring qualities felt by the Filipino people.

The Emperor broke protocol earlier when he met the President at the Akasaka Guest House where

she was to be billeted. It was learned that the monarch had never done that before - receiving a State guest outside of his official residence. The moated Akasaka Imperial Palace.

Other highlights

Mrs. Aquino was also honored with a luncheon by Prime Minister Nakasone at the Imperial Hotel, and then with a reception by members of the Japanese Imperial Diet or parliament at the residence of its Speaker.

Nakasone spoke of her assumption of the presidency "as the way which the transition of government took place in your country become the center of world attention and was a demonstration of the wisdom and courage of Your Excellency and of all the Philippine people that it was accomplished without bloodshed."

Speaking in Japanese, the President thanked Nakasone and referred to the Philippines and Japan as members of the family of Asia.

Later in the afternoon, the President received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from the Waseda University in Tokyo.

Mrs. Aquino closed her visit with a get-together with Filipino residents and workers in Japan who held a reunion purposely for meeting with her.

The President discussed with her hosts the problems encountered by Filipinos, mostly entertainment workers, in Japan. She directed labor ministry officials to attend to these problems immediately.

Shortly before her departure for home, the President was again feted by the Emperor. It was his way of bidding good bye to his guest.

On the same occasion the Japanese ruler also took pains to say good bye to all the members of the President's official entourage. He exchanged a few words with everyone of them.

To the President's only son "Noy" or Benigno III, who was his mother's escort during the visit, the Emperor was heard to have commented "I'm very impressed with your mother. She is a great lady. Take good care of her and help her."--JJRN

COME OUT AND BE COUNTED

REGISTER ON

DECEMBER 6, 7 or 13, 14, 1986

AND VOTE ON THE

PLEBISCITE FOR

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

FEBRUARY 2, 1987



NEWS BRIEFS

ASEAN signs agreement on energy cooperation

THE member-countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), through their foreign ministers, signed an agreement on energy cooperation.

The agreement, which will take effect 30 days after the last country has ratified it, calls for the cooperation "in the efficient development and use of all forms of energy, whether commercial, non-commercial, renewable or non-renewable, in modalities that may be appropriately designed by them."

The range of cooperation, the agreement provides, will span planning, development, manpower training, information exchange, efficiency and conservation, supply and disposal, where appropriate in any of the following energy sub-activities:

--Resource investigation, exploration, assessment, planning and development.

--Technological research, development and demonstration.

--Transfer of technology.

--Energy conservation techniques.

--Upgrading of environmental impact assessments resulting from different activities in energy production, processing, handling, transport, and utilization.

--Standardization of energy related facilities.

--Manpower development and safety programs in various energy fields, including production, processing, handling, transport and utilization.

--Energy security arrangements for emergency situations.

--Exchange of technical information on personnel, technology transfer, operational experience, research publications, as well as program policy and implementation experiences.

--Maintenance of a conducive environment for trading and investment opportunities in relation to energy fuels, materials

and equipment.

Under the agreement, the senior officials of the ASEAN economic ministers on energy cooperation will act as a

consultative committee to promote and keep under review the various cooperation activities envisaged in the framework agreed upon by the member countries. (PNA)



Education Minister Lourdes R. Quisumbing is shown third from left in photo going over the exhibits at the Philippine-China Dinosaur Show and Trade Fair held recently at the Fiesta Carnival in Cubao, Q.C.

MECS proposals, new directions stressed

EDUCATION Minister Lourdes R. Quisumbing recently outlined the mechanics and policies which would enhance the Ministry's operations and improve service standards as well.

The new measures which were designed to cope with changing developments and trends in the educational system were:

1. Delegation of authority to regional directors;
2. Creation of school districts;
3. Expansion of the duties and responsibilities of assistant regional directors;
4. Improvement of the procedures in the allocation and procurement of school desks;
5. Values education for teachers;
6. Improvement of service programs; and
7. The National Music Competition for Young Artists.

The MECS was also looking

into the proposal for a 20 percent discount in transportation fare extended by the Conference of Inter-island Ship-owners and operators to all participants of the NAMCYA.

On the proposal to create school districts, it was gathered that except in extraordinary cases, as in the case of Lanao I and Lanao II, the general rule was to have only one provincial school division for every province. The proposal requires a bigger number of schools to comprise one school district, compared to the existing one.

Minister Quisumbing said that all regional directors are to set up their own monitoring systems for the suspension of classes in their respective regions and provinces whenever weather condition warrants it.

They shall likewise monitor and act on reported cases of erring personnel referred to them.

The regional directors were also instructed to submit their respective procurement requirements for desks, indicating the number of rooms in each recipient school.--EMC

"THE GREATEST EVER" (From page 9)

it, but democracy, not work; although they surely wanted it, but democracy, not money; for they gave what little they had to my campaign. They didn't expect me to work a miracle that would instantly put food into their mouths, clothes on their back, education in their children, and work that will put dignity in their lives. But I feel the pressing obligation to respond quickly as the leader of a people so deserving of all these things.

We face a communist insurgency that feeds on economic deterioration, even as we carry a great share of the free world defenses in the Pacific. These are only two of the many burdens my people carry even as they try to build a worthy and enduring house for their new democracy, that may serve as well as a redoubt for freedom in Asia. Yet, no sooner is one stone laid than two are taken away. Half our export earnings, \$2 billion out of \$4 billion, which is all we can earn in the restrictive markets of the world, went to pay just the interest

on a debt whose benefit the Filipino people never received.

Still we fought for honor, and, if only for honor, we shall pay. And yet, should we have to wring the payments from the sweat of our men's faces and sink all the wealth piled up by the bondsman's two hundred fifty years of unrequited toil?

Yet to all Americans, as the leader of a proud and free people, I address this question: has there been a greater test of national commitment to the ideals you hold dear than that my people have gone through? You have spent many lives and much treasure to bring freedom to many lands that were reluctant to receive it. And here you have a people who won it by themselves and need only the help to preserve it.

Three years ago, I said, thank you, America, for the haven from oppression, and the home you gave Ninoy myself and our children, and for the three happiest years of our lives together.

Today, I say, join us, America, as we build a new home for democracy, another haven for the oppressed, so it may stand as a shining testament of our two nations' commitment to freedom.

A REMARKABLE SUCCESS (From page 7)

stressed that Filipinos and Americans drink from the common font of democracy.

At St. Ignatius, Boston College where she spoke the next day, she told her audience that she found much hope and strength in her Christian faith. She also thanked the residents of Boston for making her late husband's three-year stay there very pleasant.

Flying once more to New York, she received another doctorate degree, honoris causa. Speaking to a crowd that included 7,000 Filipino-Americans, she praised Filipinos for their dedication to freedom. She also predicted an economic miracle in the future for the Philippines.

At the New York Westin Hotel, before the Lawyers Committee For Human Rights, she said that it was her duty as President to eliminate insurgency in the Philippines. But this would not be at the expense of the human rights of Filipinos.

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly she expressed her concern about human rights violations in South

Africa. She told the UN delegates: "The lesson in my country and so many other places such as Argentina, whose President Alfonsin recently visited Manila, is that every act of repression reaps its final return. In the end, human values cannot be held down. They could not be in Argentina. They could not be in the Philippines. They will not be in Africa."

Flying to San Francisco on the last leg of her visit, she spoke at a reception in her honor at Muscony Hotel. The reception was hosted by San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein. There, she reassured her audience about the continued political stability of the Philippines.

She said: "Do not be misled or discouraged by the antics and importunings of a handful of malcontents in Manila. Or of their ilk demonstrating outside the hall tonight. We are moving forward steadily and on course... In less than one year, we will have returned the country from a dictatorship to a full constitutional government. Such a government will provide the framework for economic recovery."

As she ended her nine-day visit, she told journalists that she sought peace with the New

People's Army. But if they would not negotiate, she would have to resort to military action against them.

Upon her arrival at the Manila International Airport, she declared that she was happy to be home again. Speaking in Tagalog, she thanked all those who prayed for her and the country while she was away. --EMS

The New Spirit of PUBLIC SERVICE





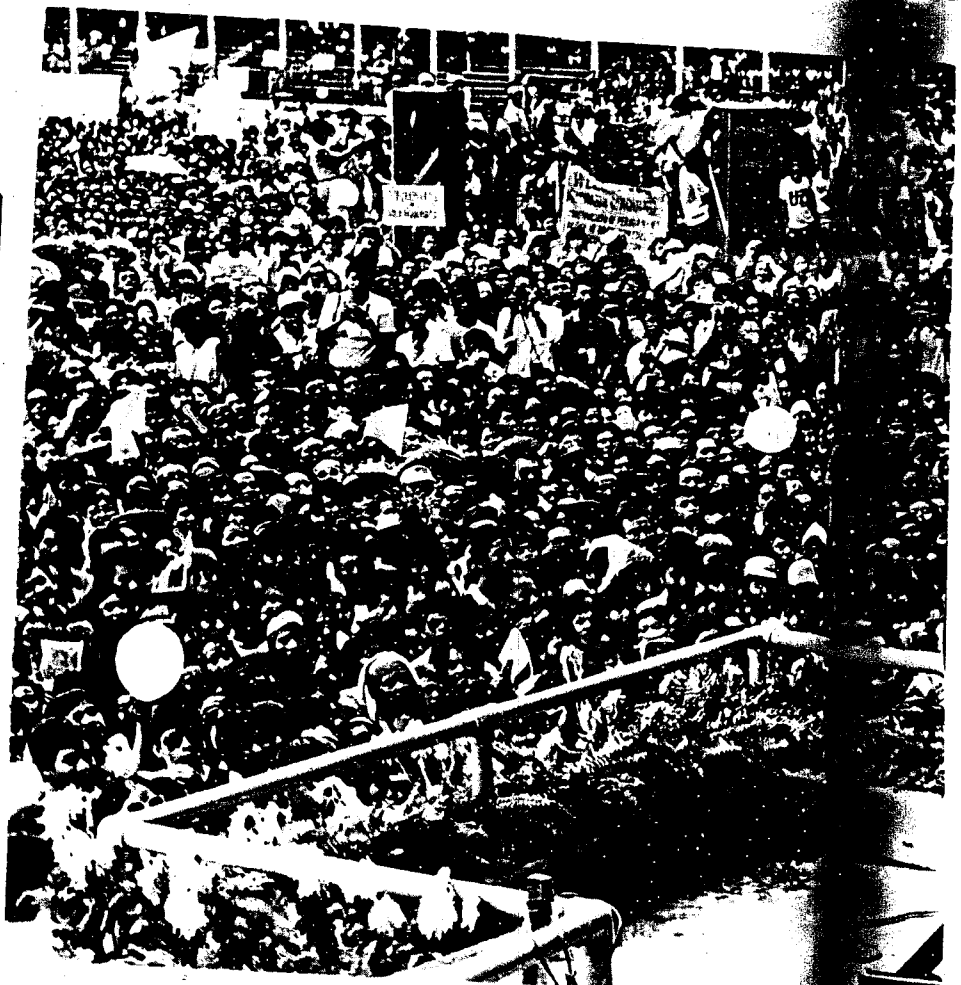
ON FARM TECHNOLOGY--Pres. Aquino listens to Dr. Amir U. Khan of the International Rice Research Institute as he explains how a rice thresher works, during the World Food Day at IRRI in Los Banos, Laguna.



PHILIPPINE LANTERN--President Aquino and Mrs. S. Ishihara during their courtship at the Presidential Guesthouse.



REMEMBERING NINOY--All Soul's Day finds the President in prayer before the tomb of her husband, Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. at the Manila Memorial Park.





President Aquino presents a Philippine lantern to Tokyo Governor during his visit to the Akasaka Palace.



PLANTING A RUBBER TREE--The President wields a shovel in a tree-planting ceremony at the Malacanang grounds to commemorate Philtranco's first-ever run from the northern-most island of Luzon to Mindanao. Sime Darby, a tire manufacturing company, donated the rubber tree which was brought to Manila from Basilan City by Philtranco. Fred Whiting, Sime Darby president, and Rex Drilon, Philtranco president, witnessed the tree-planting ceremony.



MEMORIAL TO MARTYR-HUSBAND--A bigger-than-life statue of the late Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. was unveiled by the President in Bacolod City last Oct. 16.

IN BACOLOD--A crowd of 50,000 fills the Paglaum Sports Complex to hear President Aquino announce the distribution of 10,000 hectares of foreclosed land to displaced sugar workers in Negros Occidental.



Executive Orders

Malacanang, Manila

EO No. 31

GRANTING COMPENSATION ADJUSTMENTS TO GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

WHEREAS, it is necessary that the salaries of government employees be adjusted to help them cope with the increasing cost of living;

WHEREAS, the economic plight of public school teachers should be given special attention particularly so when they are in the forefront of the educational thrust of the government;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order and direct:

1.0 The increase in basic salary of government personnel by two (2) salary steps (approximately equivalent to ten percent), excluding:

1.1 government-owned and controlled corporations;

1.2 agencies adopting the OP Pay Plan (Annex 1);

1.3 critical or OCPC-exempt agencies which have their own special pay plans (Annex 2);

1.4 positions allocated to upgraded classes in the National Compensation and Position Classification Plans in recently reorganized agencies and whose staffing patterns have been approved only in 1985.

1.5 positions in government agencies given special salary increases under E.O. 1059, E.O. 1060 and E.O. 1065 for lawyers, allied medical personnel and postal workers, respectively, and under specific Presidential approval; and

1.6 Career Executive Service Officers (CESO) and equivalent and higher positions for whom a separate pay plan will be submitted by the Ministry of Budget and Management.

2.0 An additional cost-of-living allowance (COLA) based on their adjusted salary levels, as follows:

Salary Level

Additional COLA Per Month

P2,500 and below
P2,501 to P3,000

P150
50

3.0 The following shall be excluded from the additional COLA:

3.1 Employees of government-owned and controlled corporations; and

3.2 Employees of agencies who are already receiving cash emoluments other than the standard basic pay and allowances under the National Compensation and Position Classification Plan.

4.0 Employees of excluded agencies whose total compensation may fall below those of their counterparts in the covered agencies shall be given such salary and COLA increases as may be necessary to raise their total compensation equal to the adjusted salaries and COLAs of equivalent positions in the covered agencies as may be determined by the MBM. In no case, however, should such increases be more than the maximum amounts authorized under 1.0 and 2.0 above.

5.0 An additional two-step increase (approximately ten percent) in the basic pay of national teachers and SUC faculty. In effect, teachers will actually receive a total of 4-step increase or approximately 20% in basic pay (1.0 + 5.0).

6.0 An adjustment of the salaries and cost-of-living allowances of local teachers to bring them to the level of national teachers as adjusted under 2.0 and 5.0 above.

SOURCE OF FUNDS

7.0 Funds needed to implement this Order with respect to National Government personnel shall be taken from:

7.1 Salary lapses and other personal services savings of the ministry/bureau/office/agency state university/college concerned as a first priority funding source.

7.2 The lump sum appropriation for salary increases incorporated in the budgets of National Government agencies and offices.

7.3 Funds re-aligned from less-essential and non-essential government activities and those re-allocated from other low-priority programs of the Government.

7.4 Any remaining deficiency shall be covered by the Salary Adjustment Fund authorized in CY 1986 General Appropriations Act.

8.0 Funds for the salary and COLA adjustment of local teachers shall be charged against the internal revenue allotments to Local Government Units and available local government funds.

9.0 Local government units are likewise authorized to grant the same two-step salary increase and additional COLA provided herein, subject to availability of local government funds and to the rules and conditions to be prescribed by the Joint Commission on Local Government Personnel Administration.

10.0 The Ministry of Budget and Management is hereby directed to conduct a study to review, upgrade and revise the compensation structure of Career Executive Service Officers (CESOs) and equivalent and higher positions consistent with the policy to provide adequate compensation commensurate

with their responsibilities and taking into consideration comparable levels in the private sector.

11.0 The rules and regulations to implement this Order shall be formulated and issued by the Ministry of Budget and Management.

EFFECTIVITY

12.0 This Executive Order shall take effect on July 1, 1986.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of July, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

EO No. 42

PROCLAIMING A ONE-TIME REAL PROPERTY TAX AMNESTY SUBJECT TO CERTAIN CONDITIONS

WHEREAS, there is a substantial amount of revenue in the form of delinquent real property taxes due and collectible by the government;

WHEREAS, the grant of tax amnesty to certain delinquent real property taxpayers would not only encourage settlement of the unpaid real property taxes but also accelerate the collection thereof;

WHEREAS, to ensure that henceforth real property tax laws would be complied with strictly, no further real property tax amnesty shall be granted;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. A one-time real property tax amnesty is hereby granted to real property taxpayers delinquent in the payment of real property taxes payable as of December 31, 1985 with respect to the following real properties:

- (a) Those which are undeclared and subject to back taxes;
- (b) Those which are declared but the real property taxes thereon have not been paid; and
- (c) Those included in public auctions conducted by local governments but were not purchased by private persons or entities.

Fifty percentum (50%) of the accumulated delinquent real property taxes, and the entire amount of penalties as of December 31, 1985 shall be condoned. Subject to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Minister of Finance The amount due under this amnesty may be paid in installments. Should any installment not be paid on its due date, the total unpaid balance of the delinquent real property taxes and the entire amount of penalties shall become automatically due and demandable and shall be enforced in accordance with law.

SECTION 2. The amnesty for delinquent real property taxpayers shall not apply to any of the following:

- (a) Delinquent real properties which have been disposed of at public auction to satisfy the

- real property tax delinquencies; and
- (b) Real properties subjects of pending cases in court for real property tax delinquencies;
- (c) Real properties with tax delinquencies which are being paid pursuant to a compromise agreement.

No public auction of delinquent real properties shall be held during the period of this amnesty.

SECTION 3. The application for the real property tax amnesty shall be filed in the form prescribed by the Minister of Finance at the Office of the Treasurer of the Local Government unit where the real property is situated.

SECTION 4. Any taxpayer who avails himself of this tax amnesty shall be exempt from any civil, criminal and administrative liability arising from violation of the Real Property Tax Code but only with respect to real properties declared under this amnesty.

SECTION 5. The amnesty granted herein may be availed of only until December 31, 1986. Thereafter, no further real property tax amnesty shall be granted and the administrative or judicial remedies provided for by law to collect the delinquent real property taxes shall be strictly enforced.

SECTION 6. The Minister of Finance shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations to implement this Executive Order.

SECTION 7. All laws, orders, issuances, rules and regulations or parts thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Executive Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 8. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of August in the Year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

EO No. 35

AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS ON PRESIDENTIAL DECREE NO. 1752, ENTITLED "AMENDING THE ACT CREATING THE HOME DEVELOPMENT MUTUAL FUND"

WHEREAS, the fund contributions to the Home Development Mutual Fund as mandated by Presidential Decree No. 1752 were suspended as a temporary measure for the purpose of studying how the burdens of lower income earners can be reduced and their benefits increased;

WHEREAS, after consultation with the affected sectors, it has become imperative to maintain the Fund and to expand and increase the benefits due to its members but with a lesser burden to the lower income groups;

WHEREAS, there is a need to further strengthen the powers of the Fund for the efficient

(Turn to page 21)

GOV'T LAUNCHES...

(From page 32)

techniques in the construction of public works projects in the rural areas. This means the harnessing of manpower instead of horsepower in doing the work wherever this is possible.

It is true that machines do the work much faster, the MPWH explained. But for every machine used, it added, a number of Filipino workers is displaced. And it is instead the labor of the country that manufactures the machine which is being tapped.

Under the CEDP, the MPWH is reducing to the lowest possible level the dependence on machine without however sacrificing quality in the work.

Of course, the shift is not all that simple. Rigorous studies have to be conducted to achieve the optimum benefit in the trade-off. The study includes the timetable for work on each project, identification of manually operated tools and implements needed by the laborers which would equal or approximate the work output of a machine, and determination whether manpower can accomplish the job according to engineering specifications, or if the use of a machine would still be necessary in one phase or another of the undertaking.

CEDP Projects

Community residents themselves choose their own projects under the Program as determined by their peculiar needs and priorities. This is done through the municipal and provincial selection committees headed by the mayor and governor, respectively.

The projects have to conform to the economic development plan of the new government for the next six-and-a-half years. This long-term plan has basically similar objectives as the CEDP, which is to promote rural development, alleviate poverty, generate employment, increase productivity, and improve living conditions.

Roads

Part of the CEDP is the construction or improvement of roads to make markets more accessible to farmers, thus, encouraging increased agricultural production.

Under the plan some 4,400 kilometers of feeder roads will be built and 3,380 kilometers will be repaired. Another 176 kilometers of national roads will also be constructed together with 23 bridges, and 1,169 kilometers of national roads will be repaired.

At present the country has a total of 161,637 kilometers of roads, 26,243 kilometers of these are national roads, 28,369 kilometers are provincial roads, 16,811 kilometers are city and municipal roads, and 90,214 kilometers are barangay roads.

Feeder Ports

The country today has 554 feeder ports throughout the archipelago. Finding the need for much more, the CEDP will build close to 100 new feeder ports.

Most of the existing ports are in a state of disrepair or lack basic facilities. While their operations are not profitable, they are to be improved by the CEDP because of their indispensability to the economic activities and the development of the locality.

Flood Control

The CEDP will undertake the construction of mini multi-purpose water-impounding facilities which will serve as the first line of defense against destructive floods. They would store water for irrigation, power generation, and fish cultivation.

To complement these dams, the MPWH will undertake flood control work, dredging, and drainage schemes in various river basins which serve as central areas for agricultural production.

Rural Water Supply

At present about 43 percent of the rural households still fetch their water from considerably distant sources, 17 percent get it

from dug wells and creeks, 70 percent from shallow-driven wells, and 37 percent depend on sources that are inadequate during the dry season.

This inadequacy in the supply of potable water is the cause of a significant incidence of diseases and loss of productive manpower in the rural areas.

To meet the problem, the MPWH under the CEDP will either install, rehabilitate, or improve some 60,000 wells and public standpipe water systems all over the country. The project starts this year and shall continue up to 1992.

Communal Irrigation

There in the country today some 3.1 million hectares of irrigable lands. About 1.4 million hectares of the total are now being served by irrigation systems. The government then still has 1.7 million hectares more to go.

The CEDP has included in its plans the filling up of the gap. For a start, however, it shall built facilities that can cover 54,076 hectares.

Modest that the project is, it can however, improve yields and reduce to some extent the perennial shortage of rice supply in some communities.

Schoolbuildings

There are now 239,814 classrooms in public elementary schools throughout the country housing about 8.27 million pupils. Enrollment in public elementary schools increases by approximately 2.2 percent per year.

The number of the increment necessitates also the increase in the number of classrooms by about 5,000 a year.

In addition, there is the need for the replacement of dilapidated rooms which come up to about three percent of the total every year. About 10 percent of the classrooms has also to be repaired or rehabilitated.

The CEDP then will build 6,688 new classrooms, and repair 4,525 more. Together with this project, some 1,380 health centers will also be repaired under the Program.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

(From page 19)

and effective discharge of its functions in order to guarantee to its members all the benefits due them;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Section 5 of Presidential Decree No. 1752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 5. Fund Contributions.

Covered employees and employers shall contribute to the Fund based on the Monthly Fund Salary of covered employees as follows:

Employees earning not more than P1,500.00 per month--One percent (1%)

Employees earning more than P1,500 per month--Two percent (2%)

All employers--Two percent (2%) of the Monthly Fund Salary of all covered employees.

For purposes of computing contributions, "Monthly Fund Salary" shall mean basic monthly pay plus Cost of Living Allowances (COLA); Provided, however, that the maximum Monthly Fund Salary to be used in computing employee and employer contributions shall not be more than P5,000.00. The employer shall not be entitled to deduct from the wages or remuneration of, or otherwise to recover from, the employee the employer's contribution."

SECTION 2. Section 9 of Presidential Decree No. 1752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 9. Housing Features. -- A member of good standing shall be eligible to apply for a housing loan, under such terms as may be authorized by the Board of Trustees, taking into account ability to pay. The Board of Trustees shall institute policies to ensure that lower-income members obtain such housing loans."

SECTION 3. Section 10(b) of Presidential Decree No. 1752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) To submit annually to the President of the Philippines not later than March 15 a report of its activities and the status of the Fund during the preceding year, including information and recommendations for the development and improvement thereof, and to furnish each member of the Fund a Statement

of his Accumulated Fund Value at least once a year."

SECTION 4. Section 22 of Presidential Decree No. 1752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 22. Remittance of Contributions.

-- (a) It shall be the duty of every employer to set aside and remit the contributions required under this Act through the Social Security System and the Government Service Insurance System or in accordance with a mechanism determined by the Board of Trustees, as may be approved by the President of the Philippines. Every employer required to set aside and remit such contributions as prescribed under this Act shall be liable for their payment, and non-payment shall further subject the employer to a penalty from the date the contributions fall due until paid.

(b) Failure or refusal of the employer to pay or to remit the contributions herein prescribed shall not prejudice the right of the covered employee to the benefits under this Act."

SECTION 5. Section 24 of Presidential Decree No. 1752 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 24. **Visitorial and Enforcement Powers.** -- (a) The Fund or its duly authorized representatives may at anytime inspect the premises, books of accounts and records of any person or entity covered by this Act, require it to submit reports regularly, and act on violations of any provision of this Act."

(b) Particular aspects of the Fund's administration may be subject to supervision, visitation or verification by appropriate agencies of the government as may be designated as authorized by the President of the Philippines."

SECTION 6. All orders, issuances, rules and regulations or any part thereof which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Executive Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 7. This Executive Order shall take effect August 1, 1986.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 30th day of July in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

Regional Allocation

The distribution of CEDP projects and funds were based exclusively on the extent and condition of existing infrastructures of the recipient regions, their populations, lands area, income levels, and economic potentials.

Following these criteria, the funds distributed were: 1. P283 million for Region VIII or Eastern

Visayas which is said to be the most economically depressed region of the country; 2. P231 million for Region VI or Western Visayas; 3. P220 million for Region I or Ilocos Region; 4. P209 million for Region IV-B or Southern Luzon Island provinces; 5. P208 million for Region V or Bicolandia; 6. P190 million for Region III or Central Luzon; 7. P188 million for Region XI or Southern Mindanao;

8. P171 million for Region IV-A or Southern Tagalog provinces; 9. P162 million for Region X or Northern Mindanao; 10. P159 million for Region II or Cagayan Valley; 11. P139 million for Region XII or Central Mindanao; 12. P134 million for Region VII or Central Visayas; 13. P126 million for Region IX or Western Mindanao; and P80 million for the National Capital Region or Metro Manila. •

A NEW CHARTER FOR RP (From page 1)

It introduces several significant mandates which were either absent in both the 1935 and 1973 Constitutions or which are improvements of those contained in either of them.

On the Presidency

The new Charter curtails at length the powers and prerogatives of the President which the deposed regime had abused to their limits to the detriment of the people's interests, their rights and their liberties.

As embodied in Article VII (Executive Department) of the document, the provisions stipulate the:

- a. limitation of the tenure of office of the President to only one term of six years, that is, no re-election (Section 4);
- b. injunction against the appointment to any public office of the President's relatives by consanguinity or affinity within the fourth civil degree (Section 3, Paragraph II);
- c. injunction against the so-called "midnight appointments" (Section 15); and
- d. limitation of the suspension of the privilege of the writ of **habeas corpus** or the placement of the country or any part of it under martial law to a maximum period of 60 days subject to the concurrence by Congress voting jointly and to the review by the Supreme Court of the factual basis of the proclamation or suspension; providing also that under the state of martial law the Constitution continues to operate and the legislative assemblies and civil courts continue to function (Section 18).

The last mandate is quite obviously intended to preclude the development of strong-man governments or outright dictatorships such as the one overthrown by the people last February.

On the Political System

The innovative provisions which are envisioned to effect a better order in the national polity include the:

1. injunction against dual allegiance of citizens which is deemed inimical to national interest (Article IV, Section 5) - this does away with the dual citizenships and the US "green card" immigration status enjoyed by some Filipino citizens;
2. enfranchisement of qualified Filipino voters residing abroad or extension to them of the right to vote in any election in the Philippines (Article V, Section 2) - this has long been the clamor of over half-a-million expatriate Filipino voters (it is practiced by several countries including the United States);
3. restoration of the bicameral legislative system composed of a Senate of 24 members and a House of Representatives to be constituted of not more than 250 members (Article VI, Sections 1 and



President Aquino receives from Cecilia Munoz Palma, President of the Constitutional Commission, the Pilipino and English versions of the draft Constitution in simple turn-over ceremonies last Oct. 15 at Malacanang's Heroes Hall.

- 5) - it is strongly believed that a bicameral legislature yields to a more effective check and balance in the law-making process;
4. limitation of the tenures of Senators to two consecutive terms of six years each and of Representatives to no more than three consecutive terms of three years each (Article VI, Section 4, Paragraph II; and Section 7) - the provision for the Senators should ease up the bottleneck in the turn-over of materials for national leadership, thus, giving new and younger elements a chance to prove themselves and their ideas on the national plane; in the case of Representatives, the shortening of their terms of office should compel them to maintain constant rapport with their constituencies for better understanding of their needs and views on issues (this is the philosophy behind the limitation to two years of the term of members of the Lower House of the United States' Congress), while the limitation of the tenure to no more than three terms is expected to help prevent the re-emergence of political dynasties, warlordism, and monopoly of political power in local constituencies;
5. adoption of a free and open party system,

removal of party inspectors and extension of equal protection of the law for all parties and candidates in elections (Article IX-C, Sections 6 & 8) - this corrects once and for all the arbitrary bias for the two-party system which had only ensured the alternation in power of two groups of personalities whose outlooks and ideals hardly differed from each other, a system which also suppressed the full development and ventilation of new perspectives and convictions; the provision likewise puts to end the discrimination against candidates for public offices, no matter how qualified, who do not belong to political parties or whose parties are still in their infant stage of growth;

6. institution of a more responsive and accountable local government structure through a system of recall and referendum (Article X, Section 3) - this should force local officials to perform and behave according to their public avowals or in conformity with the expectations of their electorates;

7. decentralization of government powers and enhancement of local autonomy with the grant to local government of broad taxation and administration authority (Article X, Sections 5 & 13) with this mandate local officials should be inspired to evolve measures and construct which can generate progress in their communities; and

8. limitation of the term of office of local officials (except barangay officers) to three years and the tenure to no more than three consecutive terms (Article X, Section 8) - the provision should likewise discourage or do away with monopolization of local political power and nip any resurgence of political dynasties, even as it should afford younger talents to take a crack at the service without having to wait for incumbents to enjoy their own sweet time in the post for decades or for life.

On the Bill of Rights

The proposed Charter's populist ideology is well emphasized in its Article VII or Bill of Rights which contain two new provisions to that effect. These are the recognition of the right of the people to information on matters of public concern...and access to official records, documents, and papers pertaining to official act, transactions, or decisions (Section 7); and the right of the people, including those employed in the public and private sectors to form unions, associations, or societies for purposes not contrary to law (Section 8).

The Charter also assures that no citizen shall be detained solely by reason of his political beliefs and aspirations (Section 18, Subsection 1).

Judicial Department

The Charter introduces a new element in the judiciary. This is the Judicial and Bar Council whose principal function is to screen and recommend appointees to the judicial department.

The Council is to be composed of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as *ex officio* Chairman, the Secretary of Justice and a

representative of the Congress as *ex officio* members, a representative of the Integrated Bar, a professor of law, a retired member of the Supreme Court, and a representative of the private sector. (Article VIII, Section 8, Subsections 1 and 5).

On Social Justice

The substantive mandates on social justice are led off with the directive that "The Congress shall give highest priority to the enactment of measures that protect and enhance the right of all the people to human dignity, reduce social, economic, and political inequalities, and remove cultural inequities by equitably diffusing wealth and political power for the common good" (Article XIII, Section 1).

This is followed by self-explanatory provisions which seek to put the mandate into action. Thus, the State is ordered to:

1. extend full protection to labor, local or overseas, organized or not, and to uphold its right to a just share of the fruits of production (Section 3);

2. undertake an agrarian reform program founded on the right of farmers and farmworkers to own directly or collectively the lands they till (Section 4);

3. expropriate idle or abandoned agricultural lands for distribution to the beneficiaries of the agrarian reform program (Transitory Provisions, Article XVIII, Section 22);

4. provide incentives to landowners to invest their proceeds from the program to promote industrialization and generate employment (Article XIII, Section 8);

5. protect the rights of subsistence fishermen and extend to them full support in terms of technology and research, financing, production, marketing, and other services (Section 7);

6. ensure the availability of essential goods, health and other social services to all the people at affordable cost (Section 11);

7. avail facilities and opportunities to women which would enhance their welfare and enable them to realize their full potential in the service of the nation (Section 14); and

8. establish mechanisms for adequate consultations between the people and the government on issues of high importance (Section 18).

On the National Economy

On the national economy, the new Charter sets for its goal the equitable distribution of opportunities, income, and wealth, and declares that property bears a social function (Article XII Section 1).

Together with economic enterprises property is held to be subject to the intervention by the State in the pursuance of its duty to effect distributive justice or when common good so demands (Section 6).

The other novel provisions which are designed to help improve conditions are those that direct the:

1. protection of Filipino enterprises against

(Turn to next page)

A NEW CHARTER FOR RP (From page 23)

unfair foreign competition and trade practices (Section 1, Paragraph II);

2. preferential use of Filipino labor, domestic materials and locally produced goods by both the public and private sectors (Section 12);

3. promotion of cooperatives as instruments for social justice and economic development (Section 15);

4. regulation and prohibition of monopolies when public interest so requires (Section 19);

5. full public disclosure of foreign loans obtained or guaranteed by the government (Section 21); and

6. regulation of the advertising industry for the protection of consumers, limitation of foreign participation in the industry to 30 percent of equity, and restriction of the management of advertising agencies exclusively to Filipino citizens (Article XVI, Section 11, Subsection 2).

On the Armed Forces and Police

Professionalization of service in the armed forces of the country is also mandated by the new Charter at the same time that it ordains the insulation of the military from partisan politics (Article XVI, Section 5, Subsection 3).

The same article prohibits the appointment of any member of the armed forces to any civilian position in the government (Subsection 4). But it directs the State to provide adequate remuneration and benefits to members of the military organization, and to take good care of war veterans and veterans of military campaigns, their surviving spouses and orphans (Subsections 3 & 7).

Finally, the Charter limits the tour of duty of the Chief of Staff to three years except in times of war or other national emergency during which the President may extend the term (Subsection 7).

A national police force which is civilian in character is sought to be organized and maintained under the administration and control by a national police commission (Section 6).

The police force shall be completely independent and separated from the military organization.

On the National Language

The new Charter may at long last put to rest the raging controversies on the national language for the country. It provides in its Article XIV, Section 6, that **Filipino**, no longer Pilipino, is the national language; that regional languages are to be used as auxiliary official languages, and that a national language commission shall be established to be composed of representatives of various regions and disciplines who shall undertake, coordinate, and promote researches for the development, propagation, and preservation of Filipino and other languages (Section 7, Paragraph II & Section 9).

Legislative Districts

For purposes of the election of members of the House of Representatives for the First Congress under the new Constitution, the ConCom appended an ordinance to the Charter apportioning the seats in the Lower House and demarcating the legislative districts in provinces, cities, and the Metropolitan Manila Area.

Section 1 of the Transitory Provisions also set the first elections of members of the Congress on the second Monday of May 1987. (J.J.R. Nazareno)

The apportioned legislative districts are as follows:

METROPOLITAN MANILA AREA

MANILA, six (6) — *First District:* Barangays Nos. 1-146, N — City Boundary between Manila and Caloocan; E — From Estero de Sunog Apog going South to Estero de Vitas up to the bridge spanning Juan Luna Street, eastward to Tayuman Street up to the Railroad Tracks along Dagupan Street, thence southward to Claro M. Recto Avenue; SE — From point Claro M. Recto Avenue extending westward to Manila Bay; W — Manila Bay northward to City boundary between Manila and Caloocan. *Second District:* Barangays Nos. 147-267, N — City boundary between Manila and Caloocan; E — From end of Rizal Avenue Extension extending southward to Railroad Tracks at Antipolo Street; from corner Antipolo Street and Rizal Avenue on southern side of Railroad Tracks extending westward to Estero de San Lazaro, southward along Estero de San Lazaro up to corner of C. M. Recto Avenue in the south; S — Claro M. Recto Avenue westward to bridge spanning Claro M. Recto at Estero de la Reina; W — Estero de Vitas to Estero Sunog Apog to City boundary between Manila and Caloocan. *Third District:* Barangays Nos. 268-394, N — City boundary between Manila and Caloocan; E — A. Bonifacio Street extending southward to Dimasalang, to Andalucia, Claro M. Recto Avenue, eastward to Estero de San Miguel ending at Pasig River; S — Mouth of Estero de San Miguel at Pasig River, westward to Del Pan Bridge, thence to Del Pan Street; W — Del Pan Street northward up to Claro M. Recto Extension to Estero de San Lazaro, northward to Antipolo Street, eastward to Rizal Avenue Extension, northward to boundary between Manila and Caloocan. *Fourth District:* — Barangays Nos. 395-586 SE — Estero de San Miguel up to Mendiola Bridge, thence to C. M. Recto Avenue to Quezon Boulevard; W — Quezon Boulevard, Andalucia, Dimasalang up to boundary between Manila and Quezon City; NE — City boundary between Manila and Quezon City up to Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard; SE — Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard up to V. Mapa Street; S — Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard up to point Estero de San Miguel where Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard spans Estero de San Miguel. *Fifth District:* Barangays Nos. 649-828 N — Mouth of Pasig River inland to point Paz M. Guanzon Street extending to Estero de Pandacan; NE — Estero de Pandacan up to Pedro Gil Street to Tejeron Street up to boundary of Manila and Makati; SE — City boundary between Manila and Makati up to Estero de Tripa de Gallina; S — City boundary between Pasay and Manila down to Roxas Boulevard up to edge of reclaimed areas westward to Manila Bay; W — Manila Bay up to mouth of Pasig River. *Sixth District:* Barangays Nos. 587-648; and 829-905 N — Starting from point which is mouth of Estero de San Miguel going eastward to Mendiola Bridge, following line along Estero de San Miguel up to point where Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard spans Estero de San Miguel, thence Ramon Magsaysay Boulevard eastward to City boundary between Manila and Quezon City; NE — City boundary up to point City boundary of Manila, San Juan and Quezon City; E — Manila-San Juan-Mandaluyong-Makati boundaries up to Tejeron Street; SE — Tejeron Street to Pedro Gil Street up to bridge spanning Estero de Pandacan; SW & W — Estero de Pandacan going northward to Paz M. Guanzon Street, then northward on Paz M. Guanzon Street up to Pasig River to mouth of Estero de San Miguel on Pasig River.

QUEZON CITY, four (4) — *First District:* Barangays Del Monte, Paltok, Bungad, San Antonio, Katipunan, Veterans Village, Talayan, Damayan, Mariblo, Paraiso, Sta. Cruz, Nayong Kanluran, Philam, West Triangle, N.S. Amoranto, Paang Bundok, San Isidro Labrador, Sta. Teresita, Salvacion, Maharlika, St. Peter, Lourdes, Sto. Domingo, Sienna, San Jose, Manresa, Pagibig sa Nayon, Balingas, Masambong, Damar, Bahay Toro, Sto. Cristo, Ramon Magsaysay, Project 6, Vavra, Alicia, and Bagong Pagasa. *Second District:* Barangays Fairview, New Era, Holy Spirit, Batasan Hills, Commonwealth, Payatas, Bagong Silangan, Sauyo, Talipapa, Bagbag, San Bartolome, Sta. Lucia, Gulod, Novales, Proper, San Agustin, Nagkaisang Nayon, Sta. Monica, Kaligayahan, Pasong Putik, Apolonio Samson, Unang Sigaw, Tandang Sora, Pasong Tamo, Culiat, Baesa, Capri, Balumbato, and Sangandaan. *Third District:* Barangays E. Rodriguez, Silangan, Quirino 3-A, Duyan-Duyan, Quirino 3-B, Amihan, Socorro, San Roque, Manga, Zobel Diquina,

Tagumpay, Aguilinaldo, White Plains, St. Ignatius, Blue Ridge A, Blue Ridge B, Bayanihan, Escopa 1, Escopa 2, Escopa 3, Escopa 4, West Kamias, East Kamias, Quirino 2 A, Quirino 2 B, Quirino 2 C, Ugong Norte, Bagumbayan, Libis, Villa Maria Clara, Masagana, Milagrosa, Marilag, Bagumbuhay, Loyola Heights, Pansol, and Matandang Balara; *Fourth District:* Barangays Bagong Lipunan, Kanluran, San Martin, Immaculate Concepcion, South Triangle, Sacred Heart, Laging Handa, Paligsahan, Obrero, Roxas, Kamuning, Tatalon, Don Manuel, Doña Josefa, San Isidro, Doña Aurora, Santo Niño, Santol, Doña Imelda, Kristong Hari, Kalusugan, Damayang Lagi, Mariana, Valencia, Horseshoe, Pinagkaisahan, San Vicente, U.P. Campus, Krus Na Ligas, Central, Old Capitol Site, U.P. Village, Teacher's East, Teacher's West, Sikatuna, Malaya, Pifahan, and Botocan.

CALOOCAN CITY, two (2) — *First District:* 70 Barangays; All of Caloocan North of EDSA; *Second District:* 118 Barangays; All of Caloocan South of EDSA.

PASAY CITY, one (1)
MALABON and NAVOTAS, one (1)
SAN JUAN and MANDALUYONG, one (1)
MARIKINA, one (1)
MAKATI, one (1)
PASIG, one (1)
PARAÑAQUE, one (1)
LAS PINAS and MUNTINLUPA, one (1)
PATEROS and TAGUIG, one (1)
VALENZUELA, one (1)

REGION I

ABRA, one (1)
BENGUET with the City of Baguio, two (2) — *First District:* Baguio City; *Second District:* all the Municipalities of Benguet.

ILOCOS NORTE with Laoag City, two (2) — *First District:* Laoag City and the Municipalities of Bacarra, Bangui, Burgos, Pagudpud, Pasuquin, Piddig, Sarrat, Vintar, Adams, Carasi, and Dumalneg; *Second District:* Municipalities of Badoc, Batac, Currimao, Dingras, Espiritu, Marcos, Nueva Era, Paoay, Pinili, San Nicolas, and Solsona.

ILOCOS SUR, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Bantay, Cabugao, Caoayan, Mag-singal, San Ildefonso, San Juan, San Vicente, Santa Catalina, Santo Domingo, Sinait, and Vigan; *Second District:* Municipalities of Alilem, Banayoyo, Burgos, Candon, Cervantes, Galimuyod, Gregorio del Pilar, Lidlidda, Nagbukel, Narvacan, Quirino, Salcedo, San Emilio, San Esteban, Santa, Santa Cruz, Santa Lucia, Santa Maria, Santiago, Uyo, Tagudin, Sigay, and Sugpon.

LA UNION, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Bacnotan, Balaocan, Bangar, Luna, San Fernando, San Gabriel, San Juan, Santol, and Sudipen; *Second District:* Municipalities of Agoo, Aringay, Bagulin, Bauang, Burgos, Caba, Naguilian, Pugo, Rosario, Santo Tomas, and Tubao.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, one (1)

PANGASINAN with the Cities of Dagupan and San Carlos, six (6) — *First District:* Municipalities of Bolinao, Bani, Agno, Burgos, Darol, Infanta, Mabini, Alaminos, Anda, and Sual; *Second District:* Municipalities of Labrador, Lingayen, Bugallon, Aguilar, Mangatarem, Binmaley, Urbiztondo, and Basista; *Third District:* San Carlos City, and the Municipalities of Malasiqui, Bayambang, Calasiao, Mapandan, and Sta. Barbara; *Fourth District:* Dagupan City and the Municipalities of Mangaldan, San Fabian, San Jacinto, and Manaoag; *Fifth District:* Municipalities of Binalonan, Laoac, Urdaneta, Villasis, Sison, Pozorrubio, Bautista, Alcala, and Sto. Tomas; *Sixth District:* Municipalities of Rosales, Asingan, Balungao, Sta. Maria, Umingan, San Quintin, Natividad, Tayug, San Nicolas, and San Manuel.

REGION II

BATANES, one (1)

CAGAYAN, three (3) — *First District:* Municipalities of Aparri, Camalaniugan, Lallo, Buguey, Sta. Teresita, Gonzaga, Sta. Ana, Gattaran, Baggao, and Alcala; *Second District:* Municipalities of Sta. Praxedes, Sanchez Mira, Claveria, Pamplona, Abulug, Ballesteros, Allacapan, Lasam, Sto. Niño, Rizal, Plat, and Calayan; *Third District:* Municipalities of Tuguegarao, Solana, Enrile, Peñablanca, Iguig, Amulung, and Tuao.

IFUGAO, one (1)

ISABELA, four (4) — *First District:* Municipalities of Sta. Maria, San Pablo, Cabagan, Sto. Tomas, Albano, Imauini, Ilagan, Divilacan, Maconacon, and Palanan; *Second District:* Municipalities of Aurora, San Manuel, Roxas, Mallig, Quezon, Quirino, Burgos, Gamu, Naguilian, Benito Soliven, and San Mariano; *Third District:* Municipalities of Reina Mercedes, Cauayan, Luna, Cabatuan, San Mateo, Alicia, Angadanan, and San Guillermo; *Fourth District:* Municipalities of Cordon, Santiago, Ramon, San Isidro, Echague, Jones, San Agustin, and Dinapigui.

KALINGA-APAYAO, one (1)

NUOVA VIZCAYA, one (1)

QUIRINO, one (1)

REGION III

BATAAN, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Dinalupihan, Hermosa, Orani, Samal, Abucay, and Morong; *Second District:* Municipalities of Pilar, Orion, Limay, Bagac, Mariveles, and Balanga.

BULACAN, four (4) — *First District:* Municipalities of Hagonoy, Paombong, Malolos, Calumpit, Pulilan, and Bulacan; *Second District:* Municipalities of Baliwag, Bustos, Plaridel, Guiguinto, Balagtas, Pandi, and Bocaue; *Third District:* Municipalities of San Miguel, San Ildefonso, San Rafael, Angat, Norzagaray, and Remedios Trinidad; *Fourth District:* Municipalities of San Jose del Monte, Sta. Maria, Marilao, Mecaayan, and Obando.

NUOVA ECIJA, with the Cities of Cabanatuan, Palayan and San Jose, four (4) — *First District:* Municipalities of Nampicuan, Cuyapo, Guimba, Quezon, Talavera, Licab, Sto. Domingo, Aliaga, and Zaragoza; *Second District:* San Jose City and the Municipalities of Lupao, Muñoz, Talugtog, Caranglan, Pantabangan, Llanera, and Rizal; *Third District:* Cabanatuan City, Palayan City, and the Municipalities of General Natividad, Bongabong, Laur, Gabaldon, and Sta. Rosa; *Fourth District:* Municipalities of San Leonardo, General Tinio, Penaranda, Gapan, San Isidro, Cabiao, San Antonio, and Jaen.

PAMPANGA with Angeles City, four (4) — *First District:* Angeles City and the Municipalities of Mabalacat and Magalang; *Second District:* Municipalities of Lubao, Guagua, Florida-blanca, Porac, Sta. Rita, and Sexmoan; *Third District:* Municipalities of San Fernando, Arayat, Mexico, Bacolor, and Sta. Ana; *Fourth District:* Municipalities of Candaba, Apalit, Macabebe, Masantol, Minalin, Sto. Tomas, San Luis, and San Simon.

TARLAC, three (3) — *First District:* Municipalities of Mayantoc, Sta. Ignacia, Camiling, Moncada, San Manuel, Anao, Paniqui, Ramos, San Clemente, and Pura; *Second District:* Municipalities of Tarlac, Gerona, and Victoria; *Third District:* Municipalities of Bamban, Capas, Concepcion, and La Paz.

ZAMBALES with Olongapo City, two (2) — *First District:* Olongapo City and the Municipalities of Subic, Castillejos, and San Marcelino; *Second District:* Municipalities of Botolan, Cabangan, Candelaria, Iba, Masinloc, Palauig, San Antonio, San Felipe, San Narciso, and Sta. Cruz.

REGION IV

AURORA, one (1)

BATANGAS with the Cities of Batangas and Lipa, four (4) — *First District:* Municipalities of Nasugbu, Lian, Calatagan, Balayan, Tuy, Calaca, Lemery, and Taal; *Second District:* Batangas City and the Municipalities of Lobo, San Pascual, Bauan, Mabini, San Luis, and Tingloy; *Third District:* Municipalities of Balete, Malvar, Sto. Tomas, Tanauan, Talissay, Laurel, Agoncillo, San Nicolas, Sta. Teresita, Alitagtag, Cuenca, and Matias Na Kahoy; *Fourth District:* Lipa City and the Municipalities of San Juan, Taysan, Rosario, P. Garcia, Ibaan, and San Jose.

CAVITE with the Cities of Tagaytay, Cavite and Trece Martires, three (3) — *First District:* Cavite City and the Municipalities of Bacoor, Kawit, Noveleta, and Rosario; *Second District:* Trece Martires City and the Municipalities of Imus, Dasmarinas, Carmona, Gen. Mariano Alvarez, General Trias, and Tanza; *Third District:* Tagaytay City and the Municipalities of Alfonso, Amadeo, General Aguineldo, Indang, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez-Nunez, Naic, Silang, and Ternate.

(Turn to next page)

A NEW CHARTER FOR RP (From page 25)

LAGUNA with San Pablo City, four (4) — *First District:* Municipalities of Binan, San Pedro, and Sta. Rosa; *Second District:* Municipalities of Bay, Cabuyao, Calamba, and Los Baños; *Third District:* San Pablo City and the Municipalities of Calauan, Alaminos, Rizal, Nagcarlan, Liliw, and Victoria; *Fourth District:* Municipalities of Sta. Cruz, Pila, Lumban, Pagsanjan, Cavinti, Kalayaan, Paete, Pakil, Pangil, Siniloan, Famy, Mabitan, Sta. Maria, Magdalena, Luisiana, and Majayjay.

MARINDUQUE, one (1)

OCCIDENTAL MINDORO, one (1)

ORIENTAL MINDORO, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Baco, Calapan, Naujan, Puerto Galera, San Teodoro, Victoria, Pola, and Socorro; *Second District:* Municipalities of Bangad, Bongabon, Bulalakao, Gloria, Mansalay, Pinamalayan, and Roxas.

PALAWAN with Puerto Princesa City, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Agutaya, Araceli, Busuanga, Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Dumarang, El Nido, Linapacan, Magsaysay, Roxas, San Vicente, Taytay, and Kalayaan; *Second District:* Puerto Princesa City and the Municipalities of Aborlan, Balabac, Batarasa, Brooke's Point, Narra, Quezon, and Marcos.

QUEZON with Lucena City, four (4) — *First District:* Municipalities of Burdeos, Gen. Nakar, Infanta, Jumalig, Panukulan, Patnanungan, Polilio, Real, Sampaloc, Mauban, Pagbilao, Lucban, and Tayabas; *Second District:* Lucena City and the Municipalities of Candelaria, Dolores, San Antonio, Sariaya, and Tiaong; *Third District:* Municipalities of Catanduan, Gen. Luna, Macalelon, Mulanay, Pitogo, San Andres, San Francisco, San Narciso, Buenavista, Padre Burgos, Agdangan, and Unisan; *Fourth District:* Municipalities of Calauag, Guinayangan, Gumaca, Lopez, Tagkawayan, Atimonan, Plaridel, Alabat, Perez, and Quezon.

RIZAL, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Antipolo, Taytay, Cainta, Angono, and Binangonan; *Second District:* Municipalities of E. Rodriguez, San Mateo, Morong, Cardona, Teresa, Baras, Tanay, Pililla, and Jala-Jala.

ROMBLON, one (1)

REGION V

ALBAY with Legaspi City, three (3) — *First District:* Municipalities of Bacacay, Malinao, Malillipot, Santo Domingo, Tabaco, and Tiwi; *Second District:* Legaspi City, and the Municipalities of Camalig, Daraga, Manito, and Rapu-Rapu; *Third District:* Municipalities of Guinobatan, Jovellar, Libon, Ligao, Oas, Pio Duran, and Polangui.

CAMARINES NORTE, one (1)

CAMARINES SUR including the Cities of Naga and Iriga, four (4) — *First District:* Municipalities of Del Gallego, Ragay, Lupi, Sipocot, Libmanan, Cabusao, Pamplona, Pasacao, Minalabac, and San Fernando; *Second District:* Naga City and the Municipalities of Bonbon, Calabanga, Camaligan, Canaman, Gainza, Magarao, Milaor, Ocampo, and Pili; *Third District:* Municipalities of Caramoan, Garchitorena, Gos, Lagonoy, Presentacion, Sangay, San Jose Tigaon, Tinambak, and Siruma; *Fourth District:* Iriga City and the Municipalities of Baao, Balatan, Bato, Buhí, Bula, and Nabua.

CATANDUANES, one (1)

IASBATE, three (3) — *First District:* Municipalities of San Pascual, Claveria, Monreal, San Jacinto, San Fernando, and Batuan; *Second District:* Municipalities of Masbate, Mobo, Milagros, Aroroy, Baleno, Balud, and Mandaon; *Third District:* Municipalities of Uson, Dimasalang, Palanas, Cataingan, Pio V. Corpuz, Esperanza, Placer, and Cawayan.

ORSOGON, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Sorsogon, Pilar, Donsol, Castilla, Bacon, Casiguran, and Magallanes; *Second District:* Municipalities of Barcelona, Prieto Diaz, Gubat, Juban, Bulusan, Irosin, Sta. Magdalena, Matnog, and Bulan.

REGION VI

LAN, one (1)

TIQUE, one (1)

CAPIZ including Roxas City, two (2) — *First District:* Roxas City and the Municipalities of Panay, Pinar, Pontevedra, President Roxas, Maayon, and Panitan; *Second District:* Municipalities of Dumalag, Jamindan, Mambusao, Sapián, Sigma, Tapaz, Casarteno, Dan, Dumarao, and Ivisan.

ILOILO, five (5) — *First District:* Municipalities of Guimbal, Igaras, San Joaquin, Tigbayan, Tubungan, Miagao, and Oton; *Second District:* Municipalities of Jordan, Nueva Valencia, Buenavista, Pavia, Leganes, Sta. Barbara, New Lucena, Zarraga, Alimodian, Leon, and San Miguel; *Third District:* Municipalities of Maasin, Cabatuan, Janiway, Badiangan, Mina, Pototan, Calinog, Lambunao, and Bingawan; *Fourth District:* Municipalities of Pass, San Enrique, Duenas, Dingle, Barotac Nuevo, Dumangas, Anilao, and Banate; *Fifth District:* Municipalities of Barotac Viejo, San Rafael, Ajuy, Lemery, Concepcion, Sara, San Dionisio, Batad, Estancia, Balasan, and Carles.

ILOILO CITY, one (1)

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL, with the Cities of San Carlos, Cadiz, Bago, La Carlota, and Silay, six (6) — *First District:* San Carlos City and the Municipalities of Toboso, Calatrava, Escalante, and S. Benedicto; *Second District:* Cadiz City and the Municipalities of Sagay and Manapla; *Third District:* Silay City and the Municipalities of Victorias, Enrique B. Magalona, Talisay, and Murcia; *Fourth District:* Bago City and the Municipalities of Valladolid, San Enrique, Pontevedra, Pulupandan, and La Carlota; *Fifth District:* Municipalities of La Castellana, Moises Padilla, Isabela, Binalbagan, Himamaylan, and Hinigaran; *Sixth District:* Municipalities of Kabankalan, Ilog, Cauayan, Candoni, Sipalay, and Hinoba-an.

BACOLOD CITY, one (1)

REGION VII

BOHOL, with Tagbilaran City, three (3) — *First District:* Tagbilaran City and the Municipalities of Albuquerque, Antequera, Bacayon, Balilihan, Calape, Catigbian, Corella, Cortes, Daus, Loon, Maribojoc, Panglao, Sikatuna, and Tubigon; *Second District:* Municipalities of Clarin, Inabanga, Sagbayan, Buenavista, Jetafe Dagohoy, Danao, San Miguel, Trinidad, Talibon, Ubay, Bien Unido, San Isidro, and Pres. C. P. Garcia; *Third District:* Municipalities of Loay, Loboc, Bilal, Batuan, Carmen, Sevilla, Lila, Dimiao, Valencia, Garcia-Hernandez, Jagna, Duero, Guindulman, Candijay, Mabini, Alicia, Anda, Sierra Bullones, and Pilar.

CEBU, with the Cities of Danao, Lapu-Lapu, Mandaue, and Toledo, six (6) — *First District:* Municipalities of Talibay, Minglanilla, Naga, San Fernando, Carcar, and Sibonga; *Second District:* Municipalities of Argao, Dalaguete, Alcoy, Boljoon, Oslob, Santander, Samboan, Ginatilan, Malabuyoc, Alegria, Badian, Moalboal, Alcantara, Ronda, and Dumanjug; *Third District:* Toledo City and the Municipalities of Barili, Aloguinsan, Pinamunjan, Balamban, Asturias, and Tuburan; *Fourth District:* Municipalities of Tabuelan, San Remigio, Sta. Fe, Bantayan, Madridejos, Daanbantayan, Medellin, Bogo, and Tabogon; *Fifth District:* Danao City and the Municipalities of Borbon, Sogod, Catmon, Carmen, Compostela, Liloan, San Francisco, Poro, Tudela, and Pilar; *Sixth District:* Lapu-Lapu City, Mandaue City, and the Municipalities of Cordova and Consolacion.

CEBU CITY, two (2) — *First District:* Barangays of Adlawon, Agungot, Apas, Bacayan, Banilad, Binaliw, Budla-an, Busay, Cambinocot, Camputhaw, Capitol Site, Carreta, Central Proper, Cogon-Ramos, Day-as, Ermita, Guba, Hipodromo, Kalubihan, Kamagayan, Kasambagan, Lahug, Lorega, Lusaran, Luz, Mabini, Mabolo, Malubog, Pahina Central, Parian, Pabil, Pit-os, Pulang Bato, Sambag I, Sambag II, San Antonio, San Jose, San Roque, Sta. Cruz, Sirao, T. Padilla, Talamban, Taptap, Tejero, Tinago, and Zapatera; *Second District:* Barangays of Babag, Basak Pardo, Basak San Nicolas, Bonbon, Buhisan, Bulacao Pardo, Bout-Taup, Calamba, Cogon Pardo, Duljo Fatima, Guadalupe, Inayawan, Kalunasan, Kinasang-an Pardo, Labangon, Mambaling, Pahina San Nicolas, Pamutan, Pardo, Pasil Abuno, Sibugay, Punta Princesa, Quiot, San Nicolas, Sawang Calero, Sinsin, Suba Pasil, Sudlon, Sapangdako, Tabunan, Tigbao, Tisa, and Toong.

NEGROS ORIENTAL, with the Cities of Bais, Canlaon, and Dumaguete, three (3) — *First District:* Canlaon City and the Municipalities of Vallehermoso, Guihulngan, La Libertad, Jimualud, Tayasan, Ayungon, Bindoy, and Manjuyod; *Second District:* Bais City, Dumaguete City, and the Municipalities of Mabinay, Tanjay, Pamplona, Amlan, San Jose, and Sibulan; *Third District:* Municipalities of Valencia, Bacong, Dauin, Zamboanguita, Siaton, Sta. Catalina, Bayawan, and Basay.

SIGUIJOR, one (1)

REGION VIII

LEYTE with the Cities of Tacloban and Ormoc, five (5) — *First District:* Tacloban City and the Municipalities of Alangalang, Babatngon, Palo, San Miguel, Sta. Fe, Tanauan, and Tolosa; *Second District:* Municipalities of Barugo, Barauen, Capocan, Carigara, Dagami, Dulag, Jaro, Julita, La Paz, Mayorga, MacArthur, Pastrana, Tabontabon, and Tunga; *Third District:* Municipalities of Almeria, Biliran, Cabucgayan, Caibiran, Calubian, Culaba, Kawayan, Leyte, Maripipi, Naval, San Isidro, Tabango, and Villaba; *Fourth District:* Ormoc City and the Municipalities of Albuera, Isabel, Kananga, Matagob, Merida, and Palompon; *Fifth District:* Municipalities of Abuyog, Bato, Baybay, Hilongos, Hindang, Inopacan, Javier, Mahaplag, and Matalom.

SOUTHERN LEYTE, one (1)

EASTERN SAMAR, one (1)

NORTHERN SAMAR, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Allen, Biri, Bobon, Capul, Catarman, Lavezares, Lope de Vega, Rosario, San Antonio, San Isidro, San Jose, San Vicente, Victoria, and Mondragon; *Second District:* Municipalities of Silvino Lobos, San Roque, Pambyuan, Las Navas, Catubig, Laoang, Palapag, Mapanas, Gamay, and Lapinig.

SAMAR with Calbayog City, two (2) — *First District:* Calbayog City and the Municipalities of Almagro, Gandara, Matuguinao, Pagsanghan, San Jorge, Santa Margarita, Sto. Nino, Tagapul-an, and Tarangan; *Second District:* Municipalities of Basey, Calbiga, Catbalogan, Daram, Hinabangan, San Jose de Buan, Jiabong, Marabut, Motiong, Pinabacdao, San Sebastian, Sta. Rita, Talalora, Villareal, Wright, and Zumaraga.

REGION IX

BASILAN, one (1)

SULU, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Jolo, Marungas, Indanan, Pangutaran Parang, Talipao, Maimbung, and Patikul; *Second District:* Municipalities of Siasi, Pandami, Pata, Luuk, K. Caluang, Panamao, New Panamao, Tapul, Lugus, and Tongkil

TAWI-TAWI, one (1)

ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE with the Cities of Dapitan and Dipolog, three (3) — *First District:* Dapitan City and the Municipalities of Sibutad, Rizal, La Libertad, Mutia, Piñan, Sergio Osmeña, Sr., and Polanco; *Second District:* Dipolog City and the Municipalities of Katipunan, Pres. Manuel A. Roxas, Manukan, Ponot, Siayan, and Sindangan; *Third District:* Municipalities of Salug, Godod, Liloy, Tampilisan, Labason, Gutalac, Siocon, Baliguan, Siraway, Bacungan, and Sibucu.

ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, with Pagadian City, three (3) — *First District:* Pagadian City and the Municipalities of Dumingag, Mahayag, Molave, Tambulig, Midsalip, R. Magsaysay, Labangan, Aurora, Tukuran, Josefina, and Don Mariano Marcos; *Second District:* Municipalities of Dimalinao, San Pablo, Tabina, Dimataling, Dinas, San Miguel, Margosatubig, Lapuyan, Kumalarang, Bayog, Lakewood, Pitogo, and Vincenzo A. Sagun; *Third District:* Municipalities of Malangas, Alicia, Olutanga, Mabihay Siay, Kabasalan, Naga, Ipil, Titay, Tungawan, Buug, Imelda, Payao, Talusan, Diplahan, and Roseller Lim.

ZAMBOANGA CITY, one (1)

REGION X

AGUSAN DEL NORTE, with the City of Butuan, two (2) — *First District:* Butuan City and the Municipality of Las Nieves; *Second District:* Municipalities of Buenavista, Cabadbaran, Carmen, Jabonga, Kitcharao, Magallanes, Nasipit, Santiago, Tubay, and Remedios T. Romualdez.

AGUSAN DEL SUR, one (1)

BUKIDNON, three (3) — *First District:* Municipalities of Talakag, Baungon, Malitbog, Libona, Manolo Fortich, Sumilao, Pangantocan, and Kalilangan; *Second District:* Municipalities of Malaybalay, Lantapan, Cabanglasan, Valencia, San Fernando, and Impasugong; *Third District:* Municipalities of Maramag, Quezon, Don Carlos, Kitaotao, Dangcagan, Kibawe, Damulog, and Kadingilan.

CAMIGUIN, one (1)

MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL with the Cities of Oroquieta, Ozamiz and Tangub, two (2) — *First*

District: Oroquieta City and the Municipalities of Balangao, Maridel, Calamba, Sapang Dalaga, Lopez Jaena, Aloran, Concepcion, Panaon, and Jimenez; *Second District:* Ozamiz City, Tangub City, and the Municipalities of Bonifacio, Tudela, Clarin, Sinacaban, and Don Mariano Marcos.

MISAMIS ORIENTAL, with Gingoog City, two (2) — *First District:* Gingoog City and the Municipalities of Magsaysay, Talisayan, Balingoan, Medina, Kinogitan, Sugbongcogon, Binuangan, Salay, Lagonglong, and Balingasag; *Second District:* Municipalities of Claveria, Jasaan, Villanueva, Tagoloan, Alubijid, El Salvador, Gitagum, Initao, Laguindingan, Libertad, Lugait, Manticao, Naawan, and Opol.

CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY one (1)

SURIGAO DEL NORTE with the City of Surigao, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Sta. Monica, San Isidro, Del Carmen, Pilar, General Luna, Dapa, Socorro, Burgos, San Benito, Loreto, Libjo, Dinagat, Cagdianao, Tubajon, and Basilisa; *Second District:* Surigao City and the Municipalities of San Francisco, Tagana-an, Sison, Placer, Malimono, Batucu, Gigaquit, Tubod, Mainit, Alegria, and Claver.

REGION XI

DAVAO DEL NORTE, three (3) — *First District:* Municipalities of Moncayo, Montevista, Compostela, Nabunturan, New Bataan, Mawab, and San Mariano; *Second District:* Municipalities of San Vicente, Capalong, Asuncion, New Corella, Tagum, Maco, Mabini, and Pantukan; *Third District:* Municipalities of Sto. Tomas, Carmen, Panabo, Babak, Samal, and Kaputian.

DAVAO ORIENTAL, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Boston, Cateel, Baganga, Caraga, Manay, and Tarragona; *Second District:* Municipalities of Mati, Banaybanay, Lupon, San Isidro, and Governor Generoso.

DAVAO DEL SUR, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Magsaysay, Bansalan, Sta. Cruz, Matanao, Digos, Hagonoy, and Padada; *Second District:* Municipalities of Kiblawan, Sulop, Malalag, Sta. Maria, Malita, Jose Abad Santos, Don Marcelino, and Sarangani.

DAVAO CITY, three (3) — *First District:* Districts of Poblacion and Talomo; *Second District:* Districts of Buhangin, Bunawan, and Paquibato; *Third District:* Districts of Toril, Tugbok, Calinan, and Baguio.

SOUTH COTABATO with General Santos City, three (3) — *First District:* General Santos City, and the Municipalities of Polomolok, Tampakan, and Tupi; *Second District:* Municipalities of Tantanagan, Norala, Banga, Sto. Niño, Surallah, Koronadal, Tiboli, and Lake Sebu; *Third District:* Municipalities of Alabel, Malapatan, Glan, Maasin, Kiamba, Maitum, and Mahugon.

SURIGAO DEL SUR, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Bayabas, Cantilan, Carrascal, Cortes, Lantua, Madrid, San Miguel, Tago, Tandag, Cagwait, Marhatag, San Agustín, Carmen, and Lianga; *Second District:* Municipalities of Barobo, Bislig, Hinatuan, Lingig, and Tagbina.

REGION XII

LANAO DEL NORTE with Iligan City, two (2) — *First District:* Iligan City, Linamon, Kauswagan, Bacolod, Maigo, Kolambungan, Tubod, and Baroy; *Second District:* Baloi, Pantar, Tagoloan, Poona-Piagapo, Pantao-Ragat, Matunggap, Tangkal, Munai, Nunungan, Magsaysay, Salvador, Kapatagan, Karomatan, Sapad, and Lala.

LANAO DEL SUR with Marawi City, two (2) — *First District:* Marawi City and the Municipalities of Marantao, Piagapo, Saguian, Tagoloan, Kapai, Ditsaan-Ramain, Bubong, Buadiposo-Buntong, Bumarang, Maguing, Wao, Mulundo, Taraka, Lumba-Bayabao, Poona-Bayabao, and Tamparan; *Second District:* Municipalities of Balindong, Tugaya, Bacolod Grande, Madalum, Madamba, Pualas, Ganassi, Pagayawan, Sultan Gumander, Malabang, Balabagan, Kapatagan, Marogong, Tubaran, Binidayan, Lumbatan, Lumbayague, Butig, Masiu, Bayang, and Kalamog.

MAGUINDANAO with Cotabato City, two (2) — *First District:* Cotabato City and the Municipalities of Parang, Sultan Kudarat, Buldon, Barira, Dinaig, Kabuntalan, and Upi; *Second District:* Municipalities of Pagalungan, Buluan, Sultan sa Barongis, Maganoy, Talayan, South Upi, Datu Piang, Datu Paglas, and Ampatuan.

NORTH COTABATO, two (2) — *First District:* Municipalities of Carmen, Kabacan, Tibungan, Midsayap, Pigkawayan, Pikit, Aleosan, Banisilan, and Alamada; *Second District:* Municipalities of Kidapawan, Makilala, Matalam, Antipao, Millang, Pres. Roxas, Tulunan, and Magpet.

SULTAN KUDARAT, one (1)



PITAK PILIPINO

"MAAARI ba akong magkomersiyal dito?" Nakangiting tanong ng Pangulong Aquino sa may 1,500 mangangalakal na natipon sa Philippine Plaza at siya ang panauhing pandangal.

Sa gitna ng pananabik ng mga dumalo sa pagtitipon kung ano ang komersiyal ng Pangulo, ang hiniling niya ay ang pakikiisa at pagtulon ng mga mangangalakal sa "Pamaskong Alay sa mga Batang Dukha" na gagawin ng kanyang tanggapan.

Pamaskong alay ng Pangulo para sa mga batang dukha

Tinanggap ng Pangulong Aquino ang P150,000 tseke mula sa mga kagawad at kasapi ng Abot Palad para sa "Bigay Puso '88 project ng Pangulo. Ang Abot Palad ay isang samahan na binubuo ng mga kabiya ng mga Cabinet Ministers.

"Kung sabagay, ito ay ginawa nang ragdaang mga panahon," wika ng Pangulo. "Subali't, ang kaibhan ngayon, ang anumang aginaldo o alaalang tanggapin ko at ng aking mga kasama sa pamahalaan, ibibigay natin sa mga batang dukha. At ang pakiusap ko lamang sa inyo, tulungan din ninyo kami at bigyan ng maibibigay nating pamasko sa mga maralitang bata."

Hindi lamang iyan ang sinabi ng Pangulo, idinugtong niya na lahat ng kanyang tatanggapin ay bibigyan ng resibo upang malaman ng mga nagbigay na ito ay sumapit sa kanya at naipamigay naman sa mga mahihirap.

Bilang tagapangulo ng lupong mangangasiwa sa naturang

"Pamaskong Alay sa Batang Dukha," si Gng. Nelly Villafuerte, maybahay ni Minister Luis Villafuerte ng Komisyon ng Reorganisasyon ang hinirang na Pangulo.

Sa naturang pamamahagi ng aginaldo, ang bibigyang tingkad ay ang halaga ng pakikibahagi at pagbibigay.

Magiging kagawad ng lupong ang mga kagawad ng Abot-Palad, maybahay ng mga kagawad ng Gabinete, pangalawang ministro at mga pinuno ng Hukbo.

Binuo na rin ang mga lupong makakawaksi sa pangingilak ng mga pang-aginaldo.

Ang mga pook ng Metro Manila na kinaroroonan ng mga maralita ay siyang pook na pagdadalhan ng mga aginaldo para sa bata.

"Ibig ko sanang ang Paskong ito ay maging Pasko ng ating pakikibahagi sa iba ng anumang biyaya natin sa buhay," wika ng Pangulo. "Ito ang ating paraan ng pagsasabi sa Maykapal na salamat sa lahat ng biyayang ibinibigay Niya sa atin."





Kuha ang larawang ito nang pasinayaan ng Pangulong Aquino and Flood Forecasting and Warning System sa bakuran ng NIA sa Lungsod ng Quezon. Kasama sa larawan sina NSTA Director General Arizabal, Tagapangasiwang Roman Kintanar ng PAGASA at NPC Pangulo Conrado del Rosario.

"PANLIGTAS NG BUHAY" — Pres. Aquino

"ANG pagpapatalastas sa taong bayan tungkol sa mga namimintong kapahamakang bunga ng Kalikasan ay isang mahalagang tungkulin ng pamahalaan sa taong bayan."

Ito ang binigyang diin ng Pangulong Aquino nang kanyang pasinayaan ang Flood Forecasting and Warning System for Dam Operations sa bakuran ng Pambansang Pangasiwaan ng Patubig sa Lungsod ng Quezon.

"Ang mga bagay na tulad nito ang dapat unahin ng pamahalaan at nang matiyak ang kaligtasan ng ating mga kababayan sakaling may dumating na sakunang likha ng Kalikasan na gaya ng baha," sabi pa ng Pangulo.

"Nakalulungkot na kaya lamang naisip maglagay ng pambabalang ito sa baha, matapos na mabuwis ang daan-daang buhay at mapinsala ang milyon-milyong pilsong ari-ariang pambayan at pribado sa walang katulad na baha sa Bulakan noong 1978 dahil sa pagpapalabas ng tubig sa Angat Dam," wika pa ng Pangulo.

Idinugtong niyang higit sa pulitika, at sa mga kung

anu-anong natutunghayan sa pahayagan, ang dapat unahin ng pamahalaan ay ang mga bagay na ukol sa kabutihan at kaligtasan ng taong bayan, gaya nga ng pambabalang ito ng baha.

Sa pamamagitan ng makabagong patalastasan ng telepono mula sa National Irrigation Administration (NIA) hanggang sa mga sangay na tanggapan ng Angat at Pantabangan Dam, madaling maibabala sa mga tao kung magpapalabas ng tubig at kung may panganib na umahon ang mga ilog.

Ang proyektong ito na sinimulan nga matapos ang malalim na baha noong 1978, ay ginastahan ng salaping inutang sa Bansang Hapon at pinagtulung-tulongang gawin ng PAGASA, NIA at ng National Power Corporation (NPC).

Ang mga gumawa ng naturang pambabala ay ang Nippon Koel Company, CTI Engineering, Basic Technology and Management Corporation.

Dumalo sa pasinayang ito ang Embahador ng Hapon Kiyoshi

Sumiya, Tagapangasiwang Roman Kintanar ng PAGASA at Pangulong Conrado del Rosario ng NPC at ng punung-abala ay ang Tagapangasiwa ng NIA Federico Alday.

The
New Spirit
of
PUBLIC SERVICE



Aalising lahat sa gobyerno ang mga mapagsamantala

"AALISING lahat sa gobyerno ang mga taong mapagsamantala at gumagawa ng katiwalian upang lubos na malinis ang pamahalaan at matugunan ang hinihingi at inaasahan ng taong bayan."

Ito ang buod ng talumpati ng Pangulong Aquino sa ika-13 anibersaryo ng Development Academy of the Philippines na ginanap sa gusali ng DAP sa Pasig.

Sinabi ni Gng. Aquino na bagaman ang Komisyon ng Mabuting Pamahalaan ay nagsisikap na mabawi ang mga kayamanang ninakaw sa pamahalaan, nagbabala siya na hindi sapat ito at kailangan ang "pag-ukulan ng pansin ay hindi lamang ang pagbawi sa mga nakaw sa kabang bayan at parusa sa mga gumawa nito, kundi higit sa lahat, kung paanong maliwasan ang pagnanakaw sa pamahalaan."

"Kailangang pag-aralan nating mabuti ang suliranin ng katiwalian at pagsasamantala na



nagkaugat na nang malalim sa pamahalaang Pilipino," wika ng Pangulo. "At hindi ko mapapayagang basta ang katuwiran ay dahil ito na ang naging lakad

ng pamahalaan sa maraming bansa."

"Nguni't alam ko ang binhi ng katiwalian ay nakaabang at naghihintay lamang ng pagkakataon upang maging isang epidemya na naman," sabi ng Pangulo.

Sang-ayon kay Gng. Aquino, nakarating sa kanya ang mga bali-balita tungkol sa umano ay katiwalian sa kanyang pamahalaan, nguni't ang mga ito ay walang katibayang mapanghahawakang totoong nga.

Ipanahayag ng Pangulo na kung bagaman ang pagiging huwaran ang pinakamainam na gawain, higit pa ring mahalaga na lubusang mapawi ang kasamaang ito.

"Kailangang lubos na malinis ang lahat ng sangay ng pamahalaan, maging pambansa o lokal man at dapat ding tumulong ang taong bayan na masugpo ang katiwalian sa pamahalaan," sabi pa ng Pangulo.

ANG turismo ay isa sa mga pangunahing pinagkakakitaan ng dolyar, hindi lamang sa Pilipinas, kundi sa ibang bansa man. Ito ang dahilan kaya ang turismo ay isa sa mga pinag-uukulan ng pansin at pagpapahalaga ng alin mang pamahalaan, lalo na ng mga bansa sa Third World.

Inaasahan sa Pilipinas, aabot sa 825,000 turista ang darating sa taong ito, salig sa ulat ng Kagawaran ng Turismo sa Pangulong Aquino. Aabot sa 15 porsiyentong dagdag na turista ang darating dito sa taong ito.

Ang ulat ng turismo ay salig sa palaking bilang din ng mga kuwarto ng otel na naookupado kaugnay ng puspusang kampanya na inilunsad ng turismo may ilang buwan na ang nakararaan.

Sa pakikipag-ugnayan ng Philippine Airlines, ang kagawaran ay nakagawa ng kampanya sa Taipei, Tokyo at Hong Kong at inaging sa Awatralya at Estados Unidos.

Mula sa dating 35 porsiyento lamang na naookupang mga

Marami pang turistang darating sa Pilipinas

kuwarto sa otel noong Marso, noong Mayo ay umabot na ito sa 50.75%.

Bukod sa kampanya sa ibang bansa, ang kagawaran ay nagpahayag na ang paraming turista ay bunga rin ng mainam na mga bagay na may kaugnayan

sa palakbayan, na tulad ng sumusunod:

1) Higit na mainam na pakikipag-ugnayan sa mga tauhan ng hukbo at ng pulisya ukol sa kaligtasan ng mga turista sa mga pook na kanilang malimit puntahan.

2) Higit na mabisang pangangalaga sa Manila International Airport.

3) Patuloy na pakikipag-ugnayan sa Kagawaran ng Suliraning Panlabas at sa Komisyon ng Pandarayuhan at Pagpapatapon upang maalis ang mga hindi kailangang paghihigpit sa mga paglalakbay.

4) Pagsasara sa mga sangay na may kaugnayan sa turismo, gaya ng otel at restawran na lumalabag sa mga batas.

Sa kabilang dako, ang Kagawaran ay magsasagawa rin ng tinatawag na Freedom Tour upang malaman ng mga dayuhan kung saan naganap ang makasaysayang apat na araw na payapang himagsikang nagpatalsik sa dating Pangulong Marcos.

Aqui
mga
na
pang
pam
buwi
ipina
Pilip
Pang
pam
mag
pang
kaun

itina
Kodi
marr
nagt
bans
buwi
ibang
hum
kabu
mag
kanil

nagt
hindi
Pilip
na
napa
sa
mag
saril
sagu
sulir

J
k
p
n
K
n
u
p
J
a
n
J
p

"MALAKING-malaki ang magagawa ng ating mga kababayang nasa ibang bansa. kung sila ay dito magbabayad ng buwis."

Ito ang sinabi ng Pangulong Aquino sa kanyang panawagan sa mga kababayang nasa ibang bansa na tumulong sa kaunlarang pangkabuhayan ng bansa sa pamamagitan ng pagbabayad ng buwis sa lupang tinubuan.

Sa kanyang kalatas na ipinadala sa mga embahadang Pilipino sa ibang bansa, sinabi ni Pangulong Aquino na "sagutin ng pamahalaan na gawin ang lahat ng magagawa upang matupad ang pangarap na pambansang kaunlaran."

Sinabi ng Pangulo na itinatadhana ng Pambansang Kodigo ng Rentas Internas na ang mamamayang Pilipino na nagtatrabaho o nakatira sa ibang bansa ay "dapat magbayad ng buwis sa ano mang kinita nila sa ibang bansa. Ito ay hindi dapat humigit sa 3 porsiyento ng kabuuang kita, at matapos na magbayad sila ng buwis sa bansang kanilang kinaroroonan."

Marami sa mga Pilipinong nagtatrabaho sa ibang bansa ang hindi nagbabayad ng buwis sa Pilipinas. Kaya sinabi ng Pangulo na "lubhang mahalaga at napapanahon na iukol ang pansin sa paghimok sa mga Pilipino na magbayad ng buwis sa kanilang sariling bayan at makibahagi sa sagutin ibangon ang bansa sa suliraning kinalugmukan."

Magbayad ng buwis sa sariling bayan, hiling ng Pangulo



Tungkulin ng bawat mamamayang Pilipino na magbayad ng kaukulang buwis upang nasuportahan ang ating pamahalaan.

Dahil dito, sinabi ng Pangulo na "ang katatagan at kaunlaran ng isang bansa ay nakasalalay nang malaki sa kusang-loob na pagnanasa ng mga mamamayan nito, kabilang ang nasa ibayong dagat, na tumulong sa pamahalaan sa pamamagitan ng pagbabayad ng buwis."

Nagpahayag ng kasiyahan ang Pangulo sa libu-libong Pilipinong nasa ibang bansa na bumati sa kanya sa matagumpay na pagpapaalis kay G. Marcos, nguni't panahon na aniya upang ang lahat ay "totohanang makiisa sa

pamamagitan ng pagbabayad ng buwis."

"Saan man kayo naroon, ito ay inyong bayan at ang kaunlaran nito ay makapagbibigay pa ng dagdag na dangal sa inyo bilang mga Pilipino," sabi ng Pangulo.

"Ang tungkuling ito ay sagutin ng bawa't Pilipino saan man sila ipadpad ng kapalaran," anang Pangulo pa.

Samantala, sinabi ni Minister Alberto Romulo ng Badyet na ang kakapusan sa salapi sa taong ito ay aabot ng dalawampung bilyong piso.

P328M para sa mga desk at uniporme

TINATAYANG aabot sa 45,000 karpentero, mga mananahi at iba pa ang makikinabang sa inilabas ng Kagawaran ng Pagtuturo at Kalinangan (MECS) na pampagawa ng mga desk, gayundin ng mga uniporme ng may 300,000 guro sa paaralang bayan sa buong bansa.

Sinabi ni Deputy Minister Jose de Jesus na ang halagang ito ay galing sa P8.7 milyong pondo ng kagawaran para sa taong ito.

Alinsunod kay Minister De Jesus, ang salaping ito ay buhat sa pag-aalis ng mga hindi lubhang



kailangang proyekto ng MECS at ipinahayag niyang ilalabas pa ang P151 milyon para sa dagdag na P50 na clothing allowance ng mga guro at P100 milyon pa na pambili naman ng chalk.

Sa pamamagitan ng halagang ito, maibibili na ng desk ang mga paaralang bayang kapos sa naturang gamit, bukod pa sa mga gamit sa aklatan.

Ang lahat ng proyektong ito ay bubuksan sa madla para maiwasan ang sukat masabi at hinala, sabi pa ni De Jesus.



MPWH Deputy Minister Natalio M. Beltran, Jr. is shown in photo explaining the thrusts and mechanics of the Community Employment and Development Program (CEDP) to a group of teachers and local officials.

MALACANANG Journal

Press Secretary
TEODORO C. BENIGNO
Chairman, Editorial Board

JOSE JESUS NAZARENO
Editor-in-Chief

CARLOS NOVENARIO
Managing Editor

ZENAIDA A. FLORES
Filipino Editor

Staff Writers:
ESTRELLA MINA CORRAL
MARICOR D. PATAJO
ENRIQUE MA. SUAREZ

Editorial Assistants:
LETICIA G. VALBUENA
JACQUELINE L. MASAYON

Director
LEONARDO C. MACARIOLA, JR.
Publisher

ROBERTO S. CASTRO
Art Director

MARCELINO N. PALISOC
Production Manager

BRUNO R. DABU
Circulation Manager

FLOR M. DE LA CRUZ
Administrative Assistant

Published by the Office of the Press Secretary, Malacanang, Manila. All materials are copyright-free and may be reproduced with or without permission. Entered as second class mail matter at the Manila Central Post Office on November 13, 1986. Printed by the Bureau of National and Foreign Information. Tel: 521-23-01 (Loc. 8318).

Gov't launches P5.2-B jobs program

ONE of the most critical problems that the mismanagement of the national economy by the deposed regime has brought about is unemployment involving a large portion of the eligible workers in the country.

As estimated by the National Census and Statistics Office, the total number of the unemployed as of last April has gone up to some 12.8 percent of the labor force. In terms of warm bodies this means 2.8 million jobless Filipinos.

If not addressed immediately, the problem could spell disaster to the nation, particularly in the realm of peace and order. Clearly a decisive measure must be taken to save the situation.

It is in the light of this compelling reality that President Aquino and her government evolved just such a measure which, if incapable yet of confronting the problem with finality, it can at least provide a good degree of relief and enable the government to buy time.

Called the Community Employment and Development Program (CEDP), the project is designed to prime the economy with the creation of 430,000 jobs in the next four months, and the

generation of work for millions more in the next few years.

The CEDP is being administered by 15 government agencies under the leadership of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways.

Funding for the program has been set at P5.2 billion. (It was originally allocated only P3.3 billion.) Of that amount the MPWH is getting the bulk share of P2.5 million, leaving P2.7 billion for the 14 other agencies.

MPWH Deputy Minister Natalio M. Beltran, Jr. assured the public that with the involvement of private volunteer groups, including the media, in the implementation of the program, the undertaking would not be another "pork Barrel."

Beltran even entered into agreements with representatives of other government agencies and the NAMFREL for them to closely monitor the progress of work under the program. The State agencies participating in the monitoring are the Ministry of the Budget and the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA).

The central idea of the CEDP is the use of labor-intensive

(Turn to page 20)

FEB 23 1987

ATTENED DEMAND
LIBRARIES



MALACAÑANG Journal

VOL. I, NO. 5

Official Publication of the Office of the President

DECEMBER 1986



President Aquino goes over the ceasefire agreement signed between the government negotiators and representatives of the National Democratic Front. In photo from left: Maj. Gen. Jose Magno, presidential military adviser; Maria Serena Diokno, representing her father former Senator Jose W. Diokno; Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr., and Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona. The NDF negotiators were former newsmen Satur Ocampo and Antonio Zumel.

A SEASON OF PEACE

**Ceasefire pacts
signed with NDF,
MNLF, CPLA rebs**

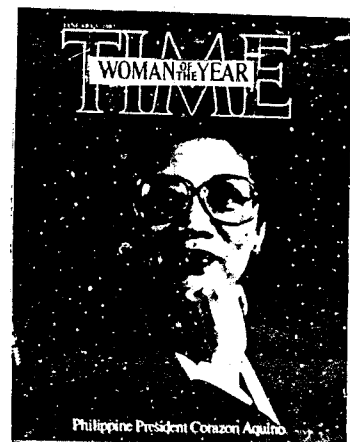
THE GUNS are stilled at last. And for the first time in almost two decades the nation celebrates the Christmas season in peace and merriment unmarred by the din of an internecine warfare.

All over the cities and the countryside people who have been

inured to the deprivations of the past would also now bid welcome to the New Year with renewed confidence in government, with rekindled hopes in the future.

For it's over, hopefully for good, those days of hate and rebellion. And the rebels are home from the hills, back to loved ones they have long forsaken in the struggle for the elusive ideal.

So comes the fulfillment of the promise President Aquino
(Turn to page 12)



WOMAN OF THE YEAR

FOR her determination and
courage in leading a dem-
(Turn to page 19)

THE scope of authority and responsibility of the Office of the Press Secretary (OPS) was recently expanded by President Aquino in order to enable that office to effectively and efficiently perform its role in information dissemination.

As directed in Executive Order No. 92, the OPS which is now headed by Press Secretary Teodoro C. Benigno, absorbs and incorporates under its control and supervision the Bureau of National and Foreign Information (BNFI) and its subsidiary offices which are the International Press Center (IPC), Philippines News Agency



Press Secretary TEDDY BENIGNO

Function of Press Office expanded

of Broadcasts (BB) and all radio stations under its control and supervision; and the Radyo ng Bayan (formerly the Voice of the Philippines).

Secretary Benigno was authorized by the President to restructure the offices now under his command as he sees fit. The President also declared the OPS as a "critical agency," extended to it the authority and to apply to certain position the Compensation Plan for the Office of the President proper effective December 1, 1986.

As defined by the executive order, the expanded functions of the OPS are to:

a. provide information to the public utilizing all government

media services under its control;

b. coordinate the function of offices under it for the purpose of providing government with a "share of voice" in the free media environment;

c. administer the function and support services needed to fulfill its responsibilities;

d. develop, propose and implement the necessary rules, guidelines and mechanisms pertinent to its main function of speaking on behalf of the government and the national leadership;

e. rationalize viable and manageable government-owned information structure that will provide the government with instantaneous access to the people;

f. develop and manage a feedback mechanism that shall provide the people of a venue to contribute to the creation of policies affecting them; and

g. organize and maintain field offices where necessary, domestically and internationally, to ensure that government information reaches the intended target audience.

Assisting Secretary Benigno in discharging his expanded office is Deputy Press Secretary Benedicto S. David, former columnist and press counsellor in the Philippine Embassy in Washington, D.C.

(PNA), and national and foreign information offices; the Malacanang radio and television outfit (RTVM), the Presidential Press Staff (PPS) and sub-offices under it; People's Television 4 and its affiliate stations; the Bureau



President Aquino shares a cordial moment with Ambassador Zhen Songhu of the People's Republic of China (PROC). Ambassador Songhu accompanied eight Chinese journalists from PROC who called on the President. Press Secretary Benigno, Ding Yong Ning, delegation head (standing between the ambassador and the President) and other members of the group look on.

President Aquino revamps Cabinet



ILETO



JAYME



DOMINGUEZ



FERRER



DRILON

WITH the apparent objective of strengthening the spirit of teamwork in her government and of maintaining the people's confidence in everyone of its members, President Aquino revamped her Cabinet recently and introduced new faces in the service.

First to go was Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. He was a little later followed by Public Works Minister Rogaciano Mercado, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda, and Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel.

The successors to the vacated cabinet posts were Defense Deputy Minister Rafael Ileta for Defense Minister, Philippine National Bank President Vicente Jayme for Public Works and Highways Minister, Agriculture and Food Deputy Minister Carlos Dominguez for Natural Resources Minister, former Member of Parliament Jaime N. Ferrer, Local Government Minister, and Labor Deputy Minister Franklin Drilon, Labor Minister.

The reason why

Mr. Enrile was one of those who helped install the Aquino government during the February revolution. A few months thereafter, however, he had become increasingly critical of some of the government's policies and performance. He was particularly and openly captious of President Aquino's peaceable manner of trying to do away with 17-year old communist insurgency in the country.

As chief enforcer of the mailed fist or armed approach to the insurgency problem as defense

minister in the deposed regime, Mr. Enrile believed very strongly that only the military means can solve the problem.

Gen. Fidel V. Ramos who was then the armed forces vice chief of staff and chief of the Philippine Constabulary, did not quite agree with Mr. Enrile's position. He admitted recently that the regime's armed approach was largely a failure and an expensive one, too, in terms of lives and resources.

Mr. Enrile's unrestrained and often strident criticisms of the Aquino government had antagonized many of the President's supporters and almost all of the other members of the cabinet. Thus, the strong demand for his relief.

On the other hand, corrupt practices have been bruited about in high places in the ministries of natural resources and public works. These allegedly involved the farming out of logging concessions in the former ministry, and awarding of public works contracts in the latter.

Although the President expressed confidence Mr. Maceda and Mr. Mercado have kept themselves clear of these rumored irregularities, she nevertheless had to accept their resignation under the principle that "like Caesar's wife, a public servant must not only be innocent but above suspicion as well."

In the case of Mr. Pimentel, it was explained that the controversies he had stirred in the relief of local officials and appointment of officers-in-charge has considerably reduced public trust in his efficiency as minister for local government. Hence, he, too, must go.

Mr. Pimentel, however, was named presidential adviser on national affairs, and later, chief government negotiator with the Moro National Liberation Front and other dissident Muslim groups.

Minister Sanchez was relieved in view of his alleged unconcealed bias for labor in its controversies with capital. This stance of Mr. Sanchez was reportedly scaring away prospective foreign investors.

Worthy successors

If the relieved ministers were quality public service materials as President Aquino herself has referred to them those who succeeded them are known to be of the same caliber if not higher in some respects.

Minister Ileta who is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point like General Ramos, was vice chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines when President Marcos imposed martial law in the country. Ileta was the only ranking officer of military establishment who openly opposed the imposition of the military rule.

For his defiant stand, Mr. Marcos threw him out of the AFP and named him ambassador to Iran and then to Thailand.

By coincidence he was on home leave when the February revolution occurred. He immediately joined Minister Enrile and General Ramos in their break with Marcos. General Ileta was reported to have been instrumental in staying, and finally, preventing the loyal forces of Marcos from

(Turn to page 14)

(President Aquino's speech at the convention of the Federation of Provincial Press Clubs.)

ONCE MORE, the Philippine press is the freest in Asia. But this bit of praise so often heard from foreigners implies a need to temper this new freedom with yet more discipline and responsibility. For to achieve balance in reporting, to deserve an honored place in a democracy, the press must resist control by external forces with special interest. But it must also exercise the greatest self-control to protect its own interest and special mission. That mission is to give the public the fairest, most accurate, and most comprehensive reportage possible on all events that count. This is the public's bottomline for the press. This is what people in a free society demand and you must supply.

Sensational reporting, like junk food, gives readers the illusion of being filled but gives them no real nourishment. For our people to grow into a true democracy, you must give them more balanced and substantial fare.

Before me today is one of the most potent forces in our

society. I refer to you, the provincial press, who wield a weapon no less potent than the sword. The provincial press specially has the capability to influence the hearts and minds, and therefore determine the actions of our people in the countryside. And you are called to exercise that influence at a critical time when our people in the rural areas choose to either drop the plow and pick up a gun or hold on to the plow and work for the second harvest of progress to complement the first of freedom that he enjoys.

You, too, can protect our people in the countryside; protect them against the lies and illusions of the enemies of freedom. You can choose to play up the noise and propaganda of the few, or stand up for the plain truth and the common good. You can work exclusively for the short-term interests of your publications or commit yourselves to the larger and enduring interests of our nation.

I ask you to honor the freedoms allowed in our new democracy by sticking to the highest standards of your noble craft and profession.

When reporting on people or

events, check your facts, and then check them again. And always give the total picture. For everytime a personality or institution comes under attack from your typewriters, the effect can be as real as bullets aimed at the heart or a bomb exploding in a public place.

Especially in the provinces, where communications are tenuous, I ask you to use every available space to enlighten our people on the issues. There is much they have yet to know about the new constitution and the upcoming plebiscite, the counter-insurgency campaign, and the peace talks on which so much of our hope of progress depends.

Finally I ask that your publications be open and non-partisan forums for public views, so that Filipinos even in remote areas can be heard and read, so that they will feel that our new democracy offers many channels for its many voices. I ask that you use media's tremendous power to build up rather than to tear down, to create rather than to destroy.

We in the government have expectations of the provincial press as high as you have of us. May we continue to be fair to each other, and work together towards the progress of our nation and the good of all. Thank you. •

Bottomline for the press



President Aquino exhorts members of the provincial press to give the public the fairest, most accurate, and most comprehensive reportage possible. Behind the President in photo at left is Press Secretary Teodoro G. Benigno. Occasion was the opening of the convention of the Federation of Provincial Press Clubs of the Philippines headed by Nick Enciso who is shown beside Secretary Benigno.



A new vision for MPWH — Jayme

Minister Jayme is shown above going over the operation of the Napindan Hydraulic Control structure, one of MPWH vital projects which the new public works chief inspected upon his assumption of office. With him are NCR Regional Director Eugenio Manalo, Asst. Director Pacifico Mendoza, and Engr. Salvador Pleyte.

"THE ministry of public works and highways is the engineering and construction arm of government, and it is my objective to get the ministry to operate more effectively and to accomplish more."

This, the new minister of public works and highways Vicente R. Jayme declared in an interview recently as he outlined the new policies that should help the ministry not only get a "new image" - but become an agency that would give the country the best possible infrastructure facilities.

"The MPWH is the government agency that builds bridges, roads, classrooms, and flood control systems for public use. And I intend to see to it that these projects are built well," Minister Jayme stressed.

Citing the experience of other countries, Minister Jayme observed that there is a strong correlation between the quality and availability of a country's infrastructure and the state of its development.

"This is due to the fact that

economic activity in a country is largely dependent on roads, bridges, ports and wharves, irrigation canals, dams and the like," he added.

"All infrastructure projects must then be well-built," Minister Jayme said, otherwise, they become more expensive for government to put and maintain."

"Well-built infrastructure projects will surely help a lot to improve the quality of life of the people," Minister Jayme said.

To realize this objective, Minister Jayme said that he will make sure that the funds allotted for these projects really go to the projects."

Minister Jayme also said that he is aware about the negative reports on the ministry, but he believes that despite these reports, there are many good men and women - professionals, who if given the opportunity to use their skills and capabilities, will surely be effective.

"While there is great need to investigate anomalies, and go after grafters, this will not be the main task of the new MPWH minister,"

Minister Jayme stressed.

"Rather, it is my objective to see to it that the ministry functions well," he said. "Of course, the two are interrelated."

"Over time, Minister Jayme said, "the community must have to get involved more militantly in monitoring the projects of the ministry, for in the end, it is the people in the rural areas and the business community, most specially who suffer, Minister Jayme added."

Minister Jayme disclosed that he shall call upon the different civic groups and professional organizations to join the crusade, to reduce the 'shenanigans', "he said.

He said that socio-civic organizations like NAMFREL, the Jaycees, the Rotary Clubs in all areas, the local governments, the provincial economic councils, and other professional groups will be requested to help."

The Armed Forces of the Philippines major services will likewise be requested to work

(Turn to page 19)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT ON A PRELIMINARY CEASEFIRE

THIS Agreement is being entered into by and between:

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines, herein represented by JOSE W. DIKNO, RAMON MITRA, JR. AND TEOFISTO GUINGONA, JR., hereinafter called the "GRP";

- and -

The National Democratic Front, including the Communist Party of the Philippines ("CPP") and the New People's Army ("NPA"), herein represented by SATUR C. OCAMPO and ANTONIO ZUMEL, hereinafter called the "NDF."

Witnesseth:

Purpose

1. The principal objectives of this Agreement are to establish good faith and mutual trust between both parties and to set the atmosphere for meaningful dialogue and negotiations toward the achievement of lasting peace and a resolution of their political differences.

Subject

2. This Agreement pertains to a preliminary ceasefire between the armed elements of the NDF, including the NPA, and the armed elements of the GRP, including the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP).

Definition of Terms

3. For the purpose of the preliminary ceasefire, the terms below as used in this Agreement shall be defined as follows:

3.1 Ceasefire -- Cessation of hostile acts and armed operations.

3.2 Hostile Acts --

aerial and other bombings
ambuscades
armed extortion
arrest and apprehension
arson
artillery shelling
attacks
coercion and threats
disarming
explosive mining
grenade throwing

hijacking of aircraft, vessels and vehicles
kidnapping
liquidation and assassination
molestation
naval gunfire
raids
sabotage
search
sniping
surveillance
tactical firing
torture in any form

Any acts not included herein that are detrimental to this agreement shall be referred to the ceasefire committees as provided in paragraph 6.

3.3 Armed operations the same as 3.2

3.4 Peacekeeping -- Government police and security patrol, investigation, arrest, search and seizure against criminality, especially piracy, robbery, smuggling, kidnapping, cattle rustling, murder and other violations of the penal statutes (excluding political crimes), for the purpose of protecting the civilian population and property.

Duration of Ceasefire

4. The preliminary ceasefire shall last for sixty (60) days starting from the date of effectivity of this Agreement, after which period it may be renegotiated or renewed upon mutual agreement of both parties.

Safeguards

5. In order to establish a ceasefire, the following safeguards shall be observed:

5.1 All hostile acts and armed operations by either side against the other and against civilians shall stop. These include operations not only by the NPA and the AFP including the Civilian Home Defense Forces (CHDF), but also by armed groups that may act in the name of and with the support of either side.

5.2 Government undertakes to arrest, disarm and prosecute armed groups which include private armies, armed goons, armed fanatical sects, groups such as the "lost commands" and death squads.

6. The
comm
natio
be p
and
comm
of th
ongoi
and
these
immu
and
Immu
Facili

5.3 The NAFF shall disarm and punish abusive members and units in the field, including abusive CHDF. The NPA shall do the same with respect to abusive members, including abusive "sparrow units."

5.4 Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent Government from exercising its lawful power to stop any form of taxation or illegal exaction or the illegal procurement of firearms and explosives.

5.5 Both sides shall agree to desist from taking reprisals against the other in the event that a violation of this Agreement takes place; but shall instead refer the matter of the violation to the appropriate ceasefire committee as provided in paragraph 6.

5.6 Government peacekeeping functions against criminal activities shall continue during the period of the ceasefire to ensure the safety of the civilian populace.

Implementation

6. This Agreement shall be implemented by ceasefire committees that will monitor the situation at the national and local levels. The GRP-NDF panels shall be promptly and regularly informed of all decisions and actions made by these committees. Ceasefire committees shall deal solely with the enforcement of this Agreement and shall have no part in the ongoing peace talks unless so instructed by the GRP and NDF panels. NDF representatives belonging to these committees shall enjoy the safety and immunity guarantees provided for in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Memorandum of Agreement and Immunity Guarantees and Physical Centers and Facilities.

6.1 A National Ceasefire Committee (NCC) shall be constituted to monitor and supervise the overall implementation of this Agreement.

6.1.1 It shall be based in Metro Manila and shall consist of five persons: a chairperson and two members mutually acceptable to both parties, and one representative each from the GRP and the NDF.

6.1.2 Its powers and functions shall be: to draw up the implementing guidelines for ceasefire committees subject to approval by the GRP-NDF panels; to accept complaints and investigate them; to adjudicate subject to appeal to the GRP-NDF panels; and to act on emergencies unless their decisions are reversed by the GRP-NDF panels within twenty-four (24) hours upon receipt of notice.

6.2 Local ceasefire committees shall be created

in every area where armed conflict exists, be this at the regional or provincial level as deemed appropriate by the NCC.

6.2.1 Each committee shall consist of five members -- one chairperson and two members mutually accepted by both parties, and one representative each from the NPA and the NAFF.

6.2.2 Their powers and functions shall be as follows: to act in accordance with the implementing guidelines drawn up by the NCC; to adjudicate subject to appeal to the NCC; and to act on emergencies unless their decisions are reversed by the NCC within twenty-four (24) hours upon receipt of notice.

Sanctions

7. All violators of this Agreement shall be subject to sanctions. Before the effectivity of the ceasefire, the NCC shall draw up guidelines governing the imposition of sanctions subject to approval by the two panels. Each side shall impose the appropriate punishment to its offending members to the satisfaction of the ceasefire committees.

Publication and Announcement

8. This Agreement shall be published in full in two major national daily newspapers chosen by the two negotiating parties, and circularized to the NDF and to all the major services commanders of the NAFF as well as all branches of local government.

Good Faith and Cooperation

9. Violations notwithstanding, the GRP-NDF peace talks shall continue. Formal discussions on the substantive aspects of the peace talks, including drawing up a joint agenda, shall commence within thirty (30) days of the signing of this Agreement.

Effectivity

10. The preliminary ceasefire shall be signed on 27th November 1986, and shall take effect at twelve o'clock noon on 10th December 1986. Any party to this Agreement may terminate the same for cause by written notice to the other. Such notice shall be published in all the major daily newspapers and announced over television and radio. Such withdrawal shall take effect forty-eight (48) hours from receipt of said notice.

Governance Before Effectivity

11. From the time of the signing of this Agreement to the date of its effectivity, the following steps shall be taken:

11.1 The issuance of safe conduct passes and accreditation documents;

(Turn to next page)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT... (From page 7)

- 11.2 The setting up of offices by both parties;
11.3 The establishment of the conference site and secretariat;

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

JOSE W. DIOKNO
RAMON V. MITRA, JR.
TEOFISTO GUINGONA, JR.

By:

Signed in the presence of:

MARIA SERENA I. DIOKNO

- 11.4 The creation of the National Ceasefire Committee and local ceasefire committees; and
11.5 The drawing up of guidelines for the implementation of this Agreement.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, we hereunto set our hands this 27th day of November, 1986 in Metro Manila.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC
FRONT INCLUDING THE
THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
PHILIPPINES AND THE
NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

SATUR C. OCAMPO
ANTONIO ZUMEL

CAROLINA S. MALAY

REFERENCE TO MINUTES Memorandum of Agreement on a Preliminary Ceasefire

The Agreement on a Preliminary Ceasefire shall be interpreted in accordance with the following, as agreed upon and finalized in the meeting of 26th of November, 1986.

Definition of Terms

3.2 Hostile Acts

Arrest and apprehension -- Warrants of arrests issued against NDF members before the ceasefire take effect shall not be served. In addition, no such warrants shall be issued during the period of the ceasefire.

Coercion and threats -- These do not constitute hostile acts when they relate to illegal exactions, which are provided for in paragraph 5.4 of this Agreement.

Explosive mining -- This does not include existing defensive perimeter provisions.

Sabotage -- This refers to armed sabotage such as bombing and destruction of roads and bridges, and excludes economic sabotage and propaganda.

Surveillance -- This includes aerial, electronic and other types of surveillance.

Any acts not included herein that are detrimental to this Agreement shall be

referred to the ceasefire committees. These acts could include, for example, an unusual combat troop build-up by either side.

3.3 Armed operations -- Armed operations include zoning, food and economic blockades, forced evacuations, designation of free fire zones, and armed actions by urban guerrillas.

3.4 Peacekeeping -- As additional safeguards, the NAFP shall, as a rule, give prior notice to ceasefire committees of joint or security patrols. Where no prior notice is given, due to certain circumstances, and an encounter results, the ceasefire committee shall, in the process of adjudication, take this fact into consideration. In addition, the size of the police and security patrol shall be commensurate to the nature of the problem.

Safeguards

5.2 The NDF is prepared to cooperate with the government in this endeavor. The NPA and its forces reserve the right to defend themselves and the people against assault by these armed groups.

5.4 Illegal exactions and illegal procurement of firearms and explosives shall not be used as reasons for launching large-scale military

offensives that defeat the spirit and meaning of this Agreement.

- 5.5 Self-defense by either side shall be allowed provided the matter of the violation is elevated to the appropriate ceasefire committee.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

JOSE W. DIOKNO
RAMON V. MITRA, JR.
TEOFISTO GUINGONA, JR.

By:

Publication and Announcement

8. The GRP secretariat shall pay for the publication of this Agreement.

Approved this 27th day of November, 1986 in
Metro Manila.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC
FRONT INCLUDING THE
COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE
PHILIPPINES AND THE
NEW PEOPLE'S ARMY

SATUR C. OCAMPO
ANTONIO ZUMEL

Signed in the presence of:

MARIA SERENA I. DIOKNO

CAROLINA S. MALAY

Mensahe tungkol sa "PEACE TALKS"

Ni JOSE W. DIOKNO

TAYONG lahat ay magkaisa sa pangarap upang magkaroon ang ating mga anak ng mas mabuting buhay kaysa sa ating dinanaan. Ang pangarap na ito ay katutubong Pilipino: ang pagmamalasakit upang magtayo ng isang bayang karapat-dapat para sa ating mga anak.

Isang bayang maipagmamalaki natin dahil walang lalaki, babae o bata na mapipilitang magbenta ng kanyang sarili upang siya'y makakain o makapag-aral.

Isang bayang malaya, kung saan ang bawa't isa, mula sa anumang bahagi ng lipunan, ay maglalaan ng kanyang talino para sa kabutihan at kinabukasan ng madla.

Isang bayang marangal, dahil ang kapangyarihan ng pamahalaan ay ginagamit hindi para sa pakinabang ng iilan, kundi para sa ikabubuti ng lahat; at dahil ang sibilyan na liderato, hindi ang militar, ang nangingibabaw.

Isang bayang nagsasarili, na tumatanggi sa pagdidikta ng dayuhan, lalo na ang gobyerno ng Estados Unidos. Isang bayang may sariling isip at pagpapasya.

Isang bayang makatarungan, kung saan walang karalitaan, kamangmangan at kagutuman; kung saan ang magsasaka ay may sariling lupa na hindi maagaw; kung saan ang manggagawa ay may kanais-nais na trabaho at sapat na suweldo; at kung saan ang pamilya ay hindi mapapaalis sa kanilang tirahan.

Isang bayang mapayapa.

Ang **peace talks** ng gobyerno at ng National

Democratic Front ay isang hakbang patungo sa pangarap na ito. At aking karangalan ang tumulong sa gobyerno upang matupad ang **peace talks**. Ang dalawang panig ay handang mag-usap sa halip na magbarilan at magpatayan. Ito ang nararapat para sa ating mga kababayan. Kaya ang pagpupunyagi para sa mapayapa, makatarungan, at lubos na malaya at nagsasariling bayan, ay tungkulin hindi lamang ng gobyerno at ng NDF, kundi ng sambayanang Pilipino.

Huwag nating kalimutan na ang kalayaang nakamit sa rebolusyon ng Pebrero, nang mapatalsik natin ang diktadura, ay bunga ng paghihirap, sakripisyo at dugo ng maraming Pilipino, mula pa noong panahon ng batas militar. 'Di natin mabibilang ang lahat ng nag-alay ng kanilang kalayaan at buhay upang makamtam ang karapatan at kasarinlan ng ating bayan. Lahat sila, kasama na rito si Ka Lando Olalia, ay biktima ng dahas.

Nguni't may iba't ibang porma at hugis ang dahas. May karahasang dulot ng armalite, ng teargas at ng tangke. Mayroon ding karahasang bunga ng paghihirap, gutom at kawalan ng hustisya.

Sa tulong ninyong lahat, ang **peace talks** na ginanap ngayon ay magpapatigil sa bawa't uri ng karahasan. Huwag sana nating payagan ang sinumang tao o grupo, Pilipino man o dayuhan, na buwagin ang **talks** na ito. Gamitin natin ang pagkakataong ito upang maghandog ng isang mabuti't magandang kinabukasan para sa ating mga anak.

Maraming salamat po.

(Sgd.) JOSE W. DIOKNO



Members of the Government Negotiating Panel, the National Democratic Front Panel and the National Ceasefire Committee met the press at the State Auditing and Accounting Center to mark the start of the 60-day ceasefire. From left: Antonio Zumel of the NDF panel, Dean Irene Cortes and Augusto Almeda Lopez of the Ceasefire Committee; Chairman Teofisto Guingona and Jaime Guerrero of the GRP Panel; Constabulary Chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa of the NCC.

Sir:

Twenty years of dictatorship destroyed much of what we Filipinos have long aspired and fought for. In your letter of 23rd December 1986, you stated the premises on which you think the peace negotiations should be based. Using the words of Ka Pepe allow us to described to you the vision not only of the Aquino Government but, in our view, of most Filipinos.

"Most Filipinos want to make the Philippines a nation for our children. They want a society that is Filipino, progressive, just, free, democratic, sovereign, and moral."

"**Filipino**, because it insists on being itself, seeks to actualize the Filipino vision and acts according to the Filipino values of freedom and independence, justice and fair play, cooperation and community, courage and self-sacrifice and, above all, respect for the human dignity and self-respect of everyone."

"**Progressive**, because it strives to abolish poverty, hunger and ignorance, and to make sure every farmer has land no one can grab from him; every breadwinner, a meaningful job that pays enough to provide a decent standard of living; every family, a home from which it cannot be evicted; and everyone, a steadily improving quality of life."

"**Just**, because it seeks to narrow gaps in income and wealth, and transform social institutions and structures so that whatever inequality remains is not due to the ways society expects people to act towards each other, but to differences in natural aptitudes, talents and characteristics - a society, that is, that judges everyone not by who he is and

what he has, but by what he is and what he does."

"**Free**, because it not only respects everyone's freedom to bring his native talents to full flower, but encourages and stimulates everyone not by who he is and what he has, but by what he is and what he does."

"**Democratic**, because it vests ultimate power in the people to whom all who exercise public power are accountable, respects the individual and collective rights of everyone, and encourages everyone, yet forces no one, to involve himself in local, regional and national affairs, and to take part in making and implementing social decisions."

"**Sovereign**, because it rejects foreign dictation decides by and for itself what the common good is, how to obtain it and how to distribute its costs and benefits."

"**Moral**, because it relies on persuasion, not coercion, on truth, not deceit, and on the generosity of the Filipino soul, not crass materialism, to attain social goals."

Towards this vision we removed the dictatorship and replaced it with a democratically and popularly elected President. The success belongs to no one group, sector or class of society but to all those Filipinos who struggled against the oppression and abuses of authoritarian rule since the darkest days of martial law. Among them many now hold positions in government and continue to value the freedom we all cherish.

Yet the revolt at EDSA remains unfinished. Poverty and social injustice remain - which Government recognizes and is determined to eradicate. While we may differ in our analysis of

the root causes of these problems, we are both committed to eliminating them. It is from this commitment that our peace negotiations should stem, a commitment devoid of the gun, but nonetheless made more powerful by the support and inspiration of our people.

The government takes cognizance of the statement made by you in your letter that the NDF does not seek to gain concessions for itself or its leaders or members. Yet, we regret that under item D of that same letter you ask to share power thru a coalition government, to have a new constituent assembly in total disregard of the task duly concluded in the Constitutional Commission, to have a new document other than the 1986 constitution already scheduled for the people's plebiscite on February 2 this year, and to have a regular government other than the present government under President Corazon C. Aquino.

This government got its mandate thru people's power. They fought the elections of February 7, 1986 despite massive frauds and terrorism. They joined the revolution that came after from February 22 to 25 against tanks and guns and tear gas. They won despite grave peril to their lives and liberties. This government will continue that unfinished revolution - to recover from the depths of crisis and to take the necessary steps to right the wrongs of the past for the common cause and prosperity of the nation. But it will not do so thru an unfounded and illogical demand for a coalition government. For the Filipino has only one government, one flag, one constitution. There can be no other.

We trust that you who are concerned with the voice of the people - respect the mandate of the people. And in the same manner that we in government are pledged to extend to you not only the hand of friendship but also due consideration of your cause and the reforms to respect and recognize this government which stands for all the people in the land.

Government is pledged to carry out the reforms mentioned in the Annexes, but in the process we consult not only with you but also with other groups and sectors who share the same vision stated in the beginning of this letter -- to help turn the same into reality. For love of country is not the monopoly of any one group, and the push for needed reforms is not limited to any one sector. If we therefore determine to pursue peace together we can more easily attain progress together.

Given the gravity of our national problems, and considering the time frame within which we are working - we suggest that our joint agenda concentrate as a beginning to two attainable objectives that most strongly address the needs of our people. These are in our view:

1. Land Reform. We have our Land Reform Program, you have yours. There must be some willingness on both sides to compromise on details while adhering to basic principles.

2. Industrialization. The government is committed to Industrialization based on sound agricultural development. Your problem also calls for industrialization to complement agriculture which is

the main basis for economic development. Again, we can try to bridge differences without sacrificing the essence of our respective programs.

Needless to say, we can better attain the sound fulfillment of these programs only if we attain a settlement to the armed conflict, including arms, which we can take up as integral parts of either or both programs.

This is without prejudice to taking up other vital issues embodied in our two letters of December 23 as circumstances may allow.

Also, - since this government's continuing concern is the welfare of all citizens, its program to extend benefits to our members remain:

1. Education. We are pledged to help those amongst you - especially the children of those who have fallen in battle, to send them to appropriate schools. Not only to primary and elementary levels but also to collegiate levels, to the University of the Philippines or other State Colleges, and for desirous scholars to universities abroad. We are making proper arrangements for possible enrollment in some private institutions where specialized courses are desired. We owe it to the youth to give them this opportunity.

2. Medication. If any of your members are wounded, if they are sick with malaria or other illness - we are ready to extend the necessary care or hospitalization.

3. Cooperatives. This may or may not be a component of land reform. But arrangements can be made for you to set up self reliant cooperatives, say a hundred members or so per unit, with initial assistance of the government. Credit, Technical Aid, Trade facilities, and others. We are tapping advice from successful entities in other places like Israel, and government's concern is to make all our cooperatives, learning from the mistakes of the past, vital instruments for uplifting the incomes of people and broadening the base for social justice.

4. Manpower Training. As we envision the economy to pick up from crisis, we can generate more jobs. But studies show that our human resource sadly lacks skills. And where skills are obtained, the Filipino has proven himself with satisfaction and excellence. This is also a vital component of modernized farming and industrialization, and government extends this service to those amongst your members who desire such training.

Let us make peace, not war. For the past month has shown that our people desire and deserve meaningfully tranquility not conflict. They are content with a plural society - peaceful, not warlike. They want reforms, not revolution. For the fascist dictator is gone - and the enemies that remain like poverties and social imbalances and foreign intervention - can best be addressed in the peaceful process of democracy. Give peace a chance.

Faternally,

(Sgd.) Teofisto T. Guingona, Jr.
(Sgd.) Maria Serena Diokno (Sgd.) Jaime Guerrero

Quezon City, January 3, 1987.

A SEASON OF PEACE

(From page 1)

made to a troubled country exactly a year ago when still a candidate for the presidency.

It was on December 8 and then on December 21 when the now Chief Executive committed the best of her presidency to getting the rebels to come down and negotiate with government for the peaceable redress of their grievances and their eventual return to the folds of the law.

"Let's give peace a chance," the President said as she explained her approach to the problem of insurgency, a drawn out problem which has already sapped so much of the nation's resources and precious energies.

And peace obliged. On December 10, as the world celebrates this year's International Human Rights Day, a ceasefire accord with the long revolting communists was signed, sealed, and hoped to be religiously observed.

It was only the culmination of the long, strenuous process which earlier had also produced peace and armistice with the braves of the Cordilleras in the north, and the inconsolable Muslim brethren in the south.

Some elements, with obvious partisan motivation, would find fault in the President's effort just as those who have been directly involved in fighting off the problem in the past would see wisdom in the move and would readily rally behind it.

In expressing the military's support to Mrs. Aquino's peace initiatives, the New Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, pointed out quite candidly that the past regime's mailed fist

policy on the insurgency had been a failure and a costly one, too, in terms of human lives and resources.

It was recalled to prove the general's point, that in December 1968 when the New People's Army was organized as the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, it had only some 70 members. By the time the Marcos regime was thrown out last February or 18 years later the number of the NPA's armed and reserved followers has already grown to about 20,000 according to military authorities themselves.

Such would explain the NAFFP's unqualified endorsement of the peaceful alternative even as it remains prepared to resume the military option should the current effort fail.

Truce with the MNLF

First to heed the President's call for peace were the dissidents of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) headed by former University of the Philippines' instructor Nurullaji Misuari.

The MNLF chieftain who had been on self-exile in the Middle East for about 10 years up to this year, had precisely come home for the talks with President Aquino. It was the President's brother-in-law, Agapito "Butz" Aquino, no less, who arranged for Misuari's return and eventual meeting with the President.

Against the consent of security advisers, the President flew down to Jolo, Sulu, and there on September 5 got the MNLF to hold its peace and sit down with government for the amicable resolution of its disaffection. Later, Mrs. Aquino named her former minister for local government, Mr. Aquilino Pimentel, the government's chief negotiator with the Muslim rebels. The President also designated "Butz"



President Aquino poses with ranking officers of the Moro National Liberation Front led by Nurullaji Misuari shortly after their close-door conference in Jolo, Sulu. With them are New Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos and the then Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile (second from right).



A very cordial meeting in Malacanang in which the President and Fr. Conrado Balweg sealed the peace pact between the government and the Cordillera people's Liberation Army. At right: The start of the discussions on the substantives of the peace negotiations between the government panel composed of from left, Maris Diokno, COA Chairman Teofisto Guingona and EPZ Chairman Jaime Guerrero; and the NDF delegation composed of from right, Ms. Carolina Malay Ocampo, Antonio Zumel, and Satur Ocampo. At center is NDF counsel Romeo Capulong.



Aquino, MLG Dep. Minister Saidamen Pangarungan, and PDSD Chairman Norberto Gonzales members of the government panel.

As of this writing the two panels have already started the preliminaries of the talks at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Countries. The main part of the negotiations, however, is expected to be conducted in Manila or in Mindanao.

Peace with the braves

Just about a week after her successful talks with the Muslim dissidents, the President sat down in a cordial meeting on September 13 with renegade Roman Catholic priest Conrado Balweg, leader of the Cordillera People's Liberation Army (CPLA), at the Mt. Data Lodge in the Mountain Province.

Already convinced with the government's sincerity and desirous himself of peace and progress for his people, Fr. Balweg readily signed the peace agreement with the government.

On December 16, the President and Balweg met again, this time at Malacanang. In this meeting the President authorized the CPLA with its members of about 1,000 men to be a peacekeeping force in the Cordilleras.

President Aquino also confirmed to Fr. Balweg that the Cordilleras would be allowed sufficient autonomy in government. She also assured the Cordillera citizenry that their area shall be protected from encroachments and exploitation by lowlanders.

As in the case with the MNLF, "Butz" Aquino also led in the negotiations with the CPLA and in laying the grounds for the peace agreement.

Accord with the Reds

Then, finally, came up the National Democratic Front (NDF), representing the Communist Party of the Philippines, the New People's Army, and allegedly 12 other constituent organizations of the left.

After days and nights of intense discussions NDF negotiators former journalists Antonio Zumel, Saturnino Ocampo, and Carolina Malay Ocampo, and government representatives (GRP) Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon Mitra, Jr., Commission on Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, and Maria Serena Diokno (on behalf of her father former Senator Jose Diokno who is ill) hammered out and signed a 60-day ceasefire agreement on November 27. The date coincided with the 54th birthday anniversary of the late Ninoy Aquino.

The truce with the Reds was to take effect starting December 10 and extendable beyond the 60-day period should both sides find it necessary for the success of the process. (Full text of the agreement is reproduced on page 6 of this issue.)

Immediately after the signing of the truce, a national ceasefire committee was created. The body is entrusted with the task of overseeing the faithful compliance by both sides of the terms and conditions of the agreement.

Named to this committee were Bishop Antonio Fortich of Bacolod as Chairman, and Augusto Almada Lopez, vice-president of the ABS-CBN network as vice chairman. Members are Dean Irene Cortez of the University of the Philippines, Philippine Constabulary Chief Maj. Gen. Renato de Villa, and Francisco Pascual of the NDF.

Regional counterparts of this committee are

(Turn to page 25)

PRES. AQUINO REVAMPS...

(From page 3)

laying siege on Camp Crame where Enrile, Ramos, and other civilian and military leaders of the rebellion were holed in. If the siege went through, it was admitted that the revolution would have collapsed right there and then.

Immediately upon her assumption of the presidency President Aquino named General Iloilo Defense deputy minister.

Minister Jayme is a banker and economist by training and academic preparation. He had been president of the Private Investment and Development Corporation which financed several of the big industries and business enterprises in the country.

During the election last February he was vice chairman of the NAMFREL which, as a citizen arm of the Commission on Elections, not only stood out to safeguard the polls but actually fought elements in many places who were out to commit shenanigans in that election.

After the election President Aquino named him president of the Philippine National Bank.

Minister Ferrer has long held important positions in government. He started his public career as a leader of the famed Hunters Guerilla organization during the last world war.

In 1953, he, together with other concerned civic leaders organized the first NAMFREL which, also as a citizen arm of the Comelec then, was instrumental in reducing the commission of frauds to the minimum during that year's presidential election. The winner of that election, President Ramon Magsaysay, then named him undersecretary of agriculture and natural resources.

He left the government service upon the death of Magsaysay in 1957. But he returned as an executive assistant of then President Marcos in the early years of his administration. Later, he was appointed chairman of the Comelec.

It was a splendid

performance that he gave at the Comelec, keeping the elections clean, and going after those who monkeyed around with the polls regardless of their status or connection with the powers that be.

Ironically it was this very performance which caused him to wake up one morning already jobless, removed by the very person who placed him there and who professed admiration for his sterling qualities as a public servant.

Mr. Ferrer since then joined the opposition to the regime and became an active member of the "parliament of the streets." In 1984 running practically penniless against an administration candidate who was said to have been well funded, he got elected to the Batasang Pambansa representing the Paranaque-Las Pinas district of Metro Manila. His was a very convincing victory that his opponent readily conceded even before all the votes have been counted.

In last February's presidential polls he led the campaign in his district where Mrs. Aquino won overwhelmingly. Upon the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa, he sat it out attending to the needs of his constituents until he was tapped for the Cabinet.



RP ECONOMIC RECOVERY...

(From page 32)

moving fast. Large crowds of shoppers have forced storeowners, Rosario said, to keep their shops open up to late in the night.

Rosario pointed to the phenomenon as indicative of better times for business in the coming year.

The vendors would attribute the bonanza to the Christmas bonus of P1,000 and the 13th month pay given to government workers on orders of President Aquino. In the private sector, workers were also getting deals during the season when collective bargaining agreements (CBAs) were being drawn up.

Foreign trade — the economy realized a favorable balance of trade of \$17 million during the year with exports having climbed up by 22 per cent to \$4.592 billion from \$3.764 in 1985, against imports of \$4.575 which were 18 per cent higher over 1985's \$3.877 billion.

The top dollar-earners during the period were semi-conductors and electronic microcircuits which accounted for \$1.25 billion and garments which brought in \$1.19 billion. In 1985 these items earned only \$1.19 billion and \$994 million, respectively.

Running third place in performance was crude coconut oil which brought in \$750 million. Other traditional exports like sugar, lumber, ores, copra cake and copra meal suffered slight setbacks.

On the other hand, the country's imports which used up large portions of the earnings were electrical machinery and appliances, \$583 million; mineral fuels, lubricants, and related materials, \$552 million; and mechanical machinery, \$509 million.

The NEDA also reported substantial increase in the country's gross international reserves which hit \$2.4 billion as of the end of the year. The amount is roughly 60 per cent more than that of last year's.

Inflation, which had been the bane of the economy for years, was reported to have levelled at

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE:**Rebuilding Democracy**

By Pres. CORAZON C. AQUINO

I SAID when I started my campaign for the presidency: Let 1985 be the last of our years of shame and 1986 the first when we can proudly say to all the world that we are Filipinos. And so it came to pass. The year that passed will live forever in the memory of our race. And for as long as the history of men is the march of freedom, it will be equally remembered by all the friends of democracy abroad. And more than a memory, 1986 is a stirring standard by which our actions -- yours, my people, and mine -- will be judged in the years to come.

In 1987, we shall continue the work we began, that of rebuilding the house of democracy; a house worthy, by the stability and responsiveness of its institutions, and by the progress of the economy, of the political achievement of the year that passed.

But 1986 set more than a standard of Filipino achievements; it set the tone of sobriety, determination, and faith, and prescribed the method of reconciliation and fraternity, by which such achievements can be repeated in the years and decades to come.

We worked as one for the goal of freedom. We ignored risks and welcomed sacrifices. We shared hardships with our brother and sister Filipinos to achieve common goals. The more fortunate among us shared our advantages to mitigate the common struggle.

So must it be in the year to come as we strive to revive our economy and give life and lasting vigor to the institutions of a full-blown democracy. The first in the order of business will be the ratification of a new constitution that embodies the painful lessons of the past, enshrines the renewed values of our people, and enjoins a permanent respect by practice for the undying principles of democracy.

The ratification of this document as the fundamental law of the land should enjoy the support of all Filipinos, who believe in the ways of democracy for the peaceful and orderly resolution of their differences and attainment of their common aims.

Following its ratification, we shall have national and local elections. And then the full panoply of democratic forces and institutions will be in place to work out, in freedom and with respect for basic rights, the destiny of our nation.

The task of completing the work we began is long and daunting, the challenges are great, but equally great will be the response of our nation. Trusting in God, confident of our abilities, sure of our resolve, committed to unflagging efforts; pride, freedom, and progress can only be our lot in the many years to come.

My family and I wish you all A Happy New Year.

only 1.5 per cent during the last two months of 1986. The rate was 17.5 per cent in 1985.

Stocks trading .

The business sector's bouyant attitude towards the new dispensation, however, was better expressed in the country's two bourses, the Manila and Makati stock markets.

Everyday since President Aquino revamped her cabinet, starting with the removal of Mr. Enrile last November, and up to the last trading day of 1986, stock prices went arising at remarkable rates. They would slide down only a bit occasionally to effect some corrections.

Near the end of the year the increase in prices of both big and small board issues which were

active throughout reached a phenomenal 168 per cent.

Heavy trading took place on mining and oil issues. Mining stocks made the heftiest gains which reached 107.90 points thereby setting a new level of 2,598.2 points at the Manila Stock Exchange. The commercial and industrial issues also went on strong all the way with only a few of them losing a few points.

All the signs are there that the bullish course of the market would continue and make even more progress in the incoming year. The cause of the optimism is traced to the success of the government in effecting the ceasefire and peace agreements with the Cordillera, Muslim, and communist rebels; the marked improvements in the performance

of the economy, and the entry of more foreign and domestic investments in 1987.

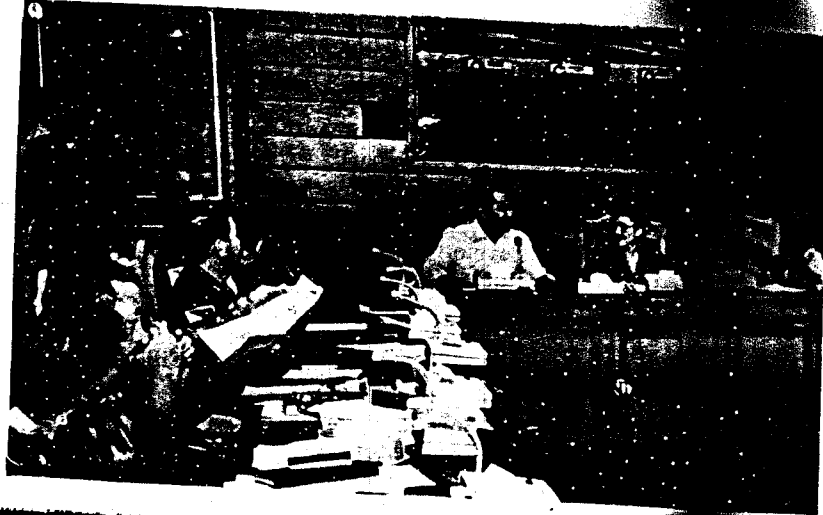
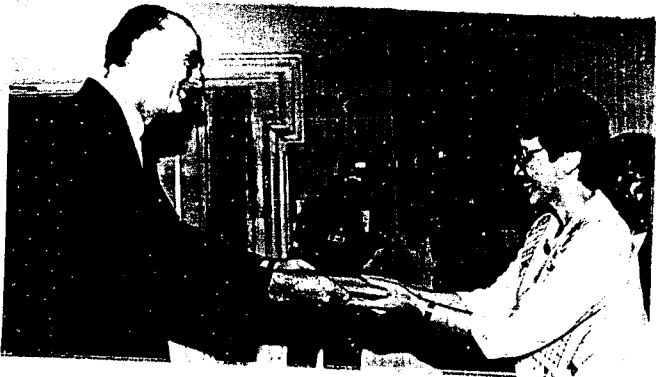
1987 prospects

With the reforms and innovations being introduced in the system, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Jr. foresees a higher degree of progress in all sectors of the economy in 1987.

Industry is calculated to grow by 9.07 per cent or from the production level of P28.41 billion as of the end of 1986 to something like P30.99 billion by the end of next year. This would generate about 350,000 new jobs especially in the manufacturing and construction sectors which are labor intensive.

(Turn to page 19)

NEW AUSTRALIAN ENVOY -- President Corazon C. Aquino receives the credentials of Australian Ambassador-Designate John Holloway in simple rites at the Malacanang Guest House.



THE PRESIDENT AND THE LIVING SAINT'-- Mother Teresa of the Missionaries of Charity, greets Jigno, the President's first grandchild, in Malacanang, while the President smilingly looks on. Mother Teresa, who is fondly called the living saint, is in the country during the Christmas holidays to look over her charity projects in Metro Manila.

GRP HEAD EXPLAINS GOVERNMENT SIDE-- Audit Chairman Teofisto Guingona, head of the Government Negotiating Panel for Peace, in a recent speech before the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference explained why the Aquino government has seen fit to engage in peace talks with the NDF and other insurgent sectors.





THE PRESIDENT IN COMMAND--President Corazon C. Aquino presides over a command conference of top civilian and military officials at Camp Aguinaldo.

FIRST FOR 1987 - The President presides over the first Cabinet meeting for 1987 at the State Dining Hall (Jan. 7). A committee was created by the President to check graft and corruption in the government. Shown from left are Vice-President Salvador Laurel, the President, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, Public Works Minister Vicente Jayme, Trade Minister Jose Concepcion, Jr. and new Labor Minister Franklin Drilon.



BIGAY PUSO PASKO '86--Arlu Gomez, junior newscaster of Channel 9, cheerfully hands over to President Aquino P300.00 from his first salary as his contribution to the President's gift-giving project at the Bigay Puso Pasko '86 formal launching at Malacanang.



NEWS BRIEFS

US solon optimistic on country's future

REP. Stephen Solarz, chairman of the US House Subcommittee on Foreign Relations for Asia and Pacific Affairs, after a two-hour luncheon meeting with President Aquino in Malacanang, said that the President is confident that more insurgents would now come down from the hills because her government has re-established democracy.

In a brief talk with newsmen, Rep. Solarz disclosed that the President is increasingly becoming confident about the durability of democracy in the Philippines, and that she believes her policies are beginning to bring real and tangible benefits to most Filipinos.

"She is in a very optimistic mood and she is hopeful about the future," Rep. Solarz said of Mrs. Aquino.

Rep. Solarz said he also shares the President's optimism, adding that he too shares in the President's confidence in the wisdom and good judgment of the Filipino people.

The American lawmaker is a frequent visitor to the country specially during the campaign period of the last presidential election.

US investors look into RP prospects

TWO groups of American businessmen were received by President Aquino in Malacanang recently. The businessmen will look into possible business ventures in the country in response to the President's invitation to American businessmen during her US September visit.

Juan Collas, president of the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce and Industry, led the first group of 62 US business executives who called on the



President Aquino cordially receives Congressman Stephen Solarz, chairman of Foreign Relations Sub-committee for Asia and Pacific Affairs, US Congress, during a courtesy call at Malacanang recently. At left is Philippine Ambassador to Washington Emmanuel Pelaez.

President. They were accompanied by Minister Jose Concepcion Jr. of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

A 70-man trade mission headed by San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein also called on the President. Members of the group also aim to make investments in the country.

The President reiterated to the American businessmen her invitation for them to invest in the Philippines, adding that it will be to the mutual advantage of both parties. She also pointed out that her government would prefer more trade rather than actual American aid or loans.

Agribusiness' GNP contribution cited

THE agricultural, fishery, and forestry sector made the biggest contribution to the positive performance of the economy for the third quarter of 1986. The National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) disclosed recently.

The report showed that the sector in the aggregate posted a 4.91 percent real growth in the third quarter, or P5.11 billion compared to the P4.87 billion it registered during the same period last year. The growth of the

Gross National Product (GNP) during the quarters was determined to be 2.53 percent.

Agricultural crops registered a 5.03 percent increase in production; livestock, 11.31 percent; fishery, 8.54 percent, and forestry, 2.49 percent.

Franking privilege extended to fiscals

PRESIDENT Aquino has granted free of charge transmission of official mail matters of provincial and city fiscals sent or mailed within the country.

The franking privilege is contained in Executive Order No. 61 signed by the President. The order takes effect immediately.

The order provides that envelopes or wrappers of the privileged mail matters shall bear on the left upper corner the name, official designation and station of the official sending the mail, and on the right upper corner shall be printed the words: "Private or unauthorized use to avoid payment of postage is penalized by fine or imprisonment or both."

Any person who uses the privilege for private or unauthorized purposes shall be punished by a fine of P500.00 or imprisonment of not more than three years or both.

"WOMAN OF THE YEAR"

(From page 1)

ocratic revolution that threw out a dictator and captured the world's imagination, President Aquino was chosen by Time magazine "Woman of the Year" for 1986.

It was the third time in the year that the President was accorded such an honor by prestigious media institutions abroad.

In May she was cited "Woman of the Year" by Vogue magazine which is also an American publication of worldwide circulation as the Time. During her trip to Japan last November she was similarly cited "Woman of the Year" by the NHK Broadcasting Network of Japan. Mrs. Aquino is the first non-Japanese national to have been bestowed the honor.

It was disclosed by Time authorities that USSR Chief of State Mikhail Gorbachev was also a top contender for the award but that Mrs. Aquino eventually won over him.

President Aquino is the third of Time's "Woman of the Year" honorees since the award's creation in 1927. The first was Wallis Warfield Simpson, the American divorcee whom King Edward VIII of England married and abdicated the English throne for on December 11, 1936. The second is the reigning English monarch Queen Elizabeth II who assumed the English throne upon the death of her father, King George VI, on February 2, 1952.

The Time feature on the President is a three-part article of 15 pages with several colored and black-and-white photos which included those of the four-day February revolution at the EDSA.

President Aquino, the Time said, led a fairytale revolution that had the world in suspended disbelief, and then carried on to the highest office of the land by "People Power," surprised everyone with her inner spiritual strength.

According to Time also she had transformed herself in just 30 months from a self-effacing lady to a self-confident leader. The

President's strength, manifested by her self-confidence and quiet authority, the magazine pointed out, comes from her unshakeable and firm belief in her family and her religious faith.

Whatever else happens to her rule, Time said, President Aquino has already given her country a bright and inviolate memory. More important, it added, she has resuscitated its sense of identity and pride.

On the other hand, Vogue magazine in a three page article cited President Aquino's success in showing the world how democratic ideals could be applied to topple a dictator.

RP ECONOMIC RECOVERY...

(From page 15)

Construction is also expected to recover and improve by 25.5 per cent or from P3.8 billion in 1986 to P4.53 billion in the coming year. What would provide the impetus for this growth are the P4.1 billion that the government has allotted for mass housing and the estimated P16 billion that would go to private and public construction works.

Manufacturing should also go up by at least seven per cent or from P21.7 billion in 1986 to P23.2 billion in 1987, according to the trade minister. Citing an indicator in the recovery of this sector, Concepcion said that the value of its production last September rose by a significant 13 per cent over that of the same period last year.

Mining and quarrying are likewise projected for greater productivity, estimated at 3.03 per cent or from P1.62 billion this year to P1.75 billion next year.

In foreign trade Concepcion foresees an increase in exports by about 35 per cent or from 1986's \$4.592 billion to \$6.2 billion next year. This is much higher than NEDA's estimate of about \$5 billion.

With all these initial accomplishments of the economy and its prospects in the immediate future, Concepcion said, the success of President Aquino's national economic recovery program is quite assured. (JJRN)

A NEW VISION...

(From page 5)

closely in the implementation of the programs of the ministry," the minister said.

"The challenge of the ministry is great," Minister Jayme said. "But it is not an impossible job, something can be done," he added. "We must however all work together to harness the capabilities of the men and women in the ministry."

Priorities

In speaking of his priority programs for the Ministry, Minister Jayme said that for the fiscal year 1987, the budget is much larger. "There are larger allocations for roads, bridges, irrigation, classrooms, and this is a reflection of the government's desire to provide better facilities more specially in the rural areas which have been neglected."

To fully implement this program, he pointed out that his office will coordinate with other ministries, specially on the community employment development program which undertakes projects utilizing more local labor.

"The local governments, assisted by socio-civic-religious and professional groups will also be tapped to assist in the program," Minister Jayme said.

"The MPWH must keep faith with the people," he stressed. "They should be made to know and realize that government seeks to provide them with better facilities and opportunities to improve their life. Greater attention will be given to the people in the rural areas."

Commenting on the people who had gone to the hills, Minister Jayme said that "these people had done so because they had lost faith in their government in the past and this was because government had not done its duty, nor had it lived up to it."

Minister Jayme also said that he is setting up an information network in collaboration with other ministries so as to have the people better informed about what are being done for them. (EMC)



Executive Orders

Malacanang, Manila

EO No. 33

AMENDING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE JUDICIARY ORGANIZATION ACT OF 1980, AS AMENDED

I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. The title of Chapter 1 of Batas Pambansa Blg. 129 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"THE COURT OF APPEALS"

SECTION 2. Section 3, Chapter 1 of Batas Pambansa Blg. 129, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 3. **Organization.** -- There is hereby created a Court of Appeals which shall consist of a Presiding Justice and fifty Associate Justices who shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines. The Presiding Justice shall be so designated in his appointment, and the Associate Justices shall have precedence according to the dates of their respective appointments, or when the appointments of two or more of them shall bear the same date, according to the order in which their appointments were issued by the President. Any member who is reappointed to the Court after rendering service in any other position in the government shall retain the precedence to which he was entitled under his original appointment, and his service in the Court shall, for all intents and purposes, be considered as continuous and uninterrupted."

SECTION 3. Section 4 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 4. **Exercise of powers and functions.** -- The Court of Appeals shall exercise its powers, functions, and duties through seventeen (17) divisions, each composed of three (3) members. The Court may sit **en banc** only for the purpose of exercising administrative, ceremonial or other non-adjudicatory functions."

SECTION 4. Section 8 of the same Act is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. The second paragraph of Section 9 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The Court of Appeals shall have the power to receive evidence and perform any and

all acts necessary to resolve factual issues raised in (a) cases falling within its original jurisdiction, such as actions for annulment of judgments of regional trial courts, as provided in paragraph (2) hereof; and in (b) cases falling within its appellate jurisdiction wherein a motion for new trial based only on the ground of newly discovered evidence is granted by it."

SECTION 6. Section 11 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 11. **Quorum.** -- A majority of the actual members of the Court shall constitute a quorum for its session **en banc**. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the sessions of a division. The unanimous vote of the three members of a division shall be necessary for the pronouncement of a decision or final resolution, which shall be reached in consultation before the writing of the opinion by any member of the division. In the event that the three members do not reach a unanimous vote, the Presiding Justice shall request the Raffle Committee of the Court for the designation of two additional Justices to sit temporarily with them, forming a special division of five members and the concurrence of a majority of such division shall be necessary for the pronouncement of a decision or final resolution. The designation of such additional Justices shall be made strictly by raffle.

A motion for reconsideration of its decision or final resolution shall be resolved by the Court within ninety (90) days from the time it is submitted for resolution, and no second motion for reconsideration from the same party shall be entertained."

SECTION 7. Subsection (d) of Section 14 of the same Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(d) One hundred seventy-two (172) Regional Trial Judges shall be commissioned for the National Capital Judicial Region. There shall be:

Fifty-five branches (Branches 1 to 55) for the City of Manila, with seats thereat;

Thirty-two branches (Branches 56 to 87) for Quezon City, with seats thereat;

Twelve branches (Branches 88 to 100) for Pasay City, with seats thereat;

Twelve branches (Branches 101 to 113) for Caloocan City, with seats thereat;

Fifty-eight (Branches 114 to 171 and 172) for the municipalities of Navotas, Malabon, San Juan, Mandaluyong, Makati, Pasig, Pateros, Taguig, Marikina, Paranaque, Las Pinas, and Muntinlupa; Branches 56 to 66 and 132 to 150 with seats at Makati; Branches 67 to 71 and 151 to 168 at Pasig; and Branches 72 to 74, 169 and 170 at Malabon; and

Three branches (Branches 75, 171 and 172) for the municipality of Valenzuela, with seats thereat."

SECTION 8. The terms "Intermediate Appellate Court, Presiding Appellate Justice and Associate

Appellate
Reorganiza
Executive
Appeals
respect
Si
effect
D
July in
eighty-

F
OF

V
sales
admini
V
from
with r
impose
automat
N
Preside
S
the Na
hereby

a
e
p
re

b
C

du
cl

or
in

at
th

so
Pr

in
du

be
us

ma
to

IV
th

At
ra

co
ne

the
sul

SE
Internal
amended

Appellate Justice(s)" used in the Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980 or in any other law or executive order shall hereafter mean Court of Appeals, Presiding Justice and Associate Justice(s), respectively.

SECTION 9. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 28th day of July in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

EO No. 36

**FURTHER AMENDING CERTAIN SECTIONS
OF THE NATIONAL INTERNAL REVENUE CODE,
AS AMENDED**

WHEREAS, there is a need to simplify the sales tax structure to effect better compliance and administration;

WHEREAS, to recoup the differential arising from the simplification of the sales tax structure with respect to automobiles, there is a need to impose an additional excise tax on certain automobiles;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Section 162, subparagraph (c), of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"(c) **Imported articles.** -- When the articles are imported, the percentage taxes established in Section 163 of this Code shall be paid in advance by the importer prior to the release of such articles from customs custody, based on the total value used by the Bureau of Customs in determining tariff and customs duties, including customs duties and other charges. On the original sale, barter, exchange or transfer of such imported articles by the importer himself, there shall be levied, assessed and collected a sales tax at the same rate on the gross value in money of the articles so sold, bartered, exchanged or transferred: **Provided,** That the tax paid in advance by the importer shall be credited against the sales tax due on the original sale. The tax required to be paid herein shall not apply to articles to be used by the importer himself in the manufacture or preparation of articles subject to excise tax (except automobiles) under Title IV of this Code: **Provided: further,** That where the National Economic and Development Authority certifies to the availability of local raw materials of sufficient quantity, comparable quality and price to meet the needs of manufacturers subject to excise tax, the importation of such raw materials shall be subject to the tax herein imposed."

SECTION 2. Section 163 of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Section 163. **Percentage tax on original sales of articles.** -- There shall be levied, assessed and collected, once only on every original sale, barter, exchange, or similar transaction for nominal or valuable consideration intended to transfer ownership of, or title to, the articles, herein below enumerated a tax based on the gross selling price or gross value in money of the articles so sold, bartered, exchanged, or transferred, such tax to be paid by the manufacturer, producer or importer:

(1) **Thirty percent (30%), on the following non-essential articles:**

(a) All articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation, pearls, precious and semi-precious stones and imitations thereof; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with, precious metals or imitations thereof or ivory (not including surgical and dental instruments, silver-plated wares, frames or mountings for spectacles or eyeglasses, and dental gold or gold alloys and other precious metals used in filling, mounting or fitting of the teeth); opera glasses and lorgnettes. The term 'precious metals' shall include platinum, gold, silver, and other metals of similar or greater value. The term 'imitations thereof' shall include platings and alloys of such metals.

(b) Perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, hair dressings, hair dyes, hair restoratives, aromatic cachous, toilet powders, (except tooth and mouth washes, dentifrice, talcum and medicated toilet powders, hair oils and pomades).

(c) Dice, mahjong sets and playing cards.

(d) Jukeboxes.

(e) Automobiles (except motor vehicles classified as trucks, jeeps and utility vehicles). A sale of an automobile shall, for purposes of this section, be considered as a sale of the chassis and of the body, together with parts and accessories with which the same is usually equipped, including the other parts and accessories permanently attached thereto at the time of the original sale.

(f) Parts and accessories of automobiles which are primarily for ornamentation or embellishment.

(g) Yachts and other vessels intended for pleasure or sports.

(h) Harpsichords, accordions, pianos and electric or electronic musical organs.

(i) Firearms and cartridges or other forms of ammunition.

(j) Household-type electric vacuum cleaners or polishers.

(k) Washing machines, clothes dryers and combination washing machine and clothes dryers of all types.

(l) Textiles wholly or in chief value of silk, wool, or linen; nylon or other synthetic

(Turn to next page)

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

(From page 21)

and/or chemical fabrics not intended for clothing; wool and silk hats; and furs and manufactures thereof.

(m) Electricity and/or battery operated beauty equipment and accessories.

(n) Electricity and/or battery operated toys.

(o) Television sets, phonographs or gramophones, combination radio-phonograph sets, tape recorders, video tape recorders, tape decks, car stereos, cassette radios, and similar articles for reproducing and/or recording music, sound and images and any combination thereof.

(p) Air-conditioning units.

(q) Similar or analogous articles, substances or preparations to those enumerated above as determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue based on the essentiality of the articles.

Any material, part or accessory of the above-mentioned articles shall be taxed under this section:

(2) **Ten percent (10%), on the following essential articles:**

(a) Processed meat, fruits, vegetables, fish and other sea foods and other processed food products for human consumption.

(b) Processed milk, creamers, dairy products, butter and its substitutes like margarine.

(c) Bread and bakery products.

(d) Lard, shortening and cooking oil.

(e) Beverages and concentrates thereof, whether in liquid, powder or granulated form, intended for consumption as a drink, including but not limited to, processed coffee, cocoa, tea or ginger.

(f) Wheat flour.

(g) Clothes and textiles intended for clothing.

(h) Medicines and articles primarily intended for the administration thereof.

(i) Soaps, detergents, toothbrushes and toothpastes.

(j) Writing pads, notebooks, ordinary lead pencils and disposable ballpens.

(k) Cement, hollow blocks, logs, lumber, plywood, plyboard, fiberboard, glass, roofing materials, steel bars, nails, sand and gravel, woven bamboo splits (sawali), nipa shingles, bamboo, basic sanitary and plumbing fixtures and fittings.

(l) Fish, poultry, swine and cattle feeds.

(m) Fertilizers, pesticides and technical materials for use in the formulation of pesticides.

(n) Spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles, except tires.

For purposes of sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the term "processed" as applied to the

food products mentioned therein means that such products have undergone the process of curing, canning, bottling or other manufacturing process. It does not include those which have merely undergone the simple process of preservation such as freezing, refrigeration, drying, salting or smoking.

An article subject to the original sales tax, when used as a raw material in the manufacture or preparation of the above essential articles, shall be taxed at the same rate as the finished product, except when such material is taxed under sub-section (3) hereof or under Title IV of this Code: **Provided**, (1) the purchaser of such material inputs shall certify to the domestic supplier-importer or manufacturer, in the case of local purchase, or to the Bureau, in the case of direct importation, that the articles shall be used exclusively in the manufacture or preparation of any of the essential articles above enumerated, for resale in the case of a manufacturer, or direct use in the case of an agricultural producer; and (2) the supplier-manufacturer/importer shall maintain accounting records in a manner prescribed in the regulations to be issued by the Bureau whereby the sales can be classified according to different rates of tax.

(3) **Zero percent (0%), on the following agricultural products:**

(a) Agricultural food products, including ordinary salt and all kinds of fish and its by-products in their original state.

(b) Agricultural non-food products in their original state.

Agricultural products shall still be considered in their original state even if they have undergone the simple processes of preservation such as freezing, drying, salting, smoking or stripping. Rice and corn shall be considered in their original state even when milled.

(4) **Twenty percent (20%), on other articles not covered by subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section."**

SECTION 3. The provisions of Section 164 of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, are hereby superseded by new provisions to read as follows:

"Section 164. **Percentage tax on every subsequent sale of articles.** -- Except as provided in Section 167 of this Code, there shall be levied, assessed and collected on every subsequent sale, barter, exchange or similar transaction for nominal or valuable consideration intended to transfer ownership of, or title to, any article a tax equivalent to one and one-half percent (1.5%) of the gross selling price or gross value in money of the article so sold, bartered, exchanged or transferred, such tax to be paid by the seller or the transferor thereof: **Provided**, however, That the subsequent sale of agricultural products in their original state shall be subject to zero percent (0%) rate.

Unless the tax under this section is billed to the purchaser as a separate item in the invoice, the amount intended to cover the sales tax shall be considered as part of the gross selling price of the article."

SECTION 4. Section 165 of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. Section 166 of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Section 166. **Tax Credit.** (a) **Creditable Taxes.** -- Any excise, sales or miller's tax paid under this Title and Title IV of this Code on domestically manufactured, processed, produced or imported raw materials, part, accessory or other article locally purchased or imported by the manufacturer for conversion into or intended to form part of any finished product for sale shall be credited against the sales tax on the original sale of the finished product, except agricultural products: **Provided,** however, that the amount of sales tax on domestically purchased raw material, part or accessory, is separately indicated in the sales invoice.

In the case of purchase of raw materials, parts and accessories by a manufacturer from a duly registered and accredited dealer, the amount of tax passed on to the dealer as well as the sales tax on subsequent sale, if indicated as separate items in the dealer's sales invoice shall be allowed as credits against the sales tax due on the finished product. Any advance sales tax paid on imported articles shall be allowed as credits against the sales tax due on the original sale of such imported articles.

(b) **Tax credit on articles exported.** -- Any excise, sales miller's or advance sales tax paid under this Title or Title IV of this Code on domestically manufactured or imported raw materials used in the manufacture and forming part of the finished products subject to tax under Section 163 (1), (2) and (4) hereof shall be allowed as a tax credit against any internal revenue tax liability directly due from the manufacturer exporting said products: **Provided,** That the amount of the tax on locally purchased raw material, part, accessory, or other article is indicated as a separate item in the sales invoice of the supplier from whom it was last purchased; and **Provided, further,** That the direct exporter shall file an application for tax credit within one year from the close of the taxable year in which the export was effected. In case finished products are exported by an export trader other than the manufacturer or producer, the entire amount of sales and excise taxes separately indicated in the sales invoice of the immediate seller of the finished products exported shall be allowed to be credited against other tax liabilities of the export trader subject to the filing of an application as prescribed by the Bureau.

(c) **Excess tax credit.** -- If at the end of a taxable year, the total tax paid on the raw material, part, accessory or other article exceeds the amount of the sales tax due on the finished product, the manufacturer or producer may elect to:

1. Carry over such excess or a portion thereof to be credited against his sales tax liability in the succeeding taxable quarter or quarters; and/or

2. File an application for the issuance of a tax credit certificate for such excess or a portion thereof which can be used in payment of any advance sales tax; and/or

3. Deduct such excess or a portion thereof from gross income for income tax purposes: **Provided,** That the amount of the tax on raw material, part, accessory, or other article shall be indicated as a separate item in the sales invoice; **Provided, further,** That the amount of tax credits opted for and any tax credit corresponding to the raw materials which are subsequently sold, transferred, disposed of, or for any other reason, can no longer be used in the manufacture of the finished product for sale, shall either be deducted from any unused tax credit or paid as a part of the tax due in the quarter following the disposal; and **Provided, finally,** That in the case of an importer, if the advance sales tax paid on imported articles exceeds the sales tax due on the original sale of the imported articles in any quarter the excess shall be credited against the sales tax liability of the importer in the succeeding taxable quarter or quarters."

SECTION 6. Section 167 of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Section 167. **Articles and transactions not subject to sales tax.** -- The following shall be exempt from the sales tax imposed in Section 163 hereof:

(a) Original sale by a manufacturer, producer or importer of articles subject to excise tax (except automobiles) imposed under Title IV and to miller's tax under Section 168 of this Code.

(b) Subsequent sale of manufactured oils and other fuels, except lubricating oil, processed gas, grease, wax and petrolatum.

(c) Subsequent sale of any newspaper, magazine review or bulletin which appears at regular intervals with fixed prices for subscription and sale and which is not devoted principally to publication of advertisements.

(d) Articles shipped or exported by the manufacturer, producer, or trader, irrespective of any shipping arrangement that may be agreed upon which may influence or determine the transfer of ownership of the articles so exported.

(Turn to next page)

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

(From page 23)

EO No. 28

FURTHER AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF REPUBLIC ACT NO. 1161,
AS AMENDED, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE SOCIAL SECURITY LAW

(c) Sales by a registered export producer to another export producer or to a registered export trader."

SECTION 7. Section 169, paragraph (a) and sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of paragraph (b) of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"(a) **Taxable articles.** -- There shall be imposed upon the importer of commodities, goods, wares, or merchandise brought into the Philippines, a compensating tax equivalent to the rates prescribed in Section 163 based on the total value used by the Bureau of Customs in determining tariff and customs duties, including customs duty and all other charges, such tax to be paid before the withdrawal of the said commodities, goods, wares or merchandise from the customs-house or the post office."

"(1) Articles subject to tax under Section 163 of this Code;

(2) Articles subject to the excise tax under Title IV of this Code (except automobiles) and articles to be used by the importer himself in the manufacture or preparation of articles subject to excise tax (except automobiles)."

SECTION 8. A new section, to be known as Section 135-A, is hereby added to Chapter VI of Title IV of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended, to read as follows:

"Section 135-A. **Automobiles.** -- There shall be levied, assessed and collected an **ad valorem** tax on automobiles based on the manufacturer's or importer's selling price, net of excise and sales taxes, in accordance with the following schedule:

ENGINE DISPLACEMENT

Tax Rate	Gasoline	Diesel
5%	1201 to 1600cc	1851 to 2050cc
10%	1601 to 1800cc	2051 to 2250cc
20%	1801cc or over	2251cc or over

Provided, That in the case of imported automobiles not for resale, the tax imposed herein shall be based on the total value used by the Bureau of Customs in determining tariff and customs duties, including customs duty and all other charges, plus ten percent (10%) of the total thereof."

SECTION 9. All laws, order, issuances, rules and regulations or parts thereof, inconsistent with this Executive Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 10. This Executive Order shall take effect on August 1, 1986.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 30th day of July in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

WHEREAS, paragraph (c) of Sec. 4 of Republic Act No. 1161 as amended, authorizes the Social Security Commission to provide for the feasible increases in benefits and the addition of new ones under such rules and regulations as the Commission may adopt subject to the approval of the President, provided that the actuarial stability or solvency of the Reserve Fund shall be guaranteed, and provided further that such increases in benefits shall not require any increase in contribution;

WHEREAS, the benefit structure for the low income group must constantly be upgraded to keep pace with the changing patterns of the social and economic development;

WHEREAS, actuarial studies conducted by the Social Security System show that certain income benefits provided for under Republic Act No. 1161, as amended, can be increased without increasing the contributions and without adversely affecting the actuarial stability or solvency of the Social Security System Reserve Fund;

WHEREAS, an employer-member of the Social Security System who fails to remit the monthly contributions when they fall due is required to pay in addition to the contributions, a penalty of three percent (3%) per month from the date the contributions fall due, until they are paid;

WHEREAS, the imposition of a three percent (3%) penalty per month has added to the burden of the employers inasmuch as after sometime the amount of penalty could even be more than the contributions due;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Section 12(6) of Republic Act No. 1161, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Section 12(b). The monthly pension shall in no case be less than two hundred pesos nor paid in an aggregate amount of less than sixty times the monthly pension except to a secondary beneficiary."

SECTION 2. Section 13-B of Republic Act No. 1161, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 13(b). **Funeral Benefit.** -- A funeral grant of one thousand five hundred pesos shall be paid to help defray the cost of funeral expenses upon the death of a covered member permanently totally disabled employee or retiree."

SECTION 3. Paragraph (a) of Section 14 and No. (1) thereof, of Republic Act No. 1161, as amended, are hereby further amended to read as follows:

Section 14. **Sickness Benefit** -- (a) A covered employee who has paid at least three monthly contributions in the twelve-month period immediately preceding the semester of

sickness and is confined for more than three days in a hospital or elsewhere with the Commission's approval, shall, for each day of compensable confinement or fraction thereof, be paid by his employer, or the SSS, if such person is unemployed, an allowance equivalent to ninety percent of his average daily salary credit, subject to the following conditions:

(1) "In no case shall the total amount of such daily allowance be less than four pesos nor exceed twenty five pesos nor paid longer than one hundred twenty days in one calendar year; now shall any unused portion of the one hundred twenty days of sickness benefit granted under this section be carried forward and added to the total number of compensable days allowable in the subsequent year;"

SECTION 4. Section 22(3) of Republic Act No. 1161, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"Section 22 (e). For purposes of this section, any employer who is delinquent or has not remitted all the monthly contributions due and

payable may within six (6) months from the issuance of this Executive Order remit said contributions to the SSS and submit the corresponding collection lists therefor without incurring the prescribed three percent penalty. In case the employer fails to remit to the SSS the said contributions within the six months grace period, the penalty of three percent shall be imposed from the time the contributions first became due as provided in paragraph (a) of this section."

SECTION 5. All laws, orders, rules and regulations and other issuances or parts thereof inconsistent with this Executive Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 6. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately, except with respect to the increase in benefits which will take effect on August 1, 1986.

DONE in the City of Manila, this 16th day of July, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

A SEASON OF PEACE (From page 13)

scheduled to be organized immediately in areas where the NDF/NPA has had a presence.

Shortly before Christmas the GRP and the NDF panels started taking substantive issues on the NDF demands and the GRP's position. By this time, Mitra has already resigned from the panel and succeeded by Jaime Guerrero, chairman of the Export Processing Authority.

Right at the start of the negotiations, the GRP made the government's position clear and unequivocal against (a) government coalition with the NDF, (b) integration or merger of the members of the NPA with the NAFFP, and (c) setting aside of the newly drafted 1986 constitution in favor of another one desired by the NDF.

The three conditions have been suggested by the NDF negotiators. But GRP panel chairman Teofisto Guingona declared that the government's position on these suggestions are "non-negotiable."

The tougher parts of the negotiations, however, are expected to be taken up the whole month of January. So that now both sides should be finetuning their respective negotiating points.

Rehabilitation program

In anticipation of the rebels' return into the mainstream of society, the government is launching a multi-million peso socio-economic rehabilitation program for them.

To be administered by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the program calls for government funding of some P300 million every year during the first phase which will attend to the beneficiaries' re-integration with society. The second phase will be the development program

proper which will be allocated some P7 billion.

This program, explained NEDA Minister Solita Monsod, is one of the key components of the government's medium-term development plan for the period from 1987 to 1992. It is growth-oriented and takes the rural sector as the base because it is where some 70 percent of the country's population lives. It aims to provide jobs and in the process help achieve an annual growth rate of 8.8 percent in the gross national product between 1987 and 1992.

The government has also secured a package of foreign assistance for the rehabilitation of the Cordillera ranges, which has a population of about 500,000. It is a grant of \$20 million pledged by the Commission of the European Community (CEC) through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. This grant is scheduled to be released upon the signing of an agreement between the CEC and the government this month.

Rehabilitation of the region under the CEC proposal includes the construction of infrastructures like roads, bridges, school-houses, irrigation systems, waterworks and other amenities that would help improve the quality of life of its people.

Earlier, President Aquino set aside some 22,000 hectares of idle lands for distribution to returning rebels in Mindanao. The amount of P18 million was also allotted to finance the project which includes helping the beneficiaries settle down with a means of livelihood.

Reason for optimism

Up to this point in time no one yet in government or outside can be certain on what the final outcome would be of all these exertions for peace and reconciliation.

But that the rebels all over from the north to south have acceded to hold their fire and heeded the President's appeal towards that end is good reason enough for hope and optimism. (JJRN)



Masaya ang Pasko ng mga batang ito na tumanggap ng aginaldo mula sa Pangulo na tinaguyod ng Bigay-Puso Christmas '86 na layuning tumulong sa mga dukha di lamang sa araw ng Pasko kundi sa buong taon.

Ipagpatuloy natin ang pagtutulongan -Pres. Aquino

"IPAGPATULOY natin ang pagtutulongan alang-alang sa ating bayan at ialay natin ang ating mga sarili sapagka't kailangan tayo ng bayan."

Ito ang sinabi ng Pangulong Corason C. Aquino sa gitna ng hindi magkamayaw na sigawang "Cory! Cory!" sa bakuran ng Mababang Paaralang Bagong Silang a Lungsod ng Kalookan nang lunsad niya ang pamamahagi ng mga aginaldo ng Bigay-Puso para a mga dukhang Pilipino.

"Ngayon, inihahandog namin a inyo ang aming mga puso. maasa ako na ang aming munting akayang aginaldo sa Paskong o ay magbibigay sa inyo ng aunti man lamang kaligayahan," ika ng Pangulo.

Sakay ng helikopter ang pangulo nang dumating sa bakuran paaralan na may 13,000

kataong naghihintay mula pa nang ika-5:30 ng umaga sa pangunguna ng OIC ng Lungsod ng Kalookan Dr. Antonio Martinez at ng maybahay nitong si Benedicta (Baby) Martinez. Ang mga aginaldo naman ay lulan ng 13 six-by-six ng Hukbo na may nasatuktok na mga kawal na nakasuot ng Santa Claus sa gitna ng katuwaan ng mga bata.

Kabuuang 8,000 aginaldo ang ipinamigay sa Bagong Silang at ito ay bahagi ng 180,000 paketeng ipamimigay ng Pangulo sa buong panahon ng Kapaskuhan.

Ang Bigay-Puso ay nakalikom ng P14 milyong salapi at mga produktong paghahati-hatiin sa mga talagang nangangailangan ng tulong. Bawa't supot ay may lamang gatas, bigas, asukal, kape, sardinas, tela, tsinolas, at mga de lata.

Ang layunin ng Bigay-Puso ay hindi lamang pamumudmod ng aginaldo kung Pasko, kundi isang buong taon na pagtulong sa mga dapat tulungan. Ang lupon ng Bigay-puso ay binubuo ng mga maybahay ng kagawad ng Gabinete, ginang ng mga pinuno ng Hukbo at ng mga tanyag na mangangalakal.

Ang pinagpilian ng bibigyan ng aginaldo ay ang tinatawag na most depressed barangays salig sa kita ng mga taong naninirahan doon, nutrisyon, bilang ng nasasawi, at kung ito ay malimit dalawin ng sakunang dulot ng kalikasan.

Ang lupon ay pinangungunahan nina Gng. Nelly Villafuerte, Gng. Ming Ramos, Gng. Dulce Saguasag, Gng. Lory Lina, Gng. Cecilio Alvarez, Gng. Patsy Gonzales at Gng. Ball Dominguez.

PIN
Aqu
at
pan
lup
lam
ang
pag

Sag
bila
na
Teo
pus
kati
taon
at
tung

utos
pam
kara
ipina
sumi
pagk

man
kany

PINAG-IBAYO ng Pangulong Aquino ang pagbaka sa katiwalian at pagsasamantala sa tungkulin sa pamamagitan ng paglikha ng isang lupong ang magiging katungkulan lamang ay siyasin at pag-aralan ang suliranin sa katiwalian at pagsasamantala sa pamahalaan.

Hinirang ng Pangulo si Rene Saguisag, Kasangguni ng Pangulo, bilang tagapangulo ng lupong ito na sabi ni Kalihim Pampahayagan Teodoro C. Benigno ay gagawa ng "puspusang pag-aaral" tungkol sa katiwalian at mag-uusig sa mga taong malapatang nagsasamantala at nagpapayaman na nga sa tungkulin.

Sa hangaring tuparin ang utos ng Pangulo na linisin ang pamahalaan upang maging karapat-dapat sa mamamayan, ipinasiya ng Gabinete ang mga sumusunod sa unang pulong nito pagkaraan ng Bagong Taon:

Una, baw't Minister ay mananagot sa mga nangyayari sa kanyang kagawaran bilang

Pinag-ibayo ng Pangulo ang pagbaka sa katiwalian

pag-alinsunod sa tuntunin ng "command responsibility";

Ikalawa, lahat ng sangay ng pamahalaan ay aayusin upang mapaglingkurang mabuti ang karaniwang taong dumudulog sa pamahalaan;

Ikatlo, hihimukin ang paglikha ng "citizen watchdog" mga lupong magsisilbing taliba ng bayan;

Ikaapat, ang mga sangay na tagapagsiyasat, tulad ng Tanodbayan, ay hihilingin ng

Pangulo na bilis-bilisan ang pagtapos sa mga usapin ng katiwalian at pagsasamantala sa tungkulin.

Alinsunod kay Kalihim Benigno, ang mabigat na dalawang oras na pulong ng Gabinete ay natuon lamang sa paksang may kaugnayan sa katiwalian at pagsasamantala na aniya ay isang halimaw na tinangkang lupigin ng mga nagdaang Pangulo, nguni't pawang nabigo.

Ang tungkol sa "watchdog committee" ay mungkahi ni Minister Jaime Ferrer na nagsabing ito ay mainam salig sa karanasan ng mga taga-Paranaque.

Binigyang diin ni Kalihim Benigno na ang Pangulo ay huwaran ng katapatan at ubus-kayang paglilingkod na siyang sinusunod ng mga kagawad ng Gabinete. Gayunman, ani Benigno, ang nasa kalagitnaan at mababang bahagi ng pamahalaan ang tila mandin patuloy sa pagsasamantala at katiwalian.

13 dismissed, fined, in BIR

13 dismissed, fined, in BIR

Graft suit against PPA officials urged

clean up
Employee
the 786
anomalies

Aquino forms panel on gov't corruption

6 municipal treasurers

Editorial

Corruption anomalies

Caloocan's Martinez

PPSTA union

Ferrer sacks three OICs

acts on red tape

President nabbed

Carite official

forms anti-graft panel

Carite official

charged before Tanodbayan

forms anti-graft panel

Palalawakin ang reporma sa lupa

MAY 11 milyong ektaryang bukirin ang binabalak ipailalim sa bagong programa ng reporma sa lupa itong taong ito, sang-ayon kay Minister Heherson T. Alvarez.

Ang pagbabagong ito ay ipatutupad sandaling ang bagong Saligangbatas ay mapagtibay sa plebisito sa Pebrero 2.

Bagaman ang programang ito ay aayusin pa at pagtitibayin ng Kongreso, sinabi ni Minister Alvarez na inaakala niyang wala namang magiging problema ito sapagka't buo ang loob ng pamahalaan na ipatupad nang totooan ang mga programang kaugnay ng reporma sa lupa. Idinugtong ni Alvarez na ang programang ito ay magiging daan upang mabawasan ang suliranin sa mga rebelde sa mga ilang na pook.

"Pinag-ibayo ng pamahalaan ang pagsisikap na magkaroon ng pondo para sa reporma sa lupa. Umaabot na sa P40 bilyon ang nakalaan ukol dito," sabi pa ng Minister. Ang balak ay sakupin ng reporma sa lupa ang lahat ng bukirin, maging ano man ang pananim.

"Makakaya natin itong gawin at kung ang pangasiwaang Marcos ay nakapagreporma ng 30,000 ektarya na naipamahagi sa loob ng

14 na taon, magiging ibang-ibang naman ito ngayon kapag ating ipinatupad," wika pa ni Minister Alvarez.

Sa ilalim ng Seksiyon 5 ng panukalang Saligangbatas, ang mga tubuhan, niyugan asinan, palaisdaan at mga nakatiwangwang na lupaing walang nagkakalinga ay kasama sa ipailim sa reporma sa lupa at mapapasakamay ng mga bumubungkal dito.

Pinag-aaralan ng Tanggapan ang tungkol sa pagsasama ng may 2.8 milyong ektaryang palayan at maisan, 2.5 milyon ektaryang niyugan, 350,000 ektaryang tubuhan, 250,000 ektarya nito ay nasa Kanlurang Negros, at mga lupaing nakatiwangwang lamang, walang nagkakalinga at pati ang mga asinan at palaisdaan.

Ang mga lupaing nailit at ari

ng mga kaibigan ng dating Pangulong Marcos ay pagpapasiyahan pa ng Presidential Commission on Good Government. Magkakaroon din, alinsunod kay Minister Alvarez, ng pagdinig kung ito ay ipamamahagi sa mga magsasakang walang lupain.

Sang-ayon sa Minister, ang may 100,000 ektaryang lupaing nakatiwangwang ay ari-arian ng mga kaibigan ng dating Pangulo.

Kailangan ng MAR ng P8 bilyon para mabilis na maipatupad ang programa ng reporma sa lupa. Sinabi ni Minister Alvarez na kailangan nila ang mga makabagong kagamitan at dagdag na tauhan upang magtungo sa mga lalawigan at nang maisagawa ang "carpetmapping" ng mga kabukiran na hindi natapos ng pangasiwaang Marcos.



Pag-iibayuhin ng pamahalaan ang mahigit na pagpapatupad ng reporma sa lupa at ipasasailalim din sa reporma ang mga tubuhan, niyugan, asinan, palaisdaan at mga tiwangwang na lupa, sang-ayon sa Seksiyon 5 ng panukalang Saligang Batas ng 1986.

Pinalakas pa ng Pangulo ang panaliksikan ng palay

PINASUKAN ng pagbabago ng Pangulong Aquino ang Philippine Rice Research Institute (PRRI) upang maging higit itong kapaki-pakinabang na opisina.

Sa Kautusang Tagapagpaganap Blg. 60 na nilagdaan ng Pangulo, dinagdagan ang bilang ng kagawad ng Lupon ng Trustees. Ginawa itong 12 mula sa dating 8 upang magkaroon ng kinatawan ang lahat ng sangay ng

industriya ng bigas.

Kaalinsabay nito, tinanigan ng Pangulo ang panunungkulan ng mga kagawad. Dati-rati, sa bisa ng EO Blg. 1061, ang mga kagawad ay maglilingkod habang nais ng Pangulo na maglilingkod sila roon.

Sinabi ng Pangulo na kailangang palakasin ang PRRI na ang pangunahing layunin ay magkaroon ng isang pambansang programa sa pananaliksik sa palay

sa pakikipag-ugnayan ng Pamantasan ng Pilipinas.

Ang tagumpay ng programa, anang Pangulo, ay mahalaga upang mapabuti pa ang kita ng mga dukhang magsasaka kasabay ng pagpapasagana ng ani at pagkaroon ng hanapbuhay ng mga tao sa nayon.

Ang Minister ng Pagsasaka at Pagkain ay siyang ex-officio na Chairman ng lupon at siyang magmumungkahi sa Pangulo ng 12 hihirangin.

Kailangang magpulong nang minsan man lamang sa apat na buwan ang lupon o higit pa rito kung kailangan.

Taguyod ng US ang Pilipinas



Buong pusong tinanggap ng Pangulo ang Amerikanong Senador na si Daniel J. Evans ng ito'y magbigay-galang sa kanya kamakailan.

TINIYAK ng isang Amerikanong Senador na panauhin kamakailan ng Pangulong Aquino na ipagpapatuloy ng Senado ng Amerika ang

pagtataguyod at tangkilik sa pamahalaan ng Pilipinas sa liliim ng bagong lideratong demokratiko.

Si Senador Daniel J. Evans (R-Washington) ay nagpahayag sa mga reporter pagkaraan ng kalahating oras na pakikipaghihingi sa Pangulo sa Malakanyang na hindi nagbabago ang pagtingin ng Senadong Amerikano sa Pilipinas kahit na ang Partido Demokrata ang nakapangyayari ngayon sa Senado.

"Sinabi ko sa Pangulo na sa pagpupulong ng Batasan sa Enero, mababago ang mayorya sa Senado, nguni't naniniwala siyang walang pagbabago sa patakaranang hinggil sa Pilipinas," wika ng Senador.

Tiniyak niya sa mga reporter na patuloy ang "paghanga ng mga Amerikano sa liderato ng Pangulong Aquino at sa kanyang mga pasiya."

Programa pang-lansangan ng MPWH sa 1987

PAG-UUKULAN nang higit na pansin ng pamahalaan ang pag-aayos ng mga lansangan sa mga pook ng mahihirap sa lahat ng dako ng bansa.

Ito ang sinabi ni Minister Vicente Jayme ng Kagawaran ng Pagawaing Bayan at Pambansang Lansangan kasabay ng pagsisimula ng kanyang panunungkulan sa naturang kagawaran bilang kapalit ni Minister Rogaciano M. Mercado.

Masinsinang kinausap ni Minister Jayme ang matataas na pinuno ng kanyang tanggapan.

Ipinahayag niyang unahing

gawin ang lahat ng lansangan at iba pang kailangan sa mga pook na sirang-sira na ang mga daan.

Tinukoy niya ang Bontoc Peninsula sa lalawigan ng Quezon na ginawang pook-sanayan ng mga rebelde sapagka't walang lansangan doon at hindi nararating agad.

Ang pagkukumpuni ng mga lansangan at tulay ay kailangang madaliin at dapat paglaanan ng pondo, wika pa ni Minister Jayme.

Si Minister Jayme ang ipinalit ng Pangulong Corazon C. Aquino kay Minister Mercado nang

magbalasa ng Gabinete. Nabalam ang panunumpa ni Jayme sapagka't nasa Estados Unidos siya at pinakipag-usapan ang tungkol sa paglalagay sa ayos ng Banko Nasyonal ng Pilipinas na kanyang pinangunguluhan bago siya nahirang sa Kagawaran ng Pagawaing Bayan at Pambansang Lansangan.

Ang pag-uukol ng ibayong pansin sa mga pook na napabayaang ang mga lansangan ay siyang bibigyang diin ng Kagawaran at nang malagay sa ayos ang lahat ng mga lansangan sa lahat ng dako ng bansa.

Dinagdagan ang pondo ng Racing Commission

DINAGDAGAN ng Pangulong Corazon C. Aquino ang pondo ng Philippine Racing Commission (PRC) upang matulungan ang nasabing tanggapan sa ma bagay na may kaugnayan sa karera at sa pagpapalahi ng mga kabayo.

Sa pamamagitan ng Kautusang Tagapagpaganap Blg. 88 at 89 na nagkabisa noong Disyembre 16, sinusugan ng Pangulo ang mga prangkisa ng Philippine Racing Club at ng Manila Jockey Club upang

magkapondo ang PRC.

Sa susog, na ito, ang PRC ay tatanggap ng 25 porsiyento ng kita sa mga tayaan nang hindi kukulangin sa diyes sentimos mula sa dibidendong ibinabayad sa nanalong tiket na lalong kilala sa tawag ng "breakage." Ang 25 porsiyento pa ay mapupunta naman sa mga bahay-kawanggawa sa Makati at ang 50 porsiyento naman ay gagamitin sa pagbabagong buhay ng mga sugapa sa bawal na gamot.

Sa Kautusan Blg 89 naman na susog sa prangkisa ng Manila Jockey Club, makukuha ng PRC ang kalahati ng "breakage," 25 porsiyento naman sa mga ospital na nasa pook ng karerahan at ang 25 porsiyento ay sa pagtulong sa sugapa sa bawal na gamot.

Sinabi rin sa kautusan na lahat ng salaping natipon para sa Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation at sa Ministri ng Kabataan at Kaunlaran ng Sports ay ibibigay ng Manila Jockey Club at ng Philippine Racing Club sa trust fund ng PRC. Ito ay gagamitin naman na pambayad na gantimpala sa pakarera ng PRC at iba pang may kinalaman sa pagpapalahi ng kabayo.



Hinamon ni Pangulong Aquino ang kababaihan ng Maynila na makibahagi at makiisa sa ikauunlad at ikapagtatagumpay ng kanilang kapaligiran.

Magkaisa sa pangkalahatan at maka-Pilipinong layunin

ISANG malaking kaligayahan at karangalan sa akin ang makaharap ang isang grupo ng mga kababaihan na nagkakaugnay at nagkakaisa tungo sa pangkalahatan at maka-Pilipinong layunin. Kaugnay nito, kayo ay nakaharap sa gawaing ipagpatuloy ang sinimulang adhikain ng mga Pilipino upang makapagbigay ng katarungan at maibalik ang kalayaan at dignidad ng ating bansa. Ang pagkakatatipon at pagkakaisa ang nagbibigay sa atin ng lakas. At sa ganitong paraan din natin nakamit ang ating demokrasya. Sa ganitong paraan din tayo dapat na magkasama tungo sa kasaganaan, tagumpay, at pangangalaga ng ating tinatamasang kalayaan.

Ang pagsusumikap ay nasa inyong palad. Walang sinumang gagawa rito para sa inyo. Ang demokrasya ay di nangangahulugan ng kalayaan lamang. Ito ay

responsibilidad.

Ang layunin ng inyong pagkakaisa ay kasing-kahulugan na inilalagay ninyo sa inyong mga kamay ang tamang landas ng

inyong buhay at kinabukasan ng inyong kapaligiran. Pagkatapos nang mahabang panahon ng pananakop at paninikil, dapat lamang nating tandaang hindi tayo dapat magtiwala sa mga taong ang layunin ay upang pangalagaan lamang ang kanilang sarili at makasariling hangarin. Sa layuning itaguyod at panatilihin ang kapakanan ng ating sambayanang Pilipino, tayong mga kababaihan ang nararapat na gumawa ng hakbang tungo sa magandang simulain. Tayong mga kababaihan ang nakakaalam ng mga planong pangmatagalan, dahil tayo ang nagbibigay buhay sa kinabukasan na binabahagi rin natin sa ating mga anak. Kayo ngayon ay aking tinatawagan at hinahamon upang makibahagi at makiisa sa ikauunlad at ikapagtatagumpay ng inyong kapaligiran. Ang tunay na kahulugan ng People Power ay ang pagsalalay ng inyong kinabukasan sa inyong mga kamay. Ito rin ang kahulugan ng pagiging mamamayan ng isang bansang demokrasya.

Pinak:
leuke

P10 milyon para sa mga ospital ng pamahalaan



BENZON

PINAGKALOOBAN ng pamahalaan ng P105.2 milyon ang iba't ibang pagamutan ng pamahalaan upang ang mga ito'y ipagawa, ipaayos at pagandahin. Gayundin ang mga klinikang pambayan at mga sentrong pangkalusugan sa buong bansa.

Sinabi ni Minister Alfredo R. A. Bengzon ang bagay na ito kaugnay ng kanyang utos na ang kuning manggagawa sa mga itatayo at aayusing ospital at sentrong pangkalusugan ay ang mga tao sa pook na kinaroroonan ng mga ospital.

DISYE
litong-
tauhan
Hospit
nasa
karani
panauh
Pangul

at duk
pasyen
nagkan
makita
Aquino
mamal
galing
Awstra

ang la
ng PC
humpal
halos
ngitim
long t
bae, si
sa sak
kamala
kanyan
ng di
magula
sa kara

Hinirang ang puno ng "Urban Poor Agency"

HINIRANG ng Pangulong Corazon C. Aquino si Marianito S. Canonigo bilang taga-pangulo ng "Presidential Task Force on Urban Poor."

Ang tanggapang ito ay inigyan ng tungkuling pangalagaan ang kapakanan ng may limang milyong maralita na nasa mga pook ng dukha sa mga lungsod.

Noong Hunyo 11, pinulong ng residente ang mga kinatawan ng

"National Congress of Urban Poor Organizations" at ang "Task Force Urban Poor" na siyang nagbigay-alam sa kanya ng mga suliranin tungkol sa barung-barong ng mga iskuwater sa gilid ng mga estero ng Metro Manila na gigibain na.

Si Canonigo, 34, a, tapos sa Seminario ng San Jose sa Novaliches, Lungsod ng Quezon, at

naging kalihim pangkalahatan ng Tambuli, kalipunan ng mga samahang nagtataguyod ng mga simulain ng demokratikong sosyalista. Siya rin ang pangulo ng "Filipino Social Democratic Movement."

Ang paghirang kay Canonigo ay ginawa sa panahong ang mga iskuwater sa Metro Manila ay inaalis.



Pinakamalaking manika ang iniwan ng Pangulong Aquino para sa batang ito na nag-aagaw-buhay sa sakit na leukemia. Walang kamalay-malay ang bata na ang katabi niya ay ang Pangulo ng Pilipinas.

Manika para sa batang nag-aagaw buhay

DISYEMBRE 19 ng umaga. litong-lito ang mga pinuno at tauhan ng Philippine General Hospital. Ibig nilang matiyak na nasa ayos ang lahat. Hindi isang karaniwang bagay na maging panauhin saansang dako ang Pangulo ng Republika ng Pilipinas.

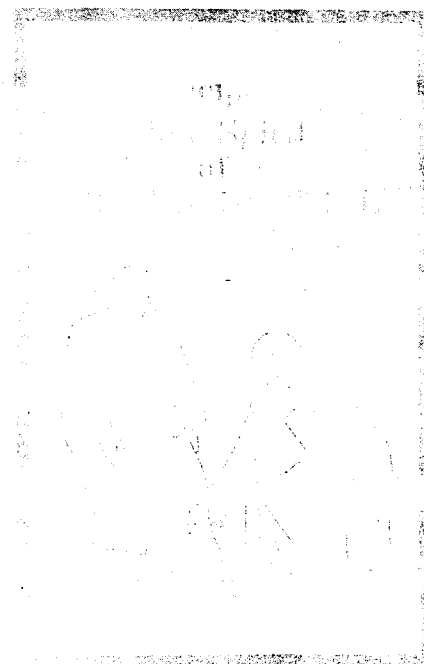
At, ang mga kawani, narses at doktor, gayundin ang maraming pasyente at mga bantay ay nagkanghahaba ang mga leeg para makita ang Pangulong Corazon C. Aquino na nagsadya roon upang mamahagi ng manika at laruang galing sa **Donate a Doll Project** ng Awstralya para sa Pilipinas.

Habang hindi magkamayaw ang lahat, sa isang sulok ng ward ng PGH, malalalim ang hinga, humpak ang yayat na mga pisngi, halos manilaw-nilaw na mangitim-ngitim ang balat ng isang tatatlong taong gulang na batang bae, si Rhea Amor, na agaw-buhay sa sakit na leukemia. Wala siyang kamalay-malay sa nangyayari sa kanyang palibot. Malakas ang sikdo ng dihdib ng kanyang butihing magulang, nguni't walang magawa sa karamdamang dumapo sa paslit.

At, ang larawang ito ni Rhea ay nakatawag ng pansin ng Pangulo. Lumapit siya sa kama ng batang kung walang karamdaman, malamang na malundag sa tuwa at magsasayaw sa galak sapagka't tangi sa lalong tanging manika ang napunta sa kanya. Pinakamalaki sa dala ng Pangulo. Nakarosas na damit at sapat magpaligaya sa sino mang bata. Subalit, walang tinag si Rhea. Marahang inilagay ng Pangulo ang manika sa tabi ng batang walang kaalam-alam na inaginalduhan siya ng Pangulo ng isa sa 3,000 manikang galing sa Awstralya.

Halatang-halatang nasaling ang pusong ina ng Pangulo nang mamasdan ang batang si Rhea, isa sa tatlumpu't tatlong batang tumanggap ng manika at laruang dala ng Philippine Airlines buhat sa Awstralya at natipon sa punyagi ng isang maliit na batang Awstralyana na nagbigay ng kanyang manika sa isang batang Pilipinang napanood niya sa telebisyon na sa bangketa lamang natutulog na ang banig ay kartong sira. Dahil sa pangyayaring ito,

noong Oktubre 1 ay nalunsad ang **Donate a Doll** nang maging panauhin si Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera sa "Eyewitness" ni Jim Brown sa telebisyon ng Awstralya.



AS THE government's national recovery program gets on stream, the country's economic turn-around was noted to have already started and is expected to proceed auspiciously in the incoming year.

This development was indicated in the performance of the economy during the ten months of the new government in 1986. Despite all dire predictions and the negative factors that had intervened during the period the country's gross national product (GNP) posted a growth, rather than a decline, of .13 per cent or, in real terms, from P88.40 billion in 1985 to P88.52 billion in 1986.



Improved sectoral performance cited

RP economic recovery starts

MALACANANG Journal

Press Secretary
TEODORO C. BENIGNO
Chairman, Editorial Board

JOSE JESUS NAZARENO
Editor-in-Chief

ZENAIDA A. FLORES
Filipino Editor

Staff Writers:
ESTRELLA MINA CORRAL
CORA D. PATAJO
ENRIQUE MA. SUAREZ

Editorial Assistants:
LETICIA G. VALBUENA
JACQUELINE L. MASAYON
VIRGINIA V. MANUEL
VIOLETA P. MANDAC

Director
LEONARDO C. MACARIOLA, JR.
Publisher

ROBERTO S. CASTRO
Art Director

MARCELINO N. PALISOC
Production Manager

BRUNO R. DABU
Circulation Manager

ISABELLO M. CALIXTO
Production Assistant

Published by the Office of the Press Secretary, Malacanang, Manila. All materials are copyright-free and may be reproduced with or without permission. Entered as second-class mail matter at the Manila Central Post Office on November 13, 1986. Printed by the Bureau of National and Foreign Information. Tels: 61-46-84 & 521-23-01 (Loc. 6310).

The upward swing of the GNP in 1986, however modest, is a substantial improvement over that of minus 3.95 per cent in 1985 and minus 5.3 per cent in 1984.

This favorable course is attributed to the government's reflation program, the stabilization of the peso, the low inflation rate, and, above all, the renewed confidence in the administration.

Indications are that this course would proceed in a progressive pace next year with the introduction of reforms and policy changes which are designed to stimulate sustained growth in the major sectors of the economy.

The targeted overall growth rate for 1987 which was tagged by Press Secretary Teodoro C. Benigno as "the year of performance," was six to seven per cent or a GNP of about P94 billion in real terms.

Sectoral performance

As reported out in advance estimates by the National Economic and Development Authority, the performances of the various sectors of the economy during the year were as follows:

Agriculture -- the sector posted a growth of 3.33 per cent on the whole;

Industry -- its decline which came to minus 10.46 per cent in 1985 was arrested during the last four months of the year, and

Manufacturing -- production of manufactures increased by 1.2 per cent which is a significant improvement over the decline of 7.62 per cent in 1985;

Services -- the sector was more productive by .99 per cent during the year which compares well with the past year's decline of 3.34 per cent; in this area it was trade and the transport and government services which registered increases -- finance and housing and private services remained depressed at minus 1.15 per cent and 1.17 per cent, respectively.

Domestic trade -- the associations of department stores, retailers, supermarkets, and market vendors informed that business began picking up for them starting the middle of the year and during the Christmas season they enjoyed brisk sales on almost all items.

Alex Rosario, president of the Manila COD chain of stores, pointed out that "after three years in the doldrums, we are now enjoying this bonus." Even luxury items like imported ladies' handbags, lighters, make-up and other ignature articles were stopped at 3.7 per cent; it was the dismal showing of the construction mining, and quarrying that pulled down the industry standing;

(Turn to page 14)



MALACANANG Journal

VOL. I, NO. 6

Official Publication of the Office of the President

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1987

NEW CONSTITUTION RATIFIED



President Aquino receives from Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe, Jr. the official results of the plebiscite last February 2 in which the new Constitution of the country was ratified by the people. Witnessing the turnover were, from left to right, Supreme Court Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee (partly hidden), Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, ConCom Chairman Cecilia Munoz Palma, and former President Diosdado Macapagal.

Nation votes 76.30% YES, 22.74% NO in cleanest polls ever

WITH an overwhelming affirmative vote the Filipino people ratified the new Constitution last February 2 in what was observed to be the cleanest, most orderly, and peaceful political exercise ever conducted in the country in the post-war era.

Immediately upon submission of the official results of the plebiscite by the Commission on Elections, President Aquino proclaimed the new charter to be in operation effective as of the date of its ratification.

The Comelec disclosed in its
(Turn to page 20)

President Aquino approves national budget

IT IS an expenditure program for economic recovery and social reconstruction.

Such is the measure President Aquino recently approved as the new government's budgetary appropriation for the year 1987.

The program allocates the total of P128.8 billion for the national government's operation during the year. Of that amount 42.3 percent or P54.4 billion is earmarked to support the government's priorities which are the:

a) alleviation of poverty in

Allots P128.8 billion for economic recovery, social reconstruction

the country;

b) generation of more and productive employment;

c) promotion of social justice; and

d) attainment of sustainable economic growth.

In her budget message, the Chief Executive pointed out that
(Turn to next page)

PRES. AQUINO APPROVES ...

(From page 1)

these priorities would support each other in carrying out the social and economic thrust of the government's financial agenda for the year. This order of importance, she added, was drawn up in consultation with private and public sector representatives from the country's various regions.

On the whole the budgetary thrust is envisioned to effect a growth of 6.5 percent in the economy and bring up the country's Gross National Product (GNP) to about P700 billion during the year.

Sustained at a progressive rate of budgetary support the GNP is expected to grow continually until it hits about P1.4 trillion by 1992.



President Aquino signs into law the General Appropriations Act of 1987. The 1987 budget calls for a P128.8 billion expenditure program that promotes economic growth and social justice. Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo, Budget Minister Alberto Romulo and other budget officials witnessed the signing.

Functional distribution

The measure allocates to the social services sector the lion's

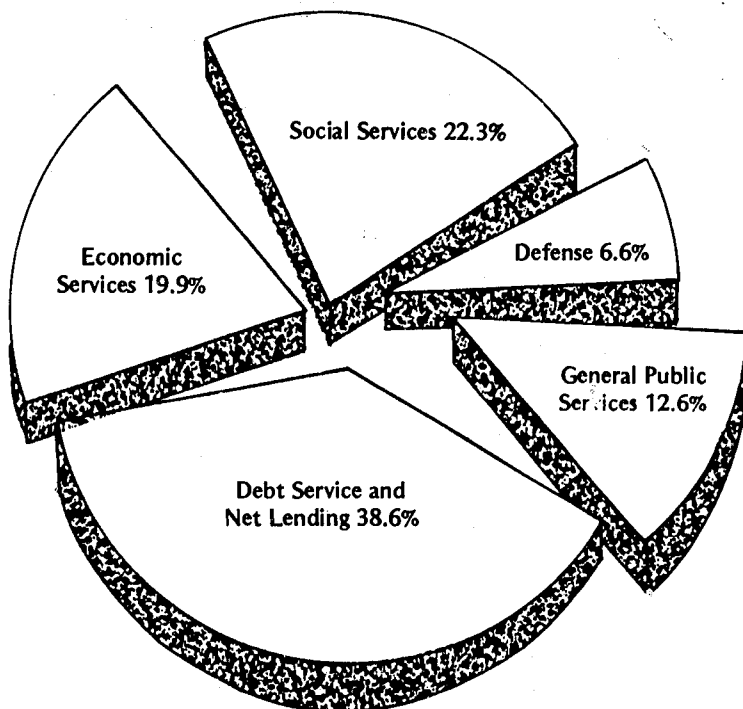
share of 22.3 percent or P28.8 billion. This amount is farmed out chiefly to the Ministries for Education, Culture and Sports which gets P12,916.2 billion, plus another P2,180.1 billion for the operation of state colleges and universities; Health, P4,375.1 billion; Social Service, P526 million; and the rest to subministerial agencies rendering social services in both the national and local levels of government.

The next big allotment goes to the economic sector at 19.9 percent or some P25.6 billion. This is spread out to the Ministries for Public Works and Highways with P7,808.9 billion; Agriculture and Food, P2,614.5 billion; Transportation and Communications, P1,493.5 billion; Natural Resources, P1,376.0 billion; Trade and Industry, P410.2 million; Tourism, P157 million, and the balance to the other instrumentalities of government in that sector.

The other ministries and offices of government, including the constitutional offices and commissions, which constitute the public service sector, on the other hand, is provided the aggregate of 12.6 percent of the budget or P16,228.8 billion.

Of the individual ministries, the Ministry for National Defense takes the second biggest share of the budgetary pie with P11,941.9 billion. The amount includes, however, the allocation for the Philippine Constabulary and the

1987 NATIONAL BUDGET
Functional Distribution of Expenditures



Sources: Ministry of Budget & Management and National Economic & Development Authority

Inter-
unde
be
divor
orga
agen
P3.4

chun
expe
servi
loans
had
incu

JUN 16 1987

David, Gozo named deputy press secretaries

PRESIDENT Aquino named and inducted into office recently former ambassador and columnist Benedicto S. David and professional communications consultant and journalism professor Danilo A. Gozo as deputy press secretaries.

The new appointees will serve as the deputies of Press Secretary Teodoro C. Benigno.

Secretary David holds a master's degree in journalism from the Marquette University in the United States and a bachelor of laws degree from the Manuel L. Quezon University.

Prior to his appointment, he served as minister-counselor for information with the rank of ambassador at the Philippine Embassy in Washington, D.C.

A journalist of note, Secretary David started his career in writing as a cub reporter of the Philippines Herald. Later, he joined the Manila Times and covered practically every beat in the newspaper from 1956 to 1967.

He left the Times in 1967 and helped found the Daily Star which he edited. At the same time, he wrote for the Copley News Service and occasionally for the Associated Press. Later he became a stringer for the Time-Life-Fortune publications, the Reader's Digest, the Observer of London, and the Fairchild Publications.

Upon the proclamation of Martial Law in 1972, he was one of the country's top journalists who were arrested and detained. He resumed his writing in 1976, as a columnist of the Daily Star, the Times Journal, and the Bulletin Today. He also wrote for Asiaweek and became radio stringer and TV coordinator for the NBC-News of which he eventually became a bureau chief in 1984.

Secretary David worked for the NBC-News until April 9, 1986 when he was "borrowed" by the new government to become an ambassador and to serve as the Philippine spokesman in the United States.



David



Gozo

Secretary Gozo, on the other hand, is a 1968 journalism graduate of the University of the Philippines. He was an American Field Service exchange scholar in 1963 and recipient of a Colombo Fellowship Grant to the News Editors Course at the BBC in London in 1971.

Before joining the Aquino government, Secretary Gozo was a professor of broadcast journalism at the UP Institute of Mass Communications, lecturer in advertising and public relations at the Aslan Institute of Journalism, vice-president and public relations director of the Ace-Compton Advertising, Inc., and professional PR and communications consultant to several government agencies and private enterprises, both domestic and international.

He also worked as a staff member of the Daily Star in 1968, a broadcast writer for The Big News of Channel 5 from 1969 to 1972, TV public affairs director for IBC-TV 13 from 1973 to 1974, and advertising account executive/PR manager from 1974 to 1986.

Secretary Gozo is well known for his expertise in writing, directing and producing audio-visual materials.

Some of the beneficiaries of his professional service were the Ministries of Health, Tourism, and Information; and private firms as Procter & Gamble PMC, Nestle Philippines, La Tondena, Sanrio, Mattel Philippines, San Miguel Corporation/Magnolia Division, Philippine Basketball Association and the PWPA.

Integrated National Police which under the new Constitution are to be merged and completely divorced from the military organization. These two police agencies are allotted a funding of P3.4 billion.

What eats up the largest chunk of all in the year's expenditures, however, is the servicing of the country's foreign loans which the deposed regime had incurred during its 20-year incumbency. The debt has

accumulated to the amount of almost \$27 billion now. And just to service this huge encumbrance during the year the government would have to be poorer by P49,588 billion or by 38.5 percent of the national budget.

Deficit expenditure

The obligatory servicing of the foreign debt forces the government to incur a deficit of P19.8 billion which is about 2.0 percent of the estimated GNP for

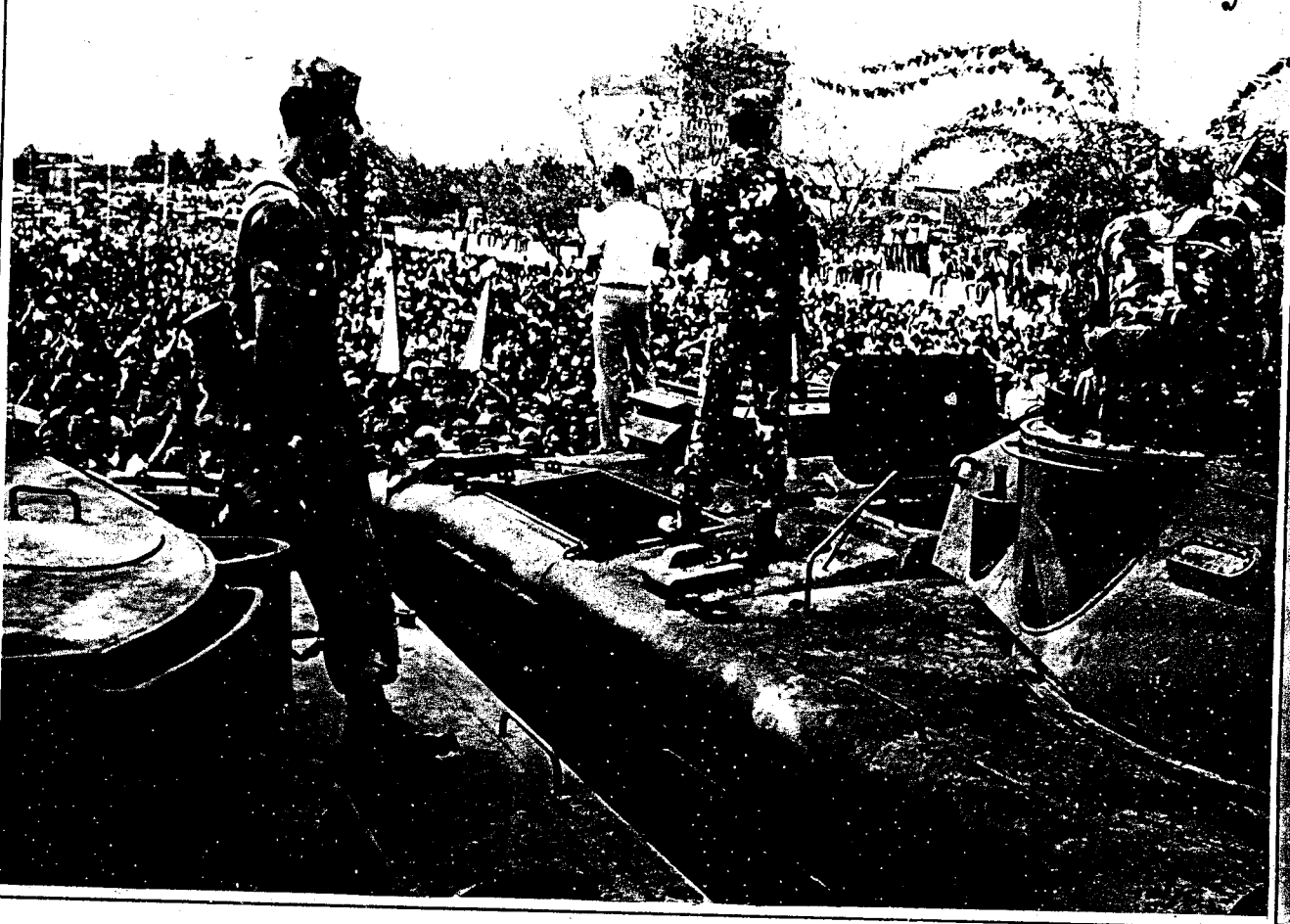
1987. The amount is intended to supplement the estimated revenues of P94.9 billion and enable the government to effect cash disbursements of P114.7 billion.

Without the debt servicing, Budget Minister Alberto G. Romulo said, the government would realize a surplus instead of a deficit in its finances for 1987.

Still a heavy burden that it is, the shortfall is already 40 percent less than the P27.0 billion (Turn to page 26)

THE OVERTHROW OF A DICTATORSHIP

'People Power' revolution's first anniversary



IT WAS a year ago when a large mass of the citizenry mounted the historic "People Power" revolution which overthrew the hated dictatorship without the shedding of blood.

Now a grand celebration of the great event's first anniversary billed as the "Pagdiriwang ng People Power," will be held for one week to climax on the 25th of next month exactly on the spot at the EDSA where it occurred on the same date in 1986.

In underlining the significance of the occasion President Aquino issued Proclamation No. 50 declaring February 25 a national non-working special public holiday.

Malacanang said that the

proclamation was intended "to afford the Filipino people the full opportunity to celebrate the first anniversary of the February 25, 1986 people's revolution where the Filipino people through its collective courage and prayers asserted peacefully its popular cause for freedom and democracy."

As announced by the "Pagdiriwang ng People Power" national committee, a week-long program of activities which begins Sunday, February 22, 1987 and ends February 25, has been mapped out to celebrate the historic event.

National as well as foreign dignitaries are expected to

participate in the festivities which include: 1) a photo exhibit on the February '86 Revolution at the Camp Aguinaldo grandstand; 2) wreath laying ceremonies at the Libingan ng mga Bayani; 3) a motorized procession commemorating the "Tagumpay ng Bayan sa EDSA"; 4) public singing and pledge of allegiance to the Filipino flag; 5) skydiving exhibitions, and 6) Parade Flower drops by Philippine Air Force helicopters.

Other highlights of the week-long celebration are: awarding of merit medals by President Corason C. Aquino, the "Salubungan" between civilian and military groups at Camp Crame,

(Turn to page 24)

THE
Pow
the
and
peo
for
pea

app
Fili
not
flow
and
dem
beni
conf
they
of t

of t
thos
1986

Day

Enril

THEY were four days of People Power that changed the course of the future for the Filipino people and became a model for other peoples of the world in the quest for freedom and democracy by a peaceful and bloodless process.

They were the days of appointment with history when the Filipinos, by the power of love and not of hate, armed only with flowers and prayers, not with guns and curses, restored freedom, democracy, and hope to their benighted land. And regained confidence in themselves even as they win the awe and admiration of the whole world.

Following is the chronology of the fast-moving events during those Four Days in February, 1986:

Day 1 -- 22 February

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Acting Armed Forces

Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos break off from the regime of President Ferdinand Marcos and barricade themselves in Mr. Enrile's office at Camp Aguinaldo with about 300 armed security troops. It is four o'clock in the afternoon.

At 6:00 p.m. Mr. Enrile and General Ramos tell a media conference they have withdrawn their support for Mr. Marcos and his government.

In the same meeting with the foreign and domestic media, Mr. Enrile informs that Mrs. Cory Aquino was the duly elected President of the Philippines during the February 7 snap elections but that Mr. Marcos through his KBL party surrogates cheated her in the polls. In Region II alone where he comes from, Mr. Enrile says, that they defrauded Mrs. Aquino of about 350,000.

Mr. Enrile also reveals to

the media that Mr. Marcos plans to arrest the top leaders of the opposition parties. He states that on his and Mr. Ramos' part they would resist to death all attempts by Mr. Marcos' or General Fabian Ver's forces to subdue them and their men. He states that the two of them have the support of the "Reform the AFP Movement" (RAM) which he says was organized several years ago with the aim of instituting reforms in the armed forces.

Mr. Marcos counters the Enrile-Ramos withdrawal of support with the charge that the two are part of an aborted "coup d'etat" which he says was uncovered earlier with the arrest of an escort officer of Mrs. Imelda Marcos. He then presents on television Capt. Ricardo Morales, the escort officer, and Major Saulito Aromin of the Scout

(Turn to next page)



FOUR DAYS IN FEBRUARY

(From page 5)

Rangers, as the leaders of the armed contingents that were allegedly out to take over Malacanang. Mr. Marcos also includes in his revelation the names of Col. Gregorio Honasan, Mr. Enrile's security chief; Maj. Noe Wong, Col. Eduardo Kapunan, and a Col. Martahas of the 2nd Army Division.

Mr. Enrile calls Jaime Cardinal Sin by telephone and appeals for support of his break with Mr. Marcos, informing the Cardinal at the same time of how he and General Ramos are taking their stand. Immediately Cardinal Sin goes on the air over Radio Veritas and appeals to the public to come over and provide protection for Mr. Enrile and General Ramos. He also requests the people to bring food for the rebel forces. Heeding the prelate's call, people start massing up at the gates of Camp Aguinaldo.

At 10:20 p.m. Agapito "Butz" Aquino goes to Camp Aguinaldo and personally expresses support for Mr. Enrile and General Ramos. He also calls on the people through the radio to come to the camp and help prevent forces loyal to Mr. Marcos from laying siege on it.

At that moment Mrs. Cory Aquino was in Cebu conducting the campaign for a national boycott against the Marcos regime and all business enterprises owned by his cronies. On being informed about the unexpected developments in Metro Manila, she calls Mr. Enrile and General Ramos and expresses her all-out endorsement and support of their move. She also promises to pray for their safety and success.

Day 2 -- 23 February

Mr. Marcos and Mr. Enrile talk over the telephone but they fail to arrive at any agreement on the crisis. Instead Mr. Marcos asks Mr. Enrile to surrender together with General Ramos while Mr. Enrile asks Mr. Marcos to resign and leave.

Mr. Marcos declares he shall never resign and threatens to use force to "wipe out" the



... nuns with just their rosaries against soldiers with their armalites

renegades. Mr. Enrile and General Ramos, answer they would never surrender "inasmuch as it is the people's power protecting us . . . a more powerful weapon system at our disposal."

People by the thousands now gather at the EDSA. Civilians with nothing but flowers and Cory Aquino banners, and nuns and clergymen with only rosaries and crucifixes block advancing tanks along Ortigas Avenue in San Juan. Six tanks, eight jeeps and 13 trucks full of Marines under the command of Brig. Gen. Artemio Tadiar, Jr. are commissioned to subdue the Enrile-Ramos rebel forces. But none of them can move any closer to the objective against the non-violent resistance of the people. "(It) is the turning point," General Ramos points out.

Combat troops from the countryside are ordered to move into Manila and beef up the security of Malacanang. These include 500 men from the Northern Philippines Military Command under Brig. Gen. Tomas Dumpit, two Marine battalions from the Southern Philippines Command, and two Infantry battalions from areas surrounding Metro Manila.

Mr. Enrile and General Ramos transfer to Camp Crame which they say is easier to defend; it is smaller in area and more compact as a military camp than Camp Aguinaldo.

Mrs. Aquino now in her Quezon City residence, appeals to the entire nation to give full support to Mr. Enrile and General Ramos. She also calls on all government officials to imme-

diately dissociate themselves from Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Enrile and General Ramos consolidate their forces. In another media conference at 7:00 in the evening, the General announces the formation of a "New Armed Forces of the People," and gives information on the units and field commanders that have joined the rebel forces. He identifies them as Brig. Gen. Thomas Manlongat of Region II (Cagayan Valley); Brig. Gen. Renato de Villa of Region V (Bicolandia); Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan Galue of Region VI (Western Visayas); Brig. Gen. Carlos Aguilar of Region IX (Western Mindanao); Brig. Gen. Benjamin Ignacio of Region X (Northern Mindanao); Col. Romeo Recina of Region XI (Southern Mindanao); and Brig. Gen. Rodrigo Gutang of Region XII (Central Mindanao).

The provincial commanders are those of Pangasinan, La Union, Abra, Bataan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Rizal, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Mindoro Oriental, Mindoro Occidental, Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Siquijor, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, and Leyte. Police officials who also joined are those of the metropolitan district commands of Olongapo, Angeles, and Cebu Cities.

Media, especially Radio Veritas, respond heroically to the call of the rebel group for support and help in keeping the people constantly informed about the fast-moving events.

After almost two days of round-the-clock broadcast using an emergency 10-kilowatt transmitter, Radio Veritas (846 KHZ) suddenly goes off the air. Reports have it that a big group of armed men wearing yellow T-shirts stormed the station's transmitter facility in Barangay Dakila, Malolos, Bulacan, and completely destroyed its 60 KW AM and short wave transmitters. They also divested the employees of their cash and jewelry, and seized the guns of the security guards.

But at about 10:00 p.m. Veritas is up on the air again on 12.42 KHZ AM and 94.7 MHZ FM, keeping its call sign and

location, this time, a secret for obvious reasons. It continues to feature the shrill and now quivering voice of June Keithley.

Halfway around the world at the Vatican, Pope John Paul II prays for a just and bloodless resolution of the Philippine crisis. His prayer is said during his traditional Sunday morning appearance by a window of his residence at the Piazza San Pietro in Rome. Thousands of Filipinos waving yellow banners listen to the pontiff, cheering his every word of appeal following his invocation.

In the United States, American leaders who have opposed Mr. Marcos, led by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, declare their endorsement of the Enrile-Ramos' call for Mr. Marcos to resign the presidency.

Day 3 -- 24 February

A mass of people from all walks of life in concert with rebel military forces take over and occupy the Office of Media Affairs and MBS-4 compound on Bohol Avenue, overrunning the Marcos Loyalist troops defending it. And just a few hours later, the MBS radio and TV Stations are put into operation and back on the air, this time on the rebel's side, manned largely by the technicians of Radio Veritas.

Preparations are now being made by the coalesced opposition parties to proclaim Mrs. Cory Aquino and Mr. Doy Laurel as the duly elected President and Vice President of the Philippines, respectively, and to form the new government of the country. Mr. Enrile gives the assurance that the military will abide by that

(Turn to next page)



... finally, the dictator flees

FOUR DAYS IN FEBRUARY

(From page 7)

decision and give unconditional support to Mrs. Aquino as the new Chief of State and Commander-in-Chief of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.

In the meantime, Cardinal Sin prays over Radio Veritas for the safety and success of Mr. Enrile and General Ramos.

In Malacanang at about 8:00 p.m., in a large media conference, Mr. Marcos reiterates his resolve to stay on in the presidency. He says he definitely will not resign, let alone go abroad. At the end of the conference he declares a

"untold damage" to the relations between his country and the Philippines under Mr. Marcos. Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Mr. Larry Speakes, says America "cannot continue our existing military assistance if the (Philippine) government uses that aid against other elements of the military that enjoy popular backing."

Mr. Speakes continues: "attempts to prolong the life of the present regime by violence are futile; a solution to this crisis can only be achieved through a peaceful transition to a new government."

At the EDSA, meanwhile, approximately three million people have already massed, making it virtually impossible now for any

Ramos adds that the AFP deputy chief of staff, Commodore Serapio Martellano, heads the list of ranking military officers who are the latest defectors. The others are Brig. Gen. Fidel Singson, deputy chief of staff for intelligence (G-2), and Brig. Gen. Augustus Paiso, AFP deputy chief of staff for plans and programs (G-5). Brig. Gen. Cesar Tapia and his Regional Unified Command 12, the Clark Air Base Command, the officers and men of the AFP medical center, and the strategic intelligence training school have all now joined the NAFP. All in all, the defectors now include seven of the 12 regional commands. These are Regions 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, and 12. All PC and INP regional commands have likewise joined the rebel forces.

Day 4 -- 25 February

At 11 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Cory Aquino and Mr. Doy Laurel are sworn in by Senior Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee as the new President and Vice President of the Philippines. Some 150 prominent Filipinos identified with the opposition, including UNIDO, PDP, LABAN, and KBL members of parliament, earlier signed a "People's Resolution" nullifying the Batasan's proclamation of Mr. Marcos and Mr. Tolentino and proclaiming Mrs. Aquino and Mr. Laurel as the real winners in the February 7 polls.

After the oath-taking, President Aquino appoints Vice President Laurel Prime Minister, Mr. Enrile Defense Minister, and General Ramos Chief-of-Staff of the New Armed Forces of the Philippines.

The Club Filipino where the historic occasion takes place is overflowing with followers and sympathizers of the new political leaders of the Republic. Outside in the streets around the Club, tens of thousands congregate and burst into cheering and merriment.

At Malacanang at 12 noon, Mr. Marcos also takes his oath before Chief Justice Ramon Aquino. Conspicuously absent are Mr. Tolentino, Mr. Virata, several members of the Marcos Cabinet, and members of the diplomatic

(Turn to page 24)



... stopping a heavy tank with the bare hands of an indomitable spirit

nationwide state of emergency, and imposes a dusk-to-dawn curfew for the civilian population.

Mr. Marcos also admits that his family is "cowering in fear" in Malacanang because of the strafing of the palace by a rebel helicopter gunship. With the usual bravado, the man again declares he will defend his office "to the last drop of my blood."

At the White House, President Reagan, now seeing the futility of Mr. Marcos' resistance, urges him to step down, pointing out that it was no longer possible to prolong the life of his 20-year administration. The American leader also warns Mr. Marcos from resorting to military action against the rebel forces. Such a move, Mr. Reagan says, will cause

Marcos forces to lay siege on Camp Crame as ordered by Mr. Marcos himself without making a heavy toll on the life and limb of thousands of men, women, and children (who have now joined their parents as if in a picnic).

Six helicopter gunships ordered by Malacanang to attack Camp Crame instead land inside the camp and join the rebel forces. The group is led by Colonel Antonio Sotelo. Ramos also says that the government forces have already lost air power because the rebels have taken over several key units of the air force, including the 5th Fighter Wing based at the Basa Airbase, the 15th Strike Wing, the first combat group and the first combat security group.

SWIFT and decisive action by the armed forces led by AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos himself, aborted another attempted "coup d'etat" mounted by some "misguided elements" last January 27.

The attempt, the fourth since the Aquino government's assumption of office was led by a general and five colonels and had a contingent of about 500 troops from different units of the military who were still loyal to deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

The plotters struck almost simultaneously at the Villamor Air Base at Pasay City, and at the Sangley Point Air Station in Cavite City. Another group seized GMA Channel 7 studios in Quezon City.

But almost with lightning speed counteraction forces dis-

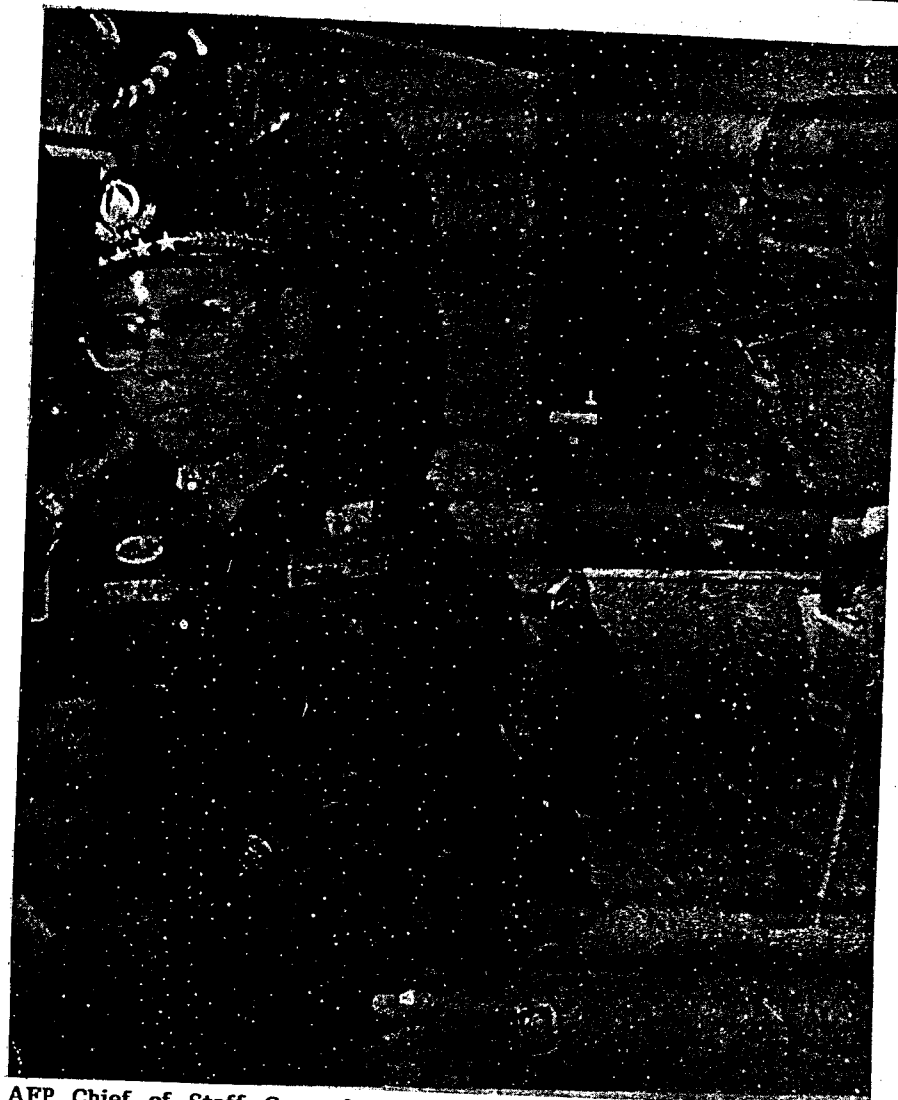
AFP aborts fourth 'coup' attempt

CCA orders prosecution of plotters

patched by General Ramos subdued the mutineers at Villamor Air Base and Sangley Point Air Station. One rebel soldier was killed and 16 were wounded in the process. The rest of the group at Villamor numbering 52 immediately surrendered and were promptly sent to the stockade.

Those at Sangley who earlier held hostage Brig. Gen. Generoso Maligat, the commander of the 15th Strike Wing of the PAF, followed in giving up to the authorities.

Only the contingent at Channel 7 held on inside the GMA building, keeping some 30 of its employees hostage. The group was led by Col. Oscar Canlas, a certain Maj. Divina, and a certain Maj. Baquiran, all graduates of the Philippine Military Academy.



AFP Chief of Staff General Fidel V. Ramos talks mutiny leader Col. Oscar Canlas into giving up his group's futile coup attempt at GMA-Channel 7 premises.

A group of Marcos "loyalists" tried to give support to the beleaguered rebels. They massed at the gate of Channel 7 GMA building bringing food to the mutineers inside. But they were dispersed by troops.

After 48 hours, however, the rebels peacefully gave up. They were then hauled to Camp Aguinaldo for "processing" of their case together with those of their colleagues who lay down their arms at Villamor and Sangley Point.

The top leaders of the aborted move to grab the government were identified to be Gen. Jose Ma. Zumel, who is a brother of NDF leader Antonio

Zumel and former aide-de-camp of Mrs. Imelda Marcos, Col. Rolando Abadilla, formerly chief of the dreaded MISG of the Metrocom during the Marcos regime, and Lt. Col. Reynaldo Cabautan of RUC 3. All of them are now at-large.

Even as the rebels were conducting their frustrated attempt, former President Marcos and his wife, Imelda, were reported by the American press to be preparing to fly home to the Philippines with the intention of taking over the government that they must have believed would be successfully grabbed by the "loyalist" rebels.

(Turn to page 24)



Photo shows President Aquino being sworn into office by then Senior Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee during her inauguration as President of the Philippines at the Club Filipino on February 25, 1986. Assisting the President is Dona Aurora Aquino.

The first 365 days of the Aquino government

WHEN President Corason C. Aquino took over the reins of government a year ago today, she had inherited a host of seemingly insurmountable problems: a huge foreign debt, a bankrupt treasury, widespread graft and corruption, and a mounting insurgency.

Right after she was sworn in by Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee at the Club Filipino on February 25, 1986, she immediately set out to repair the house wrought on Philippine society and the economy by the abuses and excesses of the past regime.

Among the initial moves the President made in her first months in office were the abolition of the Batasang Pambansa, the replacement of overstayng generals, the restoration of the privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, reorganization of the judiciary, the adoption of the Freedom Constitution anchored on the Bill of Rights, and the release of political detainees.

She began the process of recovering the vast ill-gotten wealth

of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos and his family and cronies stashed away here and in foreign countries.

Task forces were created to study issues and problems and to propose appropriate solutions. One of the priority concerns of the new administration was the reorganization of government to reduce costs and improve efficiency.

In her state-of-the-nation report on her first 100 days in government in June 1986, President Aquino said that the government "is creating the conditions for recovery." She added, however, that recovery can only be achieved by the people's efforts.

Of the Revolution, President Aquino said: "Our revolution taught us two truths: first, that what the Filipino people want, they must seek on their own. Others are not going to save us. Second, 'People Power' is exactly that: it is the people acting together, not government alone to press through change."

Fulfilling a campaign promise, President Aquino decided to mothball the controversial nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan, the first such facility to be built in the country.

President Aquino, by her example, established standards of moral behaviour for government officials and employees. She stressed that her administration will not tolerate graft and corruption, nepotism and inefficiency.

In agriculture, she dismantled the monopolies ran by cronies of the ousted president in the sale of such commodities as sugar, coconut, flour and meat.

She opened Malacanang Palace to the people.

In late November last year, the Aquino government succeeded in bringing the Communist insurgents, represented by the National Democratic Front, to sign a 60-day ceasefire agreement which took effect December 10, 1986. This was followed by peace negotiations with the NDF. The peace initiative of the government, however, did not bear initial results. The NDF broke away from the talks a few days before the truce lapsed on Feb. 8. The government nevertheless continues to pursue the peace initiative on the regional and provincial levels.

The long year is over. President Aquino has proven, to her people and to the world, that she has the skill, the strength and the endurance to cope with the mountainous problems that were the legacy of Marcos, and to lead her people into a brighter future.

The Filipino people have just rendered their verdict on the Aquino government by an overwhelming vote of YES to the 1986 Constitution. It is a vote of confidence that was well-earned and deserved.

But the task is only beginning. The problems Marcos left are still around. There will be more challenges and crises to face for the country's first woman president. With a new Constitution now firmly in place, President Aquino is in a much better position now to guide the ship of state with the same cool and steady hand that kept it safe in the troubled first year of her administration.

(MEMC)

Pr
Ge
an
of
Pa

ac

SIG
high
to
Min
Dev
T
MSS
Tave
guid
and
this

acco
year
chile
height
speed
disas
distrib
of r
speci
detai
relea
funds
self-
and
relati
non-g
Min
said
MSSD
its ex
its t
temat



President Aquino fondly greets a child patient at the Philippine General Hospital, as she spearheads the Ministry of Social Services and Development's new thrust of translating into action its objective of providing basic services to the poor. At right, MSSD Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera looks on.

MSSD cites 1986 accomplishments

SIGNIFICANT accomplishments highlighted the period from March to December 1986 for the Ministry of Social Services and Development (MSSD).

This was disclosed recently by MSSD Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera as she also spelled-out the guidelines for the major thrusts and directions of her ministry for this year.

Among the more significant accomplishments of the MSSD last year were: a home for street children in Metro Manila; heightened employee morale; speedier relief assistance to disaster victims through the distribution of cooked food instead of raw rations; the extension of special services to former political detainees and their families; the release of P10M as additional funds for livelihood generation and self-employment for needy youth and adults; and closer working relationships with volunteers and non-governmental organizations.

Minister Pardo de Tavera also said that during the period, the MSSD had likewise strengthened its existing programs; re-oriented its thrusts and directions; systematized its organizational



Minister Pardo de Tavera

structures and procedures; introduced new and innovative services; maximized its small operating budget; took appropriate steps towards the development of staff morale and commitment; and enhance a participatory character of service by encouraging the active involvement of the private sector in the planning and implementation of services.

She also disclosed that their supplemental budget of P10 M pegged for the MSSD's livelihood development program has benefited some 200,000 in terms of self-employment opportunities. The MSSD 1987 budget amounting to P357 M compared to the 1986 budget of P203 M (including supplemental appropriation) indicates the government's firm resolve to translate into action its objective of providing basic social services to the country's poor, she added.

Minister Pardo de Tavera had visited regional offices providing occasion for the introduction of the new thrusts of the ministry, preliminary training programs, getting first-hand knowledge of problems in the area, and starting off cooperative undertakings with private groups.

The visits paved the way for the resolution of problems that surfaced after the February revolution at EDSA, early last year.

As a result, significant changes in the Ministry's operations were noted. Among them were: the cutting of red tape; the reduction of costs such that an almost 50 percent savings has been realized.

It was also noted that there were no mass lay-offs of personnel in the MSSD. Consistent with the mandate of the Ministry, however, eligible casual employees were given the highest priority in becoming regular employees. Merit was the sole basis for appointments and promotions as well as transfers.

All personnel matters were decided upon with the maximum of participation of members of the staff.

The "Day Care Program for Pre-school Children" among low-income families has also expanded its areas of service in its 13,000 centers.

The participation of the private sector was encouraged so that to date, a volunteer corps helping in programs and projects for street children, disaster victims, underemployed and unemployed adults has swelled significantly to a considerable number.

To minimize high levels of malnutrition among children, the MSSD has also strengthened the supplemental feeding program. Feeding centers have been set up for children who are severely and moderately malnourished with food assistance coming from international organizations with the support of local leaders.

Practical skills development has also been emphasized to afford more livelihood opportunities to the poor. This thrust includes the disabled who were given access to various means of livelihood.

(Turn to page 28)



President Corazon C. Aquino is shown in photo placing the presidential collar on Josephine C. Reyes, during the investiture rites held last January 29 at the Philippine International Convention Center on Roxas Boulevard. The solemn rites marked the formal assumption of Mrs. Reyes as the 7th president of the Far Eastern University. Others from left: Mrs. Lourdes Reyes Montinola, FEU corporate secretary; Dr. Antonio Orendain, FEU registrar; Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing and Mrs. Belen Enrile Gutierrez, chairman of the FEU Board of Trustees.

Preparing the groundwork for the future

(Speech of President Aquino at the investiture of Dr. Josephine Reyes as 7th President of the Far Eastern University, January 29, 1987.)

I ACCEPT the honor you have conferred on me today with deep gratitude, and with a satisfaction only less than that which I feel over the investiture of Dr. Josephine Reyes as the 7th President of this distinguished university. FEU is her life, the almost singular object of her concern and the focus of nearly all her time, energies and talent. I do not say these things as one sister to another. But as one privileged to see close-up how a life is lived dedicated to imparting reason and learning to the youth of our country, which is like saying: preparing the groundwork for the future.

I say these words also as one who experienced briefly, as a law student, the rigor and effectiveness

of the instruction, and the wisdom of the faculty, of this university.

What I have observed Dr. Reyes doing is a small version of what private institutions of higher learning, in general, do as their contribution to national progress.

Seventy-eight percent of college students are enrolled in private educational institutions, two-thirds of which are non-sectarian like the FEU. But such institutions, at their best, do more than just take up the slack created by the insufficient number of public institutions of higher education. You cultivate the diversity that makes up the wealth of our culture, and encourage the individualism and pluralism that mark a true democracy.

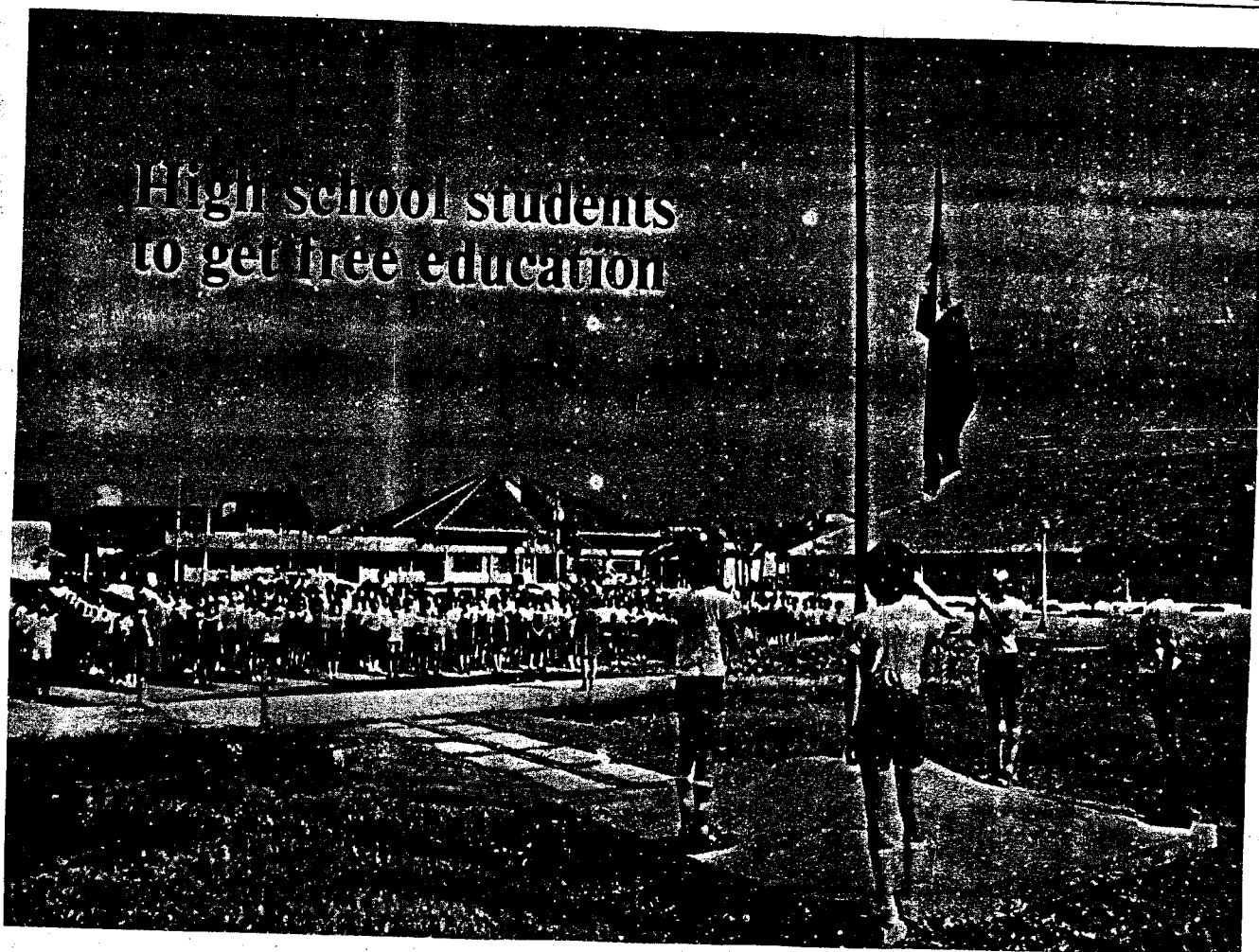
These important contributions that you have long been making have finally found their due recognition and support in the proposed Constitution's provisions on education. This is one more reason why I can ask you

confidently to help in the ratification of this charter. For the strength of a democracy grows with the maturity and intelligence of its citizens. Freedom and learning go hand in hand. They illuminate our lives and light the way to a happy future, just as the cultivation of ignorance was the instrument of the tyranny that darkened our land.

The clearest proof of this is the darkened minds of the perpetrators of the last coup attempt. How they can explain an assault on democracy as an attempt to save it can only be explained and perhaps, after justice is done, forgiven, as a struggling remnant of the Dark Age from which we emerged last February 25.

And so to you, the Far Eastern University, and to other private institutions of higher learning, may I express the gratitude of our nation for lighting the path of freedom.

High school students to get free education



EDUCATION Minister Lourdes R. Quisumbing has announced recently that plans are now underway for the implementation of free education scheme up to high school.

As mandated by the New Charter under Article XIV, Sections 1-5, it is declared that "it is the duty of the state to protect and promote the right and access of every citizen to quality education at all levels."

Under the education provision of the Charter, it is also provided that the State shall find ways by which such education may be attained and made accessible to all like providing a system of free education in the elementary and high school levels.

The State shall also provide scholarship grants and loans programs especially for the underprivileged.

Special training programs for the disabled and the out-of-school

youth shall also be provided, with encouragement for non-formal study groups to suit the needs of the community.

In order to give teeth to the provision, the national government, through the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports has come up with the initial moves to implement the said objective.

According to Minister Quisumbing, she has directed the Bureau of Secondary Education, headed by Director Esperanza Gonzales, to come up with the study on how to implement the government's free high school education program.

At present, MECS Minister Quisumbing said that the program is benefiting children of barangay captains and council members as provided by the Local Government Code.

Under the free high school education program, children of indigent families will however be

given priority as the program, though definitely scheduled for implementation this school year 1987-1988 will set off only on a limited scale due to budget limitations.

"Some city governments such as Manila and Bacolod have already been provided free secondary education," Minister Quisumbing said.

Although an amount to be spent for the purpose has been appropriated initially from the P13.1 billion budget of the Education Ministry, Minister Quisumbing said that it would still take some time to fully implement the program, which is dependent on the financial resources of government.

"Budgetary resources from other sources are however being considered," Minister Quisumbing added.

(MEMC)

11945



NEWS BRIEFS

DBP nets P100 M in 6 months

PRESIDENT Aquino expressed satisfaction over the performance of the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) under its new charter.

The Chief Executive was briefed by DBP Chairman Jesus Estanislao on the progress of the bank's rehabilitation program, informing her of its P100 million net profit in the last six months.

"The DBP made roughly P100 million net profit for the first time over the last five or six years," Estanislao said. He pointed out that it "was losing some P2 to P3 billion a year during the previous regime."

He explained that "good management and more prudent choices with respect to the accounts contributed to its good performance."

Under Executive Order No. 81, President Aquino ordered the rehabilitation of the bank under the new charter to make it stable and viable.

DBP Gov. Jose Mari Velez stressed that under this charter the "bank became less dependent on the government and more dependent on its own initiative, its own projects, and now competes with the private sector."

"It no longer has a built-in advantage vis-a-vis the private sector," he pointed out.

He added that the bank's emphasis now is on the government policy of countryside development, giving top priority to small and medium scale industries. He said that 80 percent of the population live in the rural areas. He further said that in the past, 90 percent of the DBP funds were loaned to big capital enterprises.

"We expect 500 to 1,000 more beneficiaries because instead of lending P2 billion to just one account, we lend it to more



President Aquino listens to the report of Jesus Estanislao, board chairman of the Development Bank of the Philippines, that the DBP made a net profit of roughly P100 million for the past six months of its operations under a new charter. The President has ordered the rehabilitation of the bank, granting it a new charter that stresses a policy of countryside development. Also present were Vice Chairman Roberto Anonas, Governors Tomas Apacible, Eduardo Olaguer, Ernesto Maceda, Rene Saguisag and Aquilino Pimentel, Jr.

than a thousand small enterprises, farmers, and other export-oriented industries," he explained.

He disclosed that under the new charter, all members of the board, including the chairman and the vice chairman, were reappointed by President Aquino.

In addition, the President appointed National Affairs Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr. as the 8th member of the board.

Present during the meeting were DBP Vice-Chairman Roberto

Anonas, Governors Tomas Apacible, Eduardo Olaguer, Ernesto Maceda, Rene Saguisag, and Pimentel.

Fresh support from European gov'ts

THE President has received fresh support from the European democratic community in her efforts to consolidate democracy in the Philippines.



Andrei Kempinaire, minister of development and cooperation of Belgium, conveyed to President Aquino the support and admiration of the European democratic community for the President's efforts to restore and consolidate democracy in the Philippines. The Belgian minister was accompanied to Malacanang by Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Jr.

European support for Mrs. Aquino was conveyed to her by Andrei Kempinaire, minister of development and cooperation of Belgium, who called on her recently at the Premier Guest House.

Kempinaire told newsmen after meeting with the President that Belgium and its partners in the European community considered the plebiscite, the legislative and the local elections to be positive steps towards restoration of democratic process in the country.

"I am amazed how in the space of less than one year, the Philippines has done so much in the consolidation of democracy," the Belgian minister said.

Kempinaire also invited the President to visit Belgium at a time convenient to her. He told newsmen that Mrs. Aquino had begged off at this time because of her tight schedule in the next several months.

Kempinaire, who arrived from Bangkok for a two-day economic mission, has signed several agreements with Filipino officials on economic, industrial and scientific cooperation.

During his call on the President, Kempinaire reiterated the declaration of the European foreign ministers in London last November expressing support for the Aquino government.

Stronger relations for RP-South Korea

PRESIDENT Aquino told a group of Filipino and Korean professors "there's nothing like Asians helping one another."

The professors, attending a five-day bilateral forum in Manila, called on the President at the guest house.

The bilateral meeting is being held to find means of enhancing the economic and trade relations between the Philippines and South Korea.

"I would like meetings such as this to continue and increase in number so that both of us can help each other in so many different ways," the President told

DAYTOP to set up drug rehab center

DAYTOP, an international organization engaged in rehabilitating persons addicted to drugs, will set up a model treatment center in Bicutan.

Monsignor William O' Brien, president of DAYTOP, announced the plan in a talk with newsmen after meeting with President Aquino at Malacanang.

The President, according to Msgr. O' Brien, expressed approval and appreciation of DAYTOP's efforts in drug addiction rehabilitation. DAYTOP has 48-member countries around the world.

During the meeting, Msgr. O' Brien presented the President with the DAYTOP Gold Award in appreciation for her concern and support.



The President smiles as she walks up front to address a 10-man trade delegation from Canada who called on her at Malacanang. The Canadian trade mission arrived in Manila to look into investment opportunities in the country.

her guests.

Addressing the Koreans, the President said, "we need a lot of help during these years of nation-building."

For their part, the Korean delegation headed by Prof. Hongko Lee, president, Seoul Forum for International Affairs, assured Mrs. Aquino that her country is "looking forward to enhancing the bilateral relationship between the Philippines and Korea."

SC decisions on PDs, EOs, LOIs, etc.

MALACANANG has instructed all government officials concerned to comply with a Supreme Court decision that all presidential decrees, executive orders, letters of instructions, etc. should be published within fifteen days from signing.

Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo issued instructions to comply with the Supreme Court order in a memorandum sent January 16.

In his memo, Arroyo said that although the SC decision refers to issuances made during the past administration, this should also apply to the present government.

All government agencies concerned are therefore instructed to comply with the SC decision effective immediately.

The two countries had worked together in the past, the Philippines being one of the first countries to send an expeditionary force to help defend South Korea against a communist invasion in June 1950.

Present during the call were Concom Commissioner Bernardo Villegas, Ambassador Luis Moreno Salcedo and lawyer Enrique Esteban, president, Center for Research and Communications.

PAGCOR FREE CLINIC — On Valentine's Day, President Aquino met indigent families awaiting medical and dental treatment at the P. Zamora Elem. School in Pandacan under the "Handog ng Puso," a free clinic project of the Philippine Amusements and Gaming Corporation (PAGCOR). The patients were also given free medicine by the project volunteers. Atty. Florida Ruth Romero, presidential assistant, accompanied the President.



LAND REFORM — The President congratulates a farmer-recipient of the tenant emancipation patents which the Chief Executive awarded to five farmers representing the five provinces of Region II. The awarding ceremony was held in Santiago, Isabela, in the presence of Agrarian Reform Ministry officials led by Minister Heherson Alvarez (middle).





DOCTORATE FOR THE PRESIDENT — Education Minister Lourdes Quisumbing confers upon President Aquino a doctorate degree in Civil Laws, honoris causa, from the Far Eastern University. The degree was conferred last January 29, at the Philippine International Convention Center during the installation of Dr. Josephine C. Reyes as FEU's seventh president.

DISCUSSING AN ABORTED COUP — The President, with Vice President Laurel and other Cabinet ministers and officials, express their congratulations to Defense Ministry officials, represented by Minister Rafael Ileta, for the effective handling of an aborted coup staged by some misguided elements just before the Feb. 2 plebiscite.



WPD ANNIVERSARY — President Aquino presents a WPD plaque to General Fidel Ramos, AFP Chief of Staff, for his concern and assistance to the officers and men of the Western Police District. The President was guest of honor at the 86th anniversary celebration of the WPD held at the Philamlife Auditorium.



THE PRESIDENT WITH FIL-AM DOCTORS — President Aquino exhorts the officers and members of the Association of Philippine Physicians in America who convened at the Manila Hotel to help heal the nation's wounds and help rebuild the nation by giving medical aid to the poor and the needy.



Executive Orders

Malacanang, Manila

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 57

REORGANIZING THE COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS AND ENHANCING ITS INDEPENDENCE

WHEREAS, Article XII of the 1973 Constitution, providing for an independent Commission on Elections, among others, was adopted in the Provisional Constitution pursuant to Proclamation No. 3 dated March 25, 1986;

WHEREAS, the Provisional Constitution provides that the President shall give priority to measures to achieve the mandate of the people to completely reorganize the government;

WHEREAS, the independence of the Commission on Elections must also be enhanced to enable it to discharge effectively its powers and functions;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO,

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 59

REPEALING PRESIDENTIAL DECREES NOS. 1404, 1836, 1877 AND 1877-A

WHEREAS, the former President, through Presidential Decree No. 1404, empowered himself to authorize longer periods for the delivery of persons arrested for the crimes or offenses enumerated in the said decree;

WHEREAS, the former President, through Presidential Decree No. 1836, empowered himself to issue orders of arrest or commitment orders during a state of martial law or when the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus is suspended against persons whose arrest or detention was in his judgement, required by public safety and as a means to quell invasion, insurrection or rebellion or imminent danger thereof;

WHEREAS, under the said decree, arrested or detained persons could not be released until so ordered by the former President or his duly authorized representative;

WHEREAS, the former President, through Presidential Decree No. 1877, again empowered himself to issue preventive detention actions against persons ascertained to be participants in the commission of the crimes enumerated therein for the periods and under the conditions therein mentioned;

WHEREAS, under Presidential Decree No. 1877-A, the former President likewise authorized himself to issue preventive detention actions against persons who committed the crimes enumerated therein, in

President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. There shall be a total reorganization of the Commission on Elections. Provided, that the reorganization be done within the framework of the Commission's appropriations and in coordination with the Ministry of Budget and Management.

SECTION 2. Appropriations authorized for the Commission on Elections shall be automatically released. The quarterly release of funds by the Ministry of Budget and Management to the Commission shall be based on the latter's operating budget.

SECTION 3. Funds needed to implement this Executive Order shall be drawn from salary lapses and savings of the Commission on Elections. Subsequent funding requirements shall be incorporated in the annual appropriations of the Commission.

SECTION 4. All laws, orders, issuances, rules and regulations or any part thereof inconsistent with this Executive Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 5. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 8th day of November, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

addition to those already mentioned in Presidential Decree No. 1877, and against those whose arrest and detention was, in his judgement, required by public safety as a means to repel or quell the alleged rebellion in the country;

WHEREAS, not only were the National Security Code which incorporated Presidential Decree No. 1404, and Proclamation Nos. 2045 and 2045-A on which Presidential Decree Nos. 1877 and 1877-A were based, repealed, but the authorization of longer periods for the delivery of detained persons under Presidential Decree No. 1404, the presidential order of arrest or commitment order under Presidential Decree No. 1836 and the preventive detention action under Presidential Decree No. 1877, as amended by Presidential Decree No. 1877-A, also undermine the rights and freedoms of the Filipino people and are therefore patently inconsistent with Proclamation No. 3 dated March 25, 1986;

WHEREAS, the incumbent President is mandated to give priority to measures to achieve the mandate of the people to make effective the guarantees of the rights and freedoms of the Filipino people, and provide remedies against violations thereof;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. Presidential Decree No. 1404, "FURTHER AMENDING ARTICLE 125 OF THE REVISED PENAL CODE, AS AMENDED" Presidential Decree No. 1836, "DEFINING THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PRESIDENT MAY ISSUE ORDERS OF ARREST OR COMMITMENT ORDERS DURING MARTIAL LAW OR WHEN THE PRIVILEGE

OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS IS SUSPENDED" and Presidential Decree No. 1877, "PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACTION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," as amended by Presidential Decree No. 1877-A, and the rules, regulations and instructions issued to implement the aforesaid decrees are hereby repealed.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 62

INCREASING THE PENALTIES PROVIDED FOR BY ARTICLE 235 OF ACT NO. 3815, AS AMENDED, THE REVISED PENAL CODE, ON THE MALTREATMENT OF PRISONERS

WHEREAS, the penalties provided for under Article 235 of Act No. 3815, as amended, the Revised Penal Code, have not deterred the commission of the acts sought to be penalized by the said article, as evidenced by the widespread occurrence of torture and other cruel, humiliating and degrading treatment of prisoners during the past regime;

WHEREAS, to prevent the occurrence of such crimes, there is a need to increase the penalties provided for by Article 235 of the Revised Penal Code on the maltreatment of prisoners;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, hereby order:

SECTION 1. Article 235 of Act No. 3815, as amended, the Revised Penal Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"ART. 235. Maltreatment of prisoners.
The penalty of **prison correctional** in its

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 84

DIRECTING THE NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY TO SUSPEND THE COLLECTION OF AMORTIZATION ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCY INTEREST CHARGES ON PAST DUE ACCOUNTS OF THE BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL HOUSING LOTS IN DESIGNATED PROJECTS AND TO GRANT A MORATORIUM ON THE EVICTION OF LEGAL OCCUPANTS/AWARDEES OF SOCIAL HOUSING LOTS WHO HAVE NOT SIGNED APPROPRIATE SALE/LEASE CONTRACTS

WHEREAS, the government's priority concern is the welfare of marginal and low income families who are the intended beneficiaries of the National Shelter Program;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CORAZON C. AQUINO, President of the Philippines, do hereby order:

SECTION 1. The National Housing Authority shall suspend the collection of amortization arrearages and delinquency interests due and demandable as of December 31, 1986 from the beneficiaries of social residential lots in projects as may be determined by its General Manager and approved by its Board of Directors, taking into consideration the welfare of the marginal and low income families who are the intended beneficiaries of the National Shelter Program: **Provided**, that concerned beneficiary families pay in full their re-

SECTION 2. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of November in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

medium period to **prison mayor** in its **minimum period**, in addition to his liability for the physical injuries or damage caused, shall be imposed upon any public officer or employee who shall overdo himself in the correction or handling of a prisoner or detention prisoner under his charge, by the imposition of punishments not authorized by the regulations, or by inflicting such punishments in a cruel and humiliating manner.

If the purpose of the maltreatment is to extort a confession, or to obtain some information from the prisoner, the offender shall be punished by **prison mayor** in its minimum period, temporary absolute disqualification and a fine not exceeding six thousand (P6,000.00) pesos, in addition to his liability for the physical injuries or damage caused."

SECTION 2. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 7th day of November, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-six.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines

spective amortization payments for January 1987 on or before February 5, 1987 and maintain their accounts up-to-date through the regular payment of amortizations (principal and interest) thereafter.

SECTION 2. To qualify for coverage under this Executive Order, beneficiary families shall acknowledge their respective amortization arrearages and delinquency interests, and shall agree that in the event that their accounts fall into arrears for at least three (3) consecutive months thereafter, all arrearages including those whose payment has been deferred under this Executive Order shall become immediately due and demandable. The new principal balances for the said accounts shall be the principal amounts outstanding as of December 31, 1986 and the monthly amortizations shall remain the same as those in the original contract documents.

SECTION 3. The repayment periods as specified in the original contract documents for the delinquent accounts of the beneficiaries of social residential lots in designated projects as defined in Section 1 above, shall be extended by a period equivalent to the number of monthly payments that are past due as of 31 December 1986. All other provisions of the contracts between the said beneficiaries and the National Housing Authority not related to the above amendment shall remain in force.

SECTION 4. The National Housing Authority shall grant a moratorium on the eviction of legal

(Turn to page 28)

NEW CONSTITUTION ...

(From page 1)

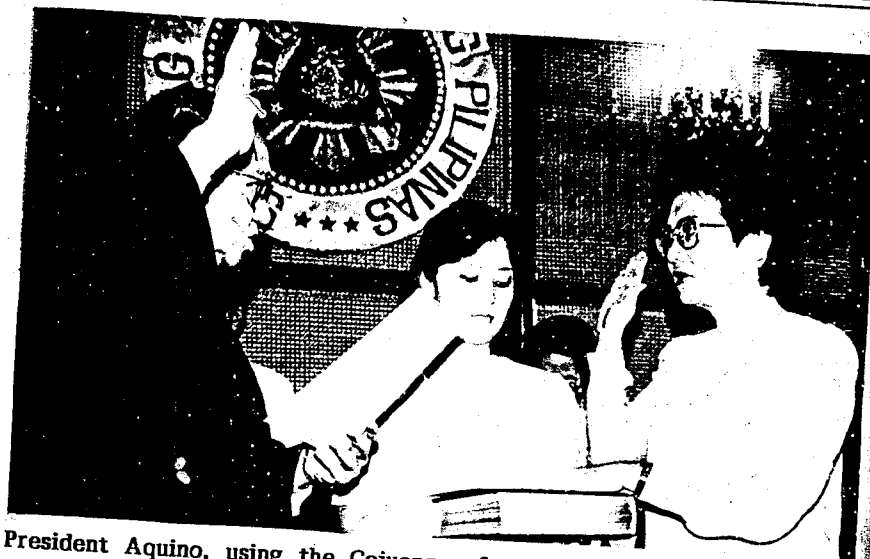
report to the President that 10,622,111 electors or 78.36 percent of those who cast their ballots nationwide voted "yes," 4,953,375 or 22.74 voted "no," while 209,730 or .96 percent abstained.

The total number of those who voted was recorded to be 21,785,216 or 87.04 of the country's registered voting population of 25,029,329. This voter turnout, according to the poll commission, was the highest ever in the Philippines.

Delivering the highest percentage of the "yes" vote was Region VI or Western Visayas which filed in 1,611,547 votes or 85.73 as against "no" votes of only 253,019 or 13.46 percent. Running close second to the Western Visayan record was that of Region V or Bicolandia which gave 1,116,122 "yes" votes or 85.46 percent and only 177,861 "no" votes or 13.61 percent.

On the other hand, the two Northern Luzon regions of Ilocandia and the Cagayan Valley, lived up to the expectation of going "no" in the exercise. However, they did not go very far in their negative vote.

Region I (Ilocandia) yielded



President Aquino, using the Cojuangco family Bible, swears to promulgate, uphold and defend the 1986 Constitution. Supreme Court Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee administers the oath while Mrs. Ma. Elena A. Cruz, the President's daughter and personal secretary, assists. The President also proclaimed the 1986 ratified Constitution as the new charter that will govern the Philippines and its people.

only 849,407 "no" votes or 51.85 percent of the total cast, with the "yes" getting 782,410 votes or 47.56 percent. Region II or Cagayan Valley delivered 482,009 "no" votes or 52.71 percent, and gave 423,442 "yes" votes or 46.31 percent.

Region I enjoyed the distinction of drawing the largest number of voters into the polls percentage-wise. The turnout was a record high of 94.46 percent. Region VII or Central Visayas came in second with 92.35 percent.

The submission of the official returns by Comelec Chairman Ramon Felipe, Jr. and President Aquino's proclamation of the immediate effectivity of the new fundamental law were witnessed by all the ranking officials of the government and the members of the diplomatic community at Malacanang's Kalayaan Hall.

Following the proclamation the President received congratulatory messages from around the world, led off by that of President Reagan.

President Aquino's remarks on the historic occasion follows in full:

Majority rule is the first principle of a democracy. Everyone who believes in democracy is

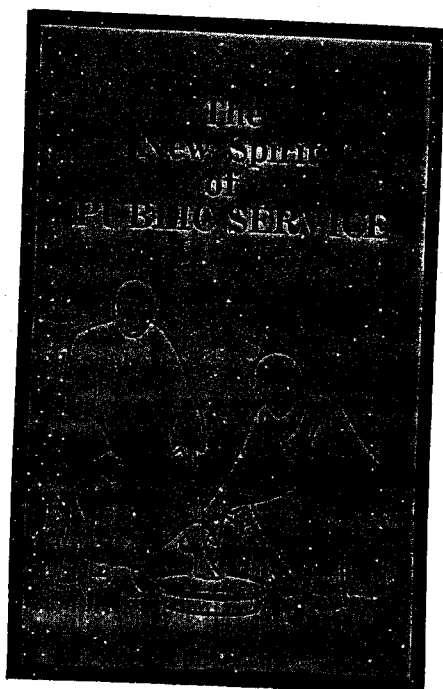
bound to that rule and will abide by its result. The result is clear and unmistakable: My fellow countrymen, we have a Constitution. And we can claim it as never before in our history -- with a massive turnout and the overwhelming approval of our people.

One law now channels the unswerving loyalty of all Filipinos to democracy and its ways.

One political order will now govern the ways we work together: to strive for common goals as a people, and to resolve our remaining differences in a peaceful and democratic fashion.

One duty, imposed by the unquestionable command of the Filipino nation, binds us all in the effort to preserve and protect our democracy in this Constitution, and make it meaningful for all our people.

Let me close with a fulfillment of the words of Paul: The night is over; the day is here. Let us finally put aside the deeds of darkness and put on the armor of light. Christ has committed us to the message of reconciliation. Let all Filipinos of goodwill offer each other the hand of peace and friendship. Let every Filipino pledge to work, as God gives him the light, for the greater good of all his countrymen and the freedom and progress of our nation. •



**COMMISSION ON ELECTIONS
NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
NATIONAL BOARD OF CANVASSERS**

National Capital Region	Registered Voters	No. of Pcts.	YES	NO	Abstain	No. of Votes Counted	% of Turnout
	4,247,651	12,832	2,917,104	849,407	24,557	3,791,068	89.25%
Manila	1,022,978	3,540	694,802	220,190	5,671	920,663	90.00%
Quezon City	889,436	2,466	610,614	185,364	5,447	801,425	90.10%
Caloocan City	337,860	968	221,591	67,174	2,083	290,848	86.09%
Pasay City	205,441	619	134,056	48,668	1,133	183,857	89.49%
Las Pinas	131,746	356	93,109	23,157	584	116,850	88.69%
Makati	286,182	867	184,759	68,044	1,419	254,222	88.84%
Malabon	133,252	419	94,234	22,914	809	117,957	88.52%
Mandaluyong	142,057	431	105,881	16,238	510	122,629	86.32%
Marikina	154,659	422	116,005	24,184	802	140,991	91.16%
Muntinlupa	115,730	331	83,729	19,664	931	104,324	90.14%
Navotas	86,376	277	58,318	14,766	913	73,997	85.67%
Paranaque	179,015	493	129,136	28,091	743	157,970	88.24%
Pasig	187,281	568	135,129	31,032	902	187,063	89.20%
Pateros	24,253	79	17,752	3,860	178	21,788	89.84%
San Juan	84,398	260	49,746	29,823	757	80,326	95.18%
Taguig	104,048	298	69,731	20,125	598	90,454	86.93%
Valenzuela	162,949	438	118,512	26,113	1,079	145,704	89.42%

Region 1	Registered Voters	No. of Pcts.	YES	NO	Abstain	% of Turnout
	1,741,372	6,488	782,410	849,555	12,940	94.46%
Abra	77,017	340	39,062	32,264	519	93.28%
Benguet	106,370	384	72,049	26,709	1,052	93.83%
Baguio City	87,175	247	39,536	38,966	791	90.96%
Ilocos Norte	169,176	622	23,367	136,087	850	94.76%
Laoag City	40,041	137	4,425	33,787	183	95.89%
Ilocos Sur	216,715	960	66,388	140,294	1,338	95.99%
La Union	235,940	792	74,267	149,961	2,400	96.05%
Mt. Province	35,319	171	26,651	5,020	600	91.37%
Pangasinan	680,960	2,454	370,786	265,907	4,716	94.19%
Dagupan City	51,439	230	35,097	12,692	348	93.58%
San Carlos City	41,220	151	30,782	7,868	143	94.11%

Region 2	Registered Voters	No. of Pcts.	YES	NO	Abstain	% of Turnout
	1,023,090	3,881	423,442	482,009	8,957	89.38%
Batanes	6,493	34	5,634	533	15	95.21%
Cagayan	325,597	1,227	91,897	189,753	3,025	87.43%
Ifugao	40,215	190	25,826	10,670	475	91.93%
Isabela	408,655	1,483	173,623	196,364	3,900	91.49%
Kalinga-Apayao	78,275	278	33,972	23,918	453	74.62%
Nueva Vizcaya	117,499	507	67,012	42,866	679	94.09%
Quirino	48,356	162	25,478	17,842	410	94.34%

Region 3	Registered Voters	No. of Pcts.	YES	NO	Abstain	% of Turnout
	2,537,656	7,981	1,870,452	429,570	13,790	91.18%
Bataan	185,463	571	132,632	30,998	176	88.32%
Bulacan	627,692	1,881	465,162	100,805	3,368	90.70%
Nueva Ecija	412,722	1,436	263,886	107,552	2,424	90.58%
Cabanatuan City	72,048	233	45,179	20,180	492	91.40%
Palayan City	8,273	36	5,228	1,951	99	87.95%
San Jose City	35,855	114	19,246	14,781	280	95.68%
Pampanga	486,874	1,443	419,155	24,695	2,482	91.67%

(Turn to next page)

Region 3 (Continued)	Registered Voters	No. of Pcts.	YES	NO	Abstain	% of Turnout
Angeles City	106,372	345	87,039	7,421	510	89.28%
Tarlac	338,712	1,054	278,337	34,248	2,442	93.01%
Zambales	154,068	521	94,406	48,803	974	93.58%
Olongapo City	109,577	347	60,184	38,136	543	90.22%
Region 4	3,232,256	10,694	2,397,423	494,803	17,450	90.02%
Aurora	51,929	200	34,685	10,774	517	88.54%
Batangas	447,343	1,447	358,654	51,317	1,902	92.07%
Batangas City	77,520	229	66,350	5,071	377	92.62%
Lipa City	63,984	204	52,706	5,379	0	90.78%
Cavite	421,751	1,254	310,642	68,127	2,268	90.35%
Cavite City	51,092	169	26,417	21,199	503	94.18%
Tagaytay City	11,120	33	7,327	2,532	98	89.54%
T. Martires	5,609	18	4,508	622	99	93.23%
Marinduque	78,173	287	65,341	7,398	424	93.58%
Laguna	490,514	1,590	358,708	81,430	2,339	90.21%
Sn. Pablo City	74,018	276	58,757	10,655	378	94.29%
Occ. Mindoro	94,783	337	61,125	23,752	513	91.09%
Or. Mindoro	189,706	659	145,527	26,673	561	91.07%
Palawan	144,768	417	86,786	19,254	837	73.83%
P. Princessa	37,980	108	24,744	8,559	300	88.48%
Quezon	451,482	1,797	347,273	53,030	3,071	89.34%
Lucena City	59,837	209	47,370	6,778	237	90.89%
Rizal	402,690	1,156	279,317	83,342	2,533	90.69%
Romblon	77,957	304	61,186	8,911	495	90.55%
Region 5	1,451,625	5,645	1,116,122	177,861	12,024	89.97%
Albay	294,286	1,095	239,354	25,720	2,435	90.90%
Legaspi City	51,981	172	42,258	5,981	355	93.45%
Camarines Norte	140,693	493	93,416	13,590	1,036	76.79%
Camarines Sur	400,533	1,561	312,854	43,794	3,497	89.92%
Naga City	47,602	204	38,901	3,827	244	90.27%
Iriga City	30,248	103	21,617	4,690	170	87.53%
Catanduanes	69,532	362	58,698	5,716	473	93.32%
Masbate	217,508	825	160,412	39,461	2,309	92.95%
Sorsogon	199,242	830	148,612	35,082	1,525	92.96%
Region 6	2,107,838	7,877	1,611,547	253,018	15,177	89.19%
Aklan	148,565	512	121,116	15,312	846	92.40%
Antique	151,844	771	113,209	26,879	1,012	92.92%
Capiz	178,168	684	131,774	26,579	1,507	89.72%
Roxas City	44,445	154	34,502	5,348	404	90.57%
Iloilo	559,733	2,340	448,625	56,775	3,447	90.91%
Iloilo City	151,403	535	118,252	15,709	671	88.92%
Negros Occ.	525,099	1,748	377,285	69,638	4,510	85.97%
Bacolod City	161,769	523	128,851	12,573	1,128	88.12%
La Carlota City	24,382	83	19,341	2,316	142	89.41%
San Carlos City	36,048	121	25,752	6,291	283	89.67%
Silay City	40,045	135	33,586	2,390	476	91.03%
Cadiz City	39,525	137	24,072	8,370	454	83.23%
Bago City	46,612	134	35,182	4,841	297	86.50%
Region 7	1,917,577	6,596	1,473,958	281,598	15,327	92.35%
Bohol	361,151	1,368	276,221	63,088	2,743	94.71%
Tagbilaran	28,841	79	20,449	4,623	200	94.15%
Cebu	584,119	2,057	470,375	74,665	5,407	94.24%

Region 7 (Continued)	Registered Voters	No. of Pcts.	YES	NO	Abstain	% of Turnout
Cebu City	321,212	992	251,078	38,221	2,063	90.71%
Danao City	32,614	145	15,802	13,641	367	91.40%
Lapu-Lapu City	55,370	151	42,375	7,997	487	91.84%
Toledo City	46,669	132	35,994	6,058	623	91.44%
Mandaue City	79,362	218	67,552	6,280	311	93.42%
Negros Oriental	297,931	1,032	211,065	46,002	2,357	87.08%
Bais City	24,539	80	16,767	5,874	194	93.06%
Canlaon City	13,840	43	9,455	2,853	177	90.21%
Dumaguete City	39,058	150	32,811	3,417	299	93.34%
Siquijor	34,862	149	24,014	8,879	169	94.84%
Region 8	1,245,106	4,766	730,693	270,045	10,694	81.23%
Eastern Samar	123,047	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Leyte	498,744	2,001	328,176	124,111	5,284	91.74%
Tacloban City	59,085	213	37,697	14,756	302	89.29%
Ormoc City	54,446	202	43,236	6,607	440	92.35%
Northern Samar	153,851	672	96,787	33,179	1,118	85.20%
Samar	169,235	854	99,123	47,386	1,916	87.70%
Calbayog City	49,319	203	27,318	15,836	510	88.53%
Southern Leyte	137,379	621	98,356	28,170	1,124	92.92%
Region 9	1,189,713	2,524	502,127	79,097	6,468	49.40%
Basilan	88,382	346	56,231	8,586	679	74.11%
Sulu	185,373	654	144,703	7,080	2,223	83.08%
Tawi-Tawi	67,136	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Zamboanga Norte	206,183	690	136,637	28,879	2,025	81.26%
Dapitan City	25,493	100	20,759	3,043	179	94.07%
Dipolog City	35,483	132	27,549	5,310	107	92.91%
Zamboanga Sur	357,730	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Pagadian City	42,260	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Zamboanga City	181,673	602	116,248	26,199	1,255	79.10%
Region 10	1,424,308	4,673	970,961	280,028	15,576	88.92%
Agusan del Norte	94,455	306	69,977	12,343	1,136	88.36%
Butuan City	94,571	294	66,130	15,827	1,146	87.87%
Agusan del Sur	142,952	488	91,018	26,976	2,139	84.04%
Bukidnon	314,808	961	198,995	77,719	4,262	89.25%
Camiguin	27,616	91	21,457	4,038	149	92.86%
Misamis Occ.	107,939	450	71,199	28,231	1,213	93.24%
Oroquieta City	24,683	90	15,929	6,871	312	93.64%
Ozamis City	44,156	143	32,815	7,630	480	92.68%
Tangub City	18,326	70	16,123	1,270	151	95.73%
Misamis Oriental	181,849	581	121,485	42,176	1,802	90.99%
Cagayan de Oro C	152,940	407	105,397	30,825	933	89.68%
Gingoog City	37,911	152	28,092	8,483	461	92.42%
Surigao del Norte	139,557	494	98,478	16,117	1,018	82.84%
Surigao City	42,545	146	33,868	3,522	374	88.70%
Region 11	1,748,690	5,181	1,161,509	298,826	23,341	84.84%
Davao del Norte	424,023	1,252	299,713	62,819	6,277	86.98%
Davao Oriental	148,261	414	79,795	26,033	1,782	72.58%
Davao del Sur	239,710	669	147,692	42,733	3,643	80.96%
Davao City	364,060	1,126	247,527	69,753	4,521	88.39%
South Cotabato	294,735	887	184,020	62,464	3,520	84.82%
Gen. Santos City	92,815	259	59,206	15,628	907	81.78%
Surigao del Sur	185,200	574	143,550	10,300	2,601	89.40%

(Turn to next page)

Region 12	Registered Voters 1,163,280	No. of Pcts. 4,150	YES 664,363	NO 207,557	Abstain 33,429	% of Turnout 77.83%
Lanao del Norte	151,568	612	91,402	31,614	1,554	82.19%
Iligan City	96,911	286	69,758	16,516	1,006	90.06%
Lanao del Sur	187,775	855	120,245	27,196	3,186	80.22%
Marawi City	32,193	84	18,896	3,268	229	69.56%
Maguindanao	238,557	861	118,856	27,486	19,756	69.63%
Cotabato City	50,582	154	27,008	6,508	1,342	68.91%
North Cotabato	268,197	876	143,279	62,502	4,802	78.52%
Sultan Kudarat	137,497	422	74,919	32,467	1,554	79.23%

AFP ABORTS FOURTH... (From page 9)

Some of Marcos' top followers in the country, including his mother and other family members in fact, have already assembled in Laoag City for the much-awaited reunion. But it was another case of frustration for Marcos again failed to come for the nth time that he promised to. It was learned that the Marcoses desisted from pursuing their plan to come over when informed about the failure of the coup attempt.

Meanwhile, President Aquino ordered the prosecution of all the civilian and military personnel who took part in the aborted power grab. In a terse statement about the incident the President said that "there is a time for justice, there is a time for reconciliation, and there is a time for retribution. The time has finally come."

And upon the termination of the GMA-Channel 7 siege the President stated:

I am pleased with the peaceful, non-violent resolution of the GMA-TV incident. I commend the officers and men assigned to it for their handling of the problem.

As we govern by the principle of law, I have ordered the Minister of Justice to prepare rebellion charges against the civilians who took part in the act of rebellion. The Minister of Defense, pursuant to my order, shall proceed against the rebel military officers in accordance with the manual of court martial.

The gravity of the offense is not lightened, and the damage inflicted on persons and property is not diminished by the perpetra-

tors' change of heart. There were casualties and damage to property. Here was a determined attempt to disrupt the affairs of government and that of the nation at large. Here was a clear attempt to overthrow the first principle of democracy, which is civilian supremacy, by those specially charged with its preservation.

It is for the courts and the military tribunal to consider the motives of the perpetrators in mitigating or aggravating the punishment for the clear infractions of the laws that were here committed.

As I announced when this incident took place, everyone implicated in this crime civilian and military, will be held to the fullest account. While we continue to cherish the virtue of compassion, we shall have justice in this case for we must have respect for the law.

"PEOPLE POWER"... (From page 4)

fun-run motorcades, nationwide ringing of churchbells, nationwide flag-raising ceremonies, and an Ecumenical Prayer Mass to be officiated by His Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin, Archbishop of Manila.

Overall chairperson of the "Pagdiriwang ng People Power" National Committee is Ms. June Keithley.

Among the committee members are: Agapito "Butz" Aquino, chairman of the August 21 Movement; Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos, Budget Secretary Alberto Romulo, Press Secretary Teodoro C.

Benigno, DSSD Secretary Mita Pardo de Tavera, and Vice President Salvador Laurel (Pagdiriwang Media Assistance Center).

FOUR DAYS IN FEBRUARY (From page 8)

corps.

Rebel military forces seize Broadcast City and cut short the live coverage of Marcos' inauguration in Malacanang. Mr. Marcos is just starting to read the text of his oath of office when the live broadcast suddenly stops. The rebel forces also take Manila International Airport. The elite Scout Rangers together with Marine troops are among the new defectors, dealing a big blow to the remaining Marcos forces. At 4:30 in the afternoon Mr. Enrile retakes Camp Aguinaldo which he left to Marcos loyalist forces two days earlier.

Mr. Enrile discloses his talk with Mr. Marcos over the telephone and his offer to the former President of safe passage out of the country. He says he told Mr. Marcos he wants a peaceful transfer of power. Later in the evening, U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth informs Mr. Enrile that Mr. Marcos is negotiating with the U.S. Embassy for his transport to Clark Air Force Base.

At 8:00 p.m. Mr. Bosworth informs President Aquino that Mr. Marcos is about to leave Malacanang, requesting, however, that the information should be kept under wraps for two hours as he and Mr. Marcos have agreed. Finally, at 9:05 p.m. Mr. Marcos flees with his family and an

Gov't, MNLF group agree on peace gab

THE government and the reformist group of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) have agreed to preserve peace in the latter's area of responsibility in Mindanao to "facilitate a political settlement of the issue of autonomy."

In a joint statement signed by Minister Aquilino Pimentel, Jr., chairman of the Philippine panel for the Mindanao peace talks, and Dimas Pundato, chairman of the executive council of the MNLF (reformist group), it was also agreed that the political settlement of autonomy issue will be discussed between the two sides "subject to democratic processes."

They also agreed to hold the talks in Manila or elsewhere in the Philippines as may be mutually agreed upon on or before Feb. 9, 1987.

The signing of the agreement was witnessed by Macapanton Abbas, Jr., chairman, political and foreign affairs council of the MNLF; Napis Bidin, MNLF secretary general; and Deputy Minister of Local Governments Saidamen B. Pangarungan.

entourage of relatives and close associates.

Marcos followers, apparently unaware that their leader has already left, continue to defend the palace against an increasing number of people who surrounded Malacanang since late afternoon. But after only a short while their resistance weakens and they are finally overcome by people who came all the way from EDSA and other parts of the metropolis. The people surge into the palace, tearing down pictures and laminated portraits of Mr. Marcos and Mrs. Marcos. There is jubilation in the streets the whole night.

The following morning, newspapers run headlines: "It's all over, Marcos flees." (JJRN)

No top secret document compromised—J-2, NAFF

MALACANANG recently released a certification from the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Ministry of National Defense that "no top secret document or report by the NAFF Chief of Staff to President Corazon C. Aquino has been compromised."

Brig. Gen. Antonio R. Samonte, Deputy Chief of Staff for Intelligence, added that "no report has been made by the NAFF Intelligence Services to any government or military agencies that they have pinpointed the leaks of Top Secret military documents as coming from the Office of the Executive Secretary in Malacanang."

He explained that "the system and procedures in the preparation, transmission, handling, dissemination, filing, or storage and safeguarding of classified documents are properly covered by pertinent NAFF regulations, and that these system and procedures are strictly observed and adhered to."

The certification was issued in the wake of an alleged leak to the National Democratic Front (NDF) of a military document sent to President Aquino by Gen. Fidel V. Ramos reportedly classified as "Top Secret."

In a related development, NICA Director-General Luis Villareal disclosed that his office is conducting a thorough investigation on the matter.

He said that contrary to published allegations, the document is not classified as "Top Secret."

He added that he has "traced the routine made of this document and found out that copies were sent to the Office of Vice President Salvador Laurel, Defense Minister Rafael Iletto, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, and to his office."

He further said that while others received their copies, the one intended for Secretary Arroyo never reached his office because it was "misaddressed."

Driver receives special award



Rolando Pangan

He drove to the Malacanang motorpool to present the award to Rolando Pangan, a 36-year-old driver assigned to the appointments office.

The award was given to Pangan for his "demonstrated acts of efficiency, utmost courtesy to fellow workers, selflessness and unflinching sense of duty and morality." It was the first such award to be given to an employee of the Malacanang motorpool.

The basis of the award was a letter sent to Arroyo by Assistant Presidential Staff Director Triunfo I. Lino commending Pangan.

The head of the motorpool, Mariano Pineda, witnessed the simple ceremony at the Malacanang motorpool.

EXECUTIVE Secretary Joker Arroyo presented a special award to a Malacanang driver for being a model in his job.

PRES. AQUINO APPROVES ... (From page 3)

incurred in 1986.

"The figure to my mind," the President stated, "remains high but the poverty we inherited and the extreme devastation from which we must recover prevent us from cutting in such areas as social services and infrastructure as deeply as we would like to."

She assured the nation that the deficit would not lead to inflation nor crowd out the private sector in the domestic credit market.

Minister Romulo said that this deficit will be financed by roughly P15.7 billion borrowings net of debt amortization and P4.1 billion of cash balance drawdowns. Of the net borrowings P10.8 billion or 68.8 percent will be from domestic sources and the balance of P4.9 billion from foreign creditors.

During the last ten years government spending grew by an average of 18 percent annually from P20.4 billion in 1976 to P107.5 billion in 1986. In relation to the GNP, the rate of expenditures rose from 15.2

percent to 17.4 percent. This spending spree forced the incurrence of enormous budgetary deficits which consequently brought about a high rate of inflation in the economy and enormous amounts of public indebtedness.

The 1987 appropriation, on the other hand, bears an increase of only 6.6 percent over that of the previous year's. Domestic borrowing is also pegged at no more than P10.8 billion during the current year or half of the P21.6 billion taken out last year.

Other major items

The highlights of the 1987 appropriation act include also the setting aside of P22.4 billion for the maintenance of existing infrastructure facilities and equipment. This item in the budget has been increased to prevent the further deterioration of infrastructures caused by inappropriate funding for their upkeep in the past.

The sum of P17 billion is also set aside for the government's capital outlays program which gives priority to small construction and improvement projects, including the

rehabilitation of vital social infrastructures that benefit small communities. The program will concentrate on projects which are labor intensive and promise quick pay-offs.

Other highlights of the budget are the:

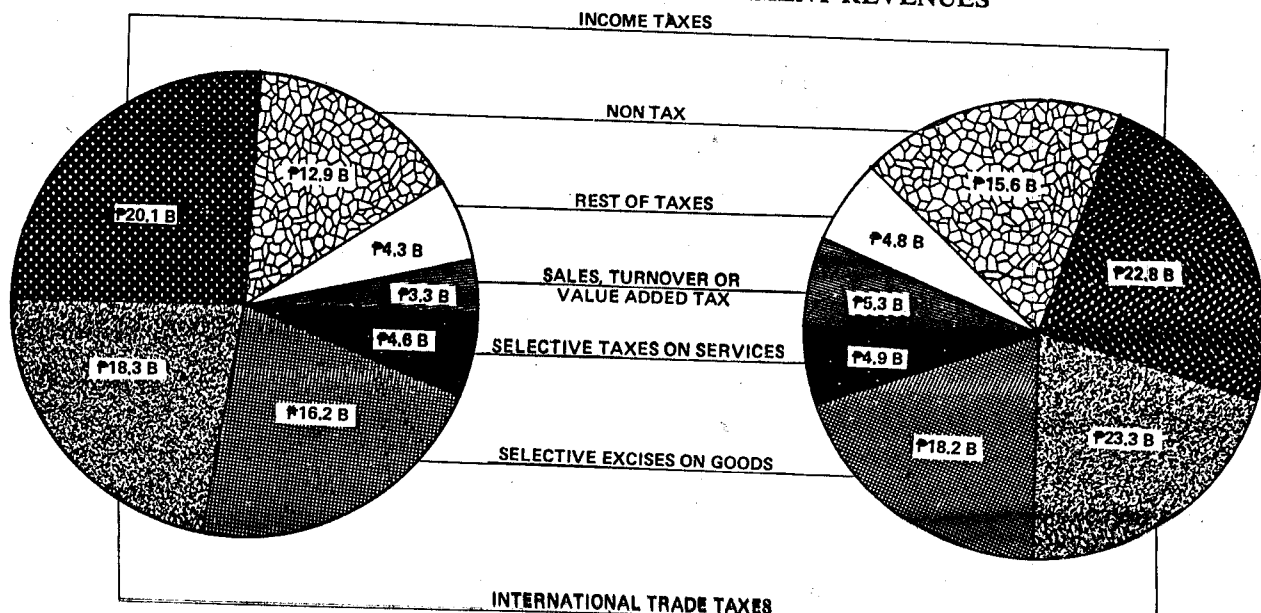
a) expansion of the Community Employment and Development Program with increased funding support from P3.9 billion in 1986 to P8.6 billion in 1987; the CEP is proposed to accelerate countryside development and generate more productive employment;

b) establishment of the Local Communities Assistance Program with a P1.2-billion budget to finance poverty alleviation projects of depressed local government units and provide credit and technical assistance to rebel returnees;

c) additional funding for the government's scholarship program for indigent but talented students, to accommodate 4,000 beneficiaries instead of only 600 as in 1986; and

d) employment of additional personnel in priority sectors such as new agricultural extension workers, teachers, and social

SOURCES OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES



P79.7 B
1986

Sources: Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Budget & Management

P94.9 B
1987

welfare workers.

To upgrade the salaries of government employees, the new budget allocates P2.7 billion. "If the tax revenue target is attained," President Aquino promised, teachers can expect a 20 percent increase in basic pay this year.

She likewise pledged to achieve parity in the compensation of government workers. Example of this is the equalization of the salaries of agrarian reform extension workers and agricultural extension workers, employees in government corporations and those in service agencies, the members of police organizations of cities and municipalities, and others.

In her message, President Aquino said that to lighten the burden of the taxpayers, her government would make the best use of the limited resources. "To this end," she added, "we will further improve the revenue collection efficiency and exercise greater circumspection in the choice of projects, without sacrificing the general aim of improving the welfare of our people through the reconstruction of our economy and the provision of social service."

Revenue sources

The primary revenues which will finance the government's budgetary program for the year are the cash collections from tax and non-tax sources. With their respective contribution to the pot, these sources are:

- international trade taxes, P23.3 billion or 24.55 percent;
- income taxes, P22.8 billion or 24.03 percent;
- selective excises on goods, P18.2 billion or 19.18 percent;
- non-tax revenues, P15.6 billion or 16.44 percent;
- sales, turn-over or value added tax, P5.3 billion or 5.58 percent;
- selective taxes on services, P4.9 billion or 5.16 percent; and
- rest of taxes, P4.8 billion or 5.06 percent.

The 1987 revenue program reflects the government's resolve to institute equity, raise

MINISTRY BUDGETS

The distribution of the national budget by ministry in their original and revised program in 1986, and actual program for 1987 is as follows:

MINISTRY	Original Program	1986 Revised Program	1987 Budget Program
Batasang Pambansa	293.4	219.8	0.0
Office of the President	591.4	551.9	509.9
Of which			
PCSS	15.1	12.8	9.6
PCGG	32.3	32.3	50.0
PCHR	9.5	9.5	14.0
PCGR	6.7	6.7	5.0
Office of the Press Secretary	0.0	0.0	10.0
Office of the Vice-President	6.0	6.0	11.7
Office of the Prime Minister	41.6	29.3	0.0
Ministry of Agrarian Reform	350.1	360.6	420.0
Ministry of Agriculture and Food	1,675.7	1,943.9	2,614.5
Office of Budget and Management	130.4	129.0	130.7
Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports	9,562.6	10,114.2	12,916.2
State Universities and Colleges	2,402.9	2,201.9	2,180.1
Ministry of Finance	1,150.1	1,082.7	1,458.5
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	702.1	665.0	773.5
Ministry of Health	3,495.5	3,540.4	4,375.1
Ministry of Justice	749.5	690.4	817.3
Ministry of Labor and Employment	287.5	278.9	428.9
Ministry of Local Government	282.7	258.0	314.6
Ministry of National Defense	10,411.8	10,283.4	11,941.9
Ministry of Natural Resources	1,101.6	1,198.6	1,376.0
Ministry of Public Works and Highways	5,143.4	7,647.1	7,808.2
Ministry of Social Services and Development	430.5	440.4	526.0
Ministry of Tourism	183.8	135.0	157.0
Ministry of Trade and Industry	416.1	368.5	410.2
Ministry of Transportation and Communications	1,231.8	1,305.8	1,493.5
Other Executive Offices	1,334.1	1,289.1	1,563.8
Of which			
Office of Energy Affairs	97.5	187.6	68.7
NSTA	473.3	392.9	713.3
NEDA	286.4	270.3	323.7
OMACC	98.2	96.5	113.6
GSA	77.7	67.0	81.2
Office of Political Affairs	4.8	4.8	8.3
The Judiciary	812.9	795.0	919.0
Constitutional Offices	890.1	822.4	1,132.8
Of which			
COA	530.0	492.8	599.6
Tanodbayan	15.0	14.3	17.3
Autonomous Regions	80.9	68.8	73.8
TOTAL MINISTRIES	43,773.5	46,440.4	54,370.5

(Level in Million Pesos)

* Includes allocations for the Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police.

revenue yields, and rationalize the tax structure to induce efficient capital use by the private sector.

To promote a more equitable distribution of the tax burden, several measures were instituted among which are the jacking up of the annual level of personal income tax exemptions to P26,500 which is the poverty threshold level; separate computation of income taxes for husband and wife; reduction of registration

fees for light and utility vehicles that are relatively old; and exemption from the travel tax of overseas contractual workers.

The rationalization of the tax structure include the adoption of uniform tax rates on corporate income, interest, and passive incomes; exemption of inter-corporate dividends from taxation; and the setting of new ceilings on allowable personal and

(Turn to next page)

PRES. AQUINO APPROVES ... (From page 27)

corporate deductions, among others.

One major innovation in the tax program is the shift to value-added taxation which will be implemented starting 1988. This tax is desirable from the efficiency point of view since a sector is to be taxed on the basis of its contribution to the economy.

The non-tax collections are projected to provide some 16.44 percent of the total revenue or about P15.6 billion, representing a growth of about 20.3 percent over the past year's.

Proceeds from this item are derived from the takeover of ill-gotten wealth by the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG), P1 billion; net proceeds from the sale of government corporations, P1 billion; and sale of spare parts of the nuclear plant, P500 million. There are also the collections from agency fees, charges, and miscellaneous incomes which are expected to come up to P5.7 billion.

Almost half of the non-taxes, however, would be brought in from proceeds of foreign grants, the largest of which is the \$250-million Economic Support Fund -- actually rentals for the use by the United States armed forces of base facilities in the country.

A significant number of grant pledges has also been received to support the government's economic and welfare projects. These are the 1) P406.1 million from the United States Sugar Quota Offset Grant to

supplement general budgetary resources for agriculture, education, social services, and health and to assist private volunteer organizations (e.g., CARE Negros Program); 2) P111.3 million from USAID to finance the Local Resources Management Project; 3) P95.8 million from the UNDP for Population Project III; and 4) P53.8 million for the Primary Health Care Project.

Surplus

As in previous years, the government intends to generate a surplus of revenues over its current expenditures.

The estimated amount of the surplus is P14.8 billion. This represents about 2.1 percent of the GNP for the year. This excess fund, however, will be used to finance about 42.9 percent of the government's capital outlays inclusive of net lending. (JJRN)

MSSD CITES 1986 ... (From page 11)

Minister Pardo de Tavera stressed that foremost among the MSSD's service-oriented projects is the "Lingap Center," which provides home for the street children in Metro Manila and in the countryside.

She said that there are about 25,000 street children in the Philippines, of which a significant number are forced to engage in child prostitution.

The "Lingap Center" program of the effort at implementing President Aquino's Executive Order No. 56 which authorized the MSSD to take protective custody of child prostitutes and sexually

exploited children, and provides suitable programs for their full rehabilitation.

The program, now being considered for full implementation in 1987 is being undertaken in coordination with non-governmental organizations and volunteer groups. (MEMC)

THE PRESIDENT COMPLETES ... (From page 32)

a UP alumnus, Justice Bidin was awarded the title of "Most Outstanding Judge of the Court of First Instance for the year 1979" by the Integrated Bar of the Philippines.

Justice Cortez is the second lady member of the court, the first being Justice Melencio-Herrera. A native of Legazpi City, she was dean of the UP College of Law from 1970 to 1978, and member of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women from 1982 to 1986.

On the other hand, Justice Sarmiento was a delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention representing Cavite. Also a graduate of UP, he was a professor and reviewer in civil law from 1951 to 1961. He was born in Sevilla, Sta. Cruz, Ilocos Sur.

The new CA presiding justice, Justice Aquino is the wife of former Supreme Court Chief Justice Ramon Aquino. She was first named to the Court of Appeals in 1979. Before that she was regional trial court judge in Pasig, Rizal. Likewise a UP graduate, Justice Aquino topped the bar examinations in 1951 with a rating of 92.02 percent.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS (From page 19)

occupants/awardees of social residential lots in the designated projects as defined in Section 1 hereof who have not signed appropriate sale/lease contracts. All such beneficiary-families shall enter into legal contracts with the National Housing Authority on or before January 5, 1987, the date of expiry of this moratorium. Any legal awardee who fails to enter into such a contract within the prescribed time period henceforth shall be considered as a squatter on the lot and shall be evicted therefrom.

SECTION 5. The National Housing Authority through the General Manager shall issue the implementing guidelines for this Executive Order.

SECTION 6. All laws, orders, issuances, rules and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with this Executive Order are hereby repealed or modified accordingly.

SECTION 7. This Executive Order shall take effect immediately.

Manila, December 10, 1986.

(Sgd.) CORAZON C. AQUINO
President of the Philippines



Bilang bahagi ng kanyang programang tuwirang alamin ang problema ng taong bayan sa iba-ibang dako ng bansa, pinulong ng Pangulong Aquino ang Liga ng mga Gobernador at Alkalde ng Lungsod sa Malakanyang. Kaharap sa pulong na ito si Kalihim Jaime Ferrer ng pamahalaang lokal.

"KATULUNGIN ninyo ang taong bayan para malutas ang mga problema sa inyu-inyong pook."

Ito ang tagubilin ng Pangulong Aquino sa mga pinuno ng pamahalaang lokal na kanyang piniging sa Malakanyang noong Enero 16 ng gabi.

"Walang dahilan para tumakbo kayo agad nang tuwiran sa akin kung mayroon kayong problema. Maari kayong magpunta kay Minister Jaime Ferrer ng pamahalaang lokal, o kaya sa pangulo ng Liga ng mga Gobernador at Alkalde ng Lungsod na si Gobernador Bren Guiao ng Pampanga," anang Pangulo pa.

Idinugtong niya na ang mga problemang kaya nang lutasin at ihanap ng lunas sa kani-kanilang pook, lunasan na ng mga Gobernador at Alkalde para hindi lumala ang suliranin.

Sinabi ng Pangulo na may mga pribadong mamamayan na makatutulong nang malaki sa mga Gobernador at Alkalde, lalo na

SA PINUNONG LOKAL

Katulungin ang taong bayan -Pres. Aquino

yaong mga sadyang may kakayahan sa iba-ibang bagay.

Binanggit din ng Pangulo ang karanasan ng Paranaque at Las Pinas na may tinatawag na Citizen Watchdog Committees na kawaksi ng mga pinunong bayan doon sa lahat halos ng bagay na nauukol sa kagalingan ng naturang mga bayan, kasama pati ang

pagtatanod sa mga pinuno at kawani upang mawala ang pagsasamantala at katiwalian.

"Ang mga lider ng kilusang pambayan, o kaya ay pananampalataya ay makatutulong nang malaki sa paglutas sa mga suliranin may kaugnayan sa katahimikan at kaayusang pambayan, kalinisan, kalusugan, pagpaganda ng paligid at pagsugpo sa pagkahaling sa bawal na gamot," wika pa ng Pangulo.

"Malaking bagay ang pagtulong ng taong bayan, lalo na ang mga lider sibiko, sa pagtatagumpay ng pamamahala ng mga pinunong lokal," sabi pa ng Pangulo.

Sa pagtitipong ito, dumalo ang 172 Gobernador at Alkalde ng mga Lungsod sa buong bansa at ang mga kagawadang Gabinete. Ang binigyang diin sa piging ay ang mahalagang hakbang na dapat gawin ng mga pinunong lokal upang malunasan ang mga suliranin sa iba-ibang dako.

YARING PILIPINO

Pagbutihin para mabili

Ang "Buy Filipino Movement"
ay naglalayong imulat
sa sambayanang Pilipino
ang halaga sa pagtangkilik
sa mga produktong yari
sa sariling bayan



"KAILANGAN nating pagbutihin ang pagyari ng ating mga produkto para mawili ang ating mga kababayan na tangkilikin ang ating produkto. Hindi natin sila mapipilit na bilhin ang yaring Pilipino sa pagsasabi lamang na tungkulin nilang gawin ito, kundi dapat din

namang bilhin nila ang mga produktong ito sapagka't inaakala nilang higit na mainam ang mga ito."

Ito ang binigyang diin ng Pangulong Aquino sa harap ng may 40 mangangalakal na pinangunahan nina Jaime Zobel de Ayala at Raul

Concepcion sa paglulunsad ng "Kilusang Bilhin ang Yaring Pilipino" na ginanap sa Malakanyang.

"Mawiwili lamang ang mga tao na bilhin ang ano mang uri ng produkto kung ito ay kasiya-siya sa kanilang kalooban at nakatutugon sa kanilang panlasa. At una sa lahat, dapat pagbutihin ang pagkayari nito," sabi pa ng Pangulo.

Ang "Buy Filipino Movement" na inilunsad sa Malakanyang ay naglalayong imulat ang sambayanang Pilipino sa halaga ng pagtangkilik sa mga produktong yari sa sariling bayan. Naniniwala ang mga mangangalakal na malalaking bagay ang kilusang ito para umunlad hindi lamang ang kabuhayan, kundi pati ang mga Pilipino.

Kaugnay nito, sinabi ng Pangulo na naniniwala siyang tatangkilikin ng mga Pilipino ang yari sa sariling bayan sapagka't ito ay isang bagay na "makabubuti sa kapakanan ng lahat."

Ang Kilusang "Bihin ang Yaring Pilipino" ay udyok ng hangaring mabigyang pansin ang



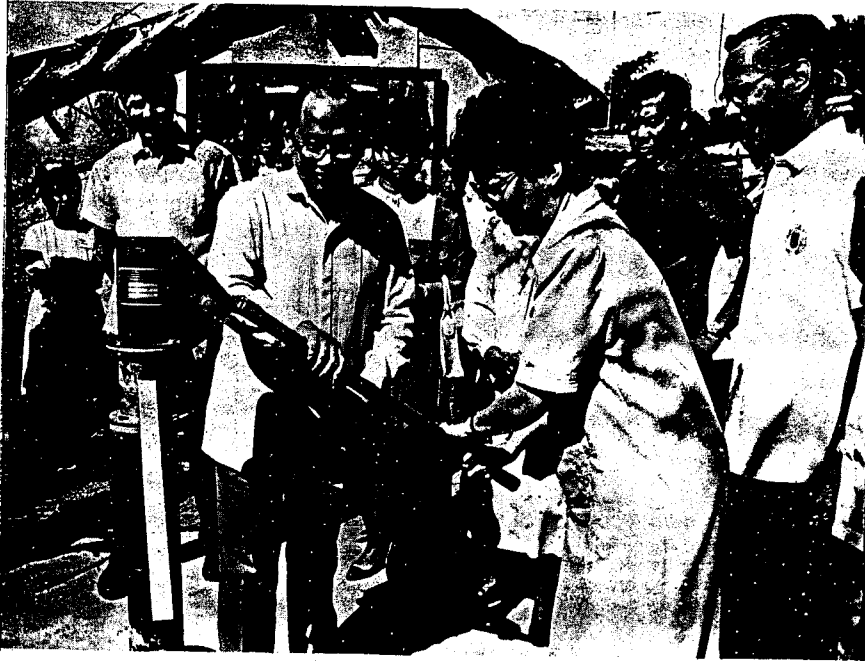
Ang pagpapahusay ng produktong Pilipino ang naging mungkahi ng Pangulong Aquino sa mga mangangalakal na Pilipinong naglunsad ng "Buy Filipino Movement" sa Malakanyang kamakailan. Makikita sa larawan ang Pangulo habang kausap ng mga mangangalakal sa pangunguna ni Raul Concepcion.

TI
ma
mg
ila
pro
Pag
Lar

pag
sa
nilu
mg
iba

Pili
pro
nak
par
dai
nito
mg
ban

pro
kah
dag
Pili
alin
na
mai
gun



Programa sa tubig na malinis, tatapusin ng pagawaing bayan

TITIYAKIN ng pamahalaan na may malinis na tubig na mainom ang mga tao, lalo na sa malalayo at ilang na nayon sa pamamagitan ng proyekto ng Kagawaran ng Pagawaing Bayan at Pambansang Lansangan na ipatupad ang limang

taong palatuntunan nito ukol sa tubig ng bayan.

Ang proyekto ay tinaguriang **Rural Waterworks Supply III** na inaasahang matatapos sa loob ng limang taon at magiging daan para magawa ang 15,000 **Level I**

pagtangkilik sa produktong Pilipino sa liwanag ng pangyayaring niluwagan ang pagpasok dito ng mga angkat na produkto buhat sa ibang bansa.

Ang mga mangangalakal na Pilipino ay naniniwalang ang mga produktong kanilang gawa ay nakaaabot sa pinakamatayog na pamantayan ng pamilihan sa daigdig, bukod pa sa ang halaga nito ay higit na mababa kaysa mga produktong guwa sa ibang bansa.

Ang pagtangkilik sa produktong Pilipino ay kasing kahulugan din ng pagbibigay ng dagdag na hanapbuhay sa mga Pilipino sapagka't kung mabili ang alinmang produkto, natural lamang na maragdagan ang mga manggugawa sa pabrika ng gumagawa ng nasabing produkto.

Waring hamon sa mga mangangalakal, sinabi ng Pangulo na "maaaring sabihing matayog ang ating pangarap, nguni't gaano man katayog ang pangarap na iyan, kung pagsisikapan nating matamo sa tulong ng sama-samang pagsisikap, walang alinlangang ang pangarap na iyan ay matatamo, kahit sa painut-inot na paraan."

Sa kanilang panig naman, sinabi ng mga mangangalakal na maliwalas ang langit ng negosyo sa bansa at umaasa silang lalo itong susulong ngayong napagtibay ang bagong Saligang Batas.

"Naniniwala akong sa ating sama-samang pagsisikap na tinambalan ng taimtim na dalangin, makakamtan natin ang katuparan ng ating mga pangarap," sabi pa ng Pangulo sa mga mangangalakal.

Sinubok ng Pangulong Aquino ang bagong lagay na poso sa purok ng Magsaysay sa lungsod ng Kabanatuan na bahagi ng maraming tulad nito na kanyang pinasina-yaan sa ilalim ng programa sa tubig ng **Philippine Business for Social Progress**. Katulong ng Pangulo si Roberto Romulo, pangulo ng **IBM Philippines**.

systems at 150 **Level II Systems** sa buong bansa.

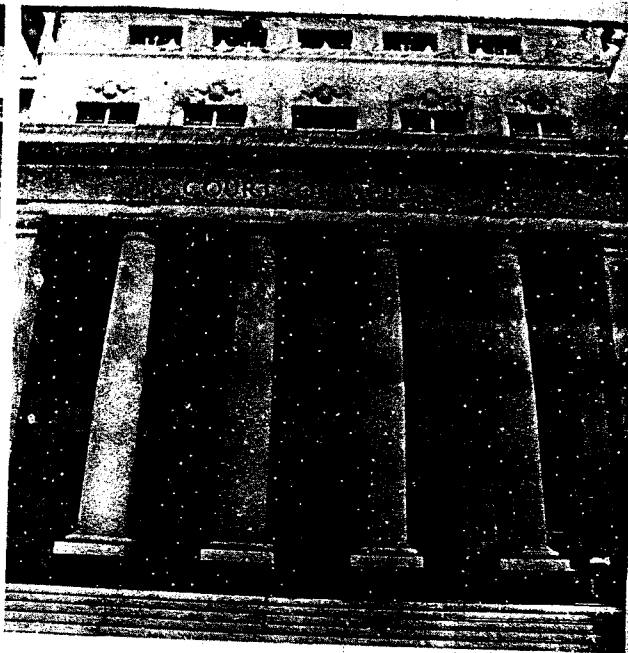
Ang **Level I Systems** ay ang mga poso artesano o mga bukal na maaaring kunan ng tubig ng 15 hanggang 50 bahay, samantalang ang **Level II Systems** naman ay ganito rin ang pagkukunan ng tubig, subali't ang lalagyan ng gripo ay hanggang 100 bahay.

Kukunin ang pondo ng proyektong ito mula sa P319-milyong utang sa **Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund** ng Japan at ang panapat na pondong P174 milyon mula sa pamahalaan kaya ang kabuuang pondo para rito ay aabot sa P493 milyon.

Ang utang na ito ay babayaran sa loob ng 30 taon at 3% lamang ang tubo.

Ang **NJS Consultants** at ang **Basic Technology and Management Corporation** na sangay nito sa Pilipinas ang kinuha ng **MPWH** para magsagawa ng proyektong ito.





MALACANANG Journal

Press Secretary
TEODORO C. BENIGNO
Chairman, Editorial Board

JOSÉ JESUS NAZARENO
Editor-in-Chief

ZENaida A. FLORES
Filipino Editor

Staff Writers:
ESTRELLA MINA CORRAL
CORA D. PATAJO
ENRIQUE MA. SUAREZ

Editorial Assistants:
LETICIA G. VALBUENA
JACQUELINE L. MASAYON
VIRGINIA V. MANUEL
VIOLETA P. MANDAC

Director
LEONARDO C. MACANOLA, JR.
Publisher

ROBERTO S. CASTRO
Art Director

MARCELINO N. PALISOC
Production Manager

BRUNO R. DABU
Circulation Manager

ISABELO M. CALIXTO
Production Assistant

Published by the Office of the Press Secretary, Malacanang, Manila. All materials are copyright-free and may be reproduced with or without permission. Entered as second-class mail matter at the Manila Central Post Office on November 13, 1986. Printed by the Bureau of National and Foreign Information. Tels: 61-46-84 & 691 23 01 (line 6918).

The President completes revamp of high courts

PRESIDENT Aquino completed the reorganization of the high courts of the country recently with her appointment and induction into office of five more members of the Supreme Court and the presiding justice of the Court of Appeals.

Named to fill the remaining five vacant slots in the Supreme Court were Emilio A. Gancayco, Teodoro R. Padilla, and Abdulwahid A. Bidin, who were followed a week later by Abraham F. Sarmiento, and Irene R. Cortez.

The Chief Executive also appointed Carolina G. Aquino presiding justice of the Court of Appeals.

As now fully constituted the highest court's members in their order of seniority are Chief Justice Claudio Teehankee, and Associate Justices Florentino Feliciano, Marcelo Fernan, Andres Narvasa, Ameurfina Melencio-Herrera, Nestor Alampay, Hugo Gutierrez, Isagani Cruz, Pedro Yap, Edgardo L. Paras, Emilio A. Gancayco, Teodoro R. Padilla, Abdulwahid Bidin, Abraham F. Sarmiento, and Irene R. Cortez.

The President also named new members to the Court of Appeals

bringing its membership to its full complement of 42 or three justices for every one of its 14 divisions.

The new members of the Supreme Court are well known legal luminaries and outstanding members of the Philippine bar.

Justice Gancayco was presiding justice of the Court of Appeals before his elevation to the high court. He is a graduate of the UP College of Law and was drafted into the government service as state prosecutor by then Justice Secretary Pedro Tuzon in 1954. From that post he rose to become chief state prosecutor and later justice of the Court of Appeals.

A law practitioner of note, Justice Padilla is the son of the late former Supreme Court Justice Sabino Padilla. He was a valedictorian (magna cum laude) of the UP Law Class '51. Later he obtained a master's degree from Harvard Law School.

Justice Bidin is the first Muslim to be named to the high court. He hails from Sibutu, Tawi-Tawi and started as judge of the Court of First Instance. Also

(Turn to page 28)

W

millio

the la

nation

In the

gover

the y

demon